Edward R. Murrow Mon., Nov. 3, 1958

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On another subject, the State Department announces that Secretary Dulles underwent a "complete" physical examination at Walter Reed Army Hospital on Saturday...and that he was found to be in "an excellent state of health." Mr. Dulles underwent a major operation for cancer in November, 1956. Today's announcement says: "All tests were negative."

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In Vatican City, preparations are near completion for the coronation tomorrow of Pope John the twenty-third. / The American delegation to the coronation---led by Secretary of Labor Mitchell---arrived in Rome today. CBS Radio will broadcast the coronation ceremony, direct from Vatican City, starting at 3:15 a.m. tomorrow, Eastern Standard Time.

Edward R. Murrow: November 3, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

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It is not easy to keep the score card of the gains and losses for freedom. But it seems to be true that the sweeping gains for democracy after the war have not been maintained, and that the immediate outlook for a

further growth of democracy is not particularly good. Democracy will do well if it holds its own against the tide that seems to be running the other way.

The effect of our election on the world is not going to be important. It does not matter to other countries that we have been campaigning as usual, politicking as usual, and tomorrow will be voting as usual. It will not inspire other countries to emulate us that more than a third of our voters will stay away from the polls tomorrow, and thus mark us individually as being less interested in self-government than individuals in any other self-governing country in the world.

It may be difficult for foreigners, watching our election, to understand how we can become preoccupied with issues that have little to do with the part we must play in the world. It is true that a President is not being elected, and so the foreign policy of a president is not at stake. But an entirely new House of Representatives is being chosen, so is a third of the Senate. And both these bodies will have nothing more important to do in the next two years than deal with the problem of defense, trade, foreign aid, nuclear development and disarmament, all world problems. But if the world tries to get a glimpse of what the Senate and House will be like in handling these weighty subjects it will get little help from reading reports of

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So the Party system seems to be in a strange muddle. Mr. Eisenhower is trying to point up the differences between Republicans and Democrats, and seems to be getting nowhere. / Mr. Rockefeller is trying to point up their resemblances, and may be accomplishing a great deal, in what is primarily a personal popularity campaign.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. But first here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

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National attention is focussed on New York and California. The polls in California will not be closed for three hours. There, the Democratic attorney general, Pat Brown, is favored to win the contest for governor over William Knowland. California's Republican Governor Knight, who would

have liked to run for re-election, is matched in the U.S. Senate race with Democratic Representative Clair Engle. One of the key issues in California...as in five other states...is the proposal to outlaw the union shop. This is the so-called "right to work" law, and Knowland is strongly in favor of it. Knight is against it. So are many of the other Republican candidates in California and all of the Democrats. It's estimated that 80 percent of California's registered voters are going to the polls to set a new off-year record.

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Another of the states to watch tonight is Pennsylvania...but there again the polls are just closing, and there is nothing to report---except that the balloting was brisk. Seventy-five percent of Pennsylvania's eligible voters may have gone to the polls.

Maine voted in September...choosing Democrats for governor, senator, and two of the three seats at stake in the House. Alaska will vote for a governor, two senators and a representative in its special election on November 25. Democratic National Chairman Paul Butler predicted, before the start of today's voting, that the Democrats would pick up 11 or 12 additional seats in the Senate, and gain 47 seats in the House. Republican National Chairman Meade Alcorn made no specific claims, but said the Democrats could look for some upsets. And he predicted that the Republican Party could win control of the House.

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Before going to Gettysburg, Mr. Eisenhower conferred for half an hour with Secretary of State Dulles. Their discussion concerned the meeting of Colombo powers in Seattle. The President has definitely decided to speak at that meeting next Monday. The speech will include recommendations for helping the economic development of Southeast Asia.

In Vatican City, Pope John today was crowned 262nd supreme pontiff of the Roman Catholic Church. / The ceremony, lasting four hours, began with a solemn procession of prelates and nobles into St. Peter's Basilica...and ended on the central balcony of the Basilica, where the new Pope received the tiara, adorned with three crowns. / Thirty-thousand persons inside the Basilica watched the long coronation ritual. / And outside, in St. Peter's Square, a quarter of a million persons cheered when the triple-crown was placed. Pope John broke the traditional program for a coronation by delivering a sermon on his duties as head of the Church. / He said, "There are those who expect the Pope to be a diplomat, a scientist, an organizer of collective life." This, he said, is not to conform fully to the "true ideal", the ideal of the good shepherd. / He said, "The good shepherd is ready for every sacred undertaking. If necessary, he engages in combat with the wolf to defend his sheep." / Tonight, Pope John granted an audience to (15-thousand persons from Northern Italy.) He himself is a native of North Italy. And dispatches from Rome say that he was deeply moved.

The Quemoy crisis took an ugly turn today, with a Communist charge that the Nationalists used poison gas shells against the mainland yesterday. This was at once denied, both by the Chinese Nationalist government and the State Department in Washington. /It will be recalled that the Chinese Communists stirred up Asian opinion against the United States in the Korean War, by accusing it of conducting germ warfare. /The present charge is set down primarily to the same motive. /But Nationalist China saw the further possibility that the Communists may be preparing to use poison gas themselves.

The Baghdad radio tonight announced the arrest of Colonel Aref, the No. 2 man in the Iraqi revolt of last July. Aref is pro-Nasser. Premier Kassem recently removed Aref as deputy commander of the Iraqi armed forces, and appointed him ambassador to West Germany. /The Baghdad radio says Aref was arrested because he returned to Iraq "without permission."

The United Nations General Assembly tonight passed a resolution calling on the United States, Britain and Russia to reach "early agreement" in Geneva for the controlled suspension of nuclear tests. The resolution... approved by a vote of 49 to 9, with 22 abstentions...called on the atomic powers to refrain from tests while the talks are in progress. The nine negative votes were cast by the Soviet bloc. Russia has called for [redacted] an immediate, unconditional cessation of tests "for all time."

An Air Force bomber...carrying a nuclear weapon...crashed today near Abilene, Texas. There was no explosion. / And the Air Force says no radioactive contamination occurred. One airman died in the crash, which took place while the aircraft was on a routine training mission. Three other airmen parachuted to safety.

~~FALL~~

A federal grand jury today indicted Clyde Crosby, the teamster union organizer for Oregon, on a charge of perjury. Crosby is accused of lying in testimony he gave before the Senate Rackets Committee in March, 1957. The grand jury also returned perjury indictments against two officials of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers Union. ~~They are Frank Mykale, international vice president, and Frank Gardone, a union organizer. The Bakery and Confectionery Workers Union was expelled from the A.F.L. - C.I.O. last December for alleged corruption.~~

And here are more returns in the New York race for governor:

With 27 of 11-thousand districts reporting, Rockefeller has 6-thousand, 400 votes...Harriman 5-thousand and seven votes.

Republican Representative Keating also holds a slight lead over Democrat Frank Hogan in the contest for U.S. SEnator.

These are fragmentary returns from upstate New York.

Governor Patterson has been elected in Alabama.

~~BULLETIN~~

THE FIRST NEW YORK CITY ELECTION DISTRICT TO REPORT TONIGHT GAVE DEMOCRATIC GOVERNOR [redacted] HARRIMAN THE EDGE OVER REPUBLICAN NELSON ROCKEFELLER. THE VOTE, IN THE BRONX, WAS HARRIMAN 72 AND ROCKEFELLER 41.

JT755PES 4

In Connecticut...in the race for Governor...

unofficial returns from New Haven give the Democratic incumbent Ribicoff 44-thousand votes, Fred Zeller, 20-thousand votes.

Word for Today

"When the votes are counted," Will Rogers said, "let's everybody get into a good humor as quick as they got into a bad one. Let's offer no alibis but cooperate with the winner. Let's all be friends again." Not bad advice. For as Thomas Huxley observed, "The results of political changes are hardly ever those which their friends hope or their foes fear."

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Maine voted in September...choosing Democrats for governor, senator, and two of the three seats at stake in the House. Alaska will vote for a governor, two senators and a representative in its special election on November 25. Democratic National Chairman Paul Butler predicted before the start to today's voting that the Democrats would pick up 11 or 12 additional seats in the Senate and gain 47 seats in the House. Republican National Chairman Meade Alcorn made no specific claims but said the Democrats could look for some upsets. And he predicted that the Republican Party could win control of the House.

President Eisenhower flew to Gettysburg to cast his ballot and was in the voting booth exactly 24 seconds. He then flew back to Washington and played golf with his son, Major John Eisenhower, at Burning Tree.

Before going to Gettysburg, Mr. Eisenhwwer conferred for half an hour with Secretary of State Dulles. Their discussion concerned the meeting of Colombo powers in Seattle. The President has definitely decided to speak at that meeting next Monday. The speech will include recommendations for helping the economic development of Southeast Asia.

In Vatican City, Pope John today was crowned 262nd supreme pontiff of the Roman Catholic Church. The ceremony, lasting four hours, began with a solemn procession of prelates and nobles into St. Peter's Basilica...and ended on the central balcony of the Basilica, where the new Pope received the tiara adorned with three crowns. Thirty-thousand persons inside the Basilica watched the long coronation ritual. And outside in St. Peter's Square a quarter of a million persons cheered when the triple-crown was placed. Pope John broke the traditional program for a coronation by delivering a sermon on his duties as head of the Church. He said, "There are those who expect the Pope to be a diplomat, a scientist, and organizer of collective life." This, he said, is not to conform

fully to the "true ideal," the ideal of the good shepherd. He said, "The good shepherd is ready for every sacred undertaking. If necessary, he engages in combat with the wolf to defend his sheep." Tonight Pope John granted an audience to 15-thousand persons from Northern Italy. He himself is a native of North Italy. And dispatches from Rome say that he was deeply moved.

The Quemoy crisis took an ugly turn today with a Communist charge that the Nationalists used poison gas shells against the mainland yesterday. This was at once denied both by the Chinese Nationalist government and the State Department in Washington. It will be recalled that the Chinese Communists stirred up Asian opinion against the United States in the Korean War by accusing it of conducting germ warfare. The present charge is set down primarily to the same motive. But Nationalist China saw whe future possibility that the Communists may be preparing to use poison gas themselves.

The Baghdad radio tonight announced the arrest of Colonel Aref, the Number 2 man in the Iraqi revolt of last July. Aref is pro-Nasser. Premier Kassem recently removed Aref as deputy commander of the Iraqi armed forces and appointed him ambassador to West Germany. The Baghdad radio says Aref was arrested because he returned to Iraq "without permission."

The United Nations General Assembly todight passed a resolution calling on the United States, Britain and Russia to reach "early agreement" in Geneva for the controlled suspension of nuclear tests. The resolution...approved by a vote of 49 to 9, with 22 abstentions...called on the atomic powers to refrain from tests while the talks are in progress. The nine negative votes were cast by the Soviet bloc. Russia was called for an immediate, unconditional cessation of tests "for all time."

An air Force bomber...carrying a nuclear weapon...crashed today near Abilene, Texas. There was no explosion. And the Air Force says no radio-active contamination occurred. One airman died in the crash, which took place

while the aircraft was on a routine training mission. Three other airmen parachuted to safety.

A federal grand jury today indicted Clyde Crosby, the teamster union organizer for Oregon, on a charge of perjury. Crosby is accused of lying in testimony he gave before the Senate Rackets Committee in March, 1957. The grand jury also returned perjury indictments against two officials of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers Union.

And here are more returns in the New York race for governor: With 27 of 11-thousand districts reporting, Rockefeller has 6-thousand, 400 votes, Harriman, 5-thousand and seven votes. Republican Representative Keating also holds a slight lead over Democrat Frank Hogan in the contest for U.S. Senator. These are fragmentary returns from upstate New York.

Governor Patterson has been elected in Alabama.

The first New York City election district to report tonight gave Democratic Governor Harriman the edge over Republican Nelson Rockefeller. The vote, in the Bronx, was Harriman 72 and Rockefeller 41.

In Connecticut...in the race for governor...unofficial returns from New Haven give the Democratic. incumbent Ribicoff 44-thousand votes, Fred Zeller, 20-thousand votes.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now, here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: "When the votes are counted," Will Rogers said, "let's everybody get into a good humor as quick as they got into a bad one. Let's offer no alibis, but cooperate with the winner. Let's all be friends again." Not bad advice. For as Thomas Huxley observed, "The results of political changes are hardly ever those which their friends hope or their foes fear."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Wed., Nov. 5, 1958

This is the news:

Almost complete returns give the Democrats an additional 13 seats in the Senate. They have strengthened their control of the House by at least 45 seats. And they have won 24 of the 33 contests for governor. The 13-seat gain in the Senate surpasses the previous Democratic record of 12 seats, set in the Roosevelt landslide of 1932. President Eisenhower was asked at his news conference today whether he thought the voters had chosen "left-wing" government, rather than "sensible" government. (He had said before the election that this was the choice before the American people). Mr. Eisenhower said in reply to the question that he did not know whether the voters "had done this thing deliberately." But, he said,

"they obviously voted for people that I would class among the spenders." Mr. Eisenhower did not conceal his surprise over the election results. He recalled that...in 1956...he had been re-elected by a margin of well over 9-million votes, and everyone knew the program he stood for. "Now," he said, "only two years later, there is a complete reversal. Yet I do not see where there is anything that these people consciously want the Administration to do differently." He said he would devote the remaining two years of his Administration "to trying to keep the economy on a good even keel and to working for peace." Mr. Eisenhower said he was not discouraged. He had not been discouraged at Kasserine Pass, in North Africa, during the war. Nor had he been discouraged in the "Battle of the Bulge". But he agreed with Republican National Chairman Meade Alcorn that if the Republicans "don't start fighting now, this very day, for the next election, they're going to be in a bad way." The President said he was "delighted" by the victory of Nelson Rockefeller in New York, but he declined to comment on the likelihood of Rockefeller---or anyone else---succeeding him in the White House in 1960. He said he would like to see "a whole stable" of young Republican leaders developed---men, he said, of "progressive attitudes" who believe in the free enterprise system. Mr. Eisenhower said he does not

expect trouble with the new Democratic-controlled Congress...that "a lot of them" want to do what is good for the country. His battle, he said, was with the "spender" wing of the ~~party~~ Democratic Party. And he said again, as he did during the campaign, that this is the "dominant" wing of the party.

Democratic Senator Green, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said today that he would continue to support the Eisenhower Administration "when I think it is right." "And," he said, "I will voice my objections when I think it is wrong."

~~Most newspapers in Western Europe are interpreting the Democratic victories in terms of a protest against Administration foreign policy, against "brinksmanship", and the difficulties encountered in the Middle East and in the Formosa Strait. Radio Moscow tonight called the election a "crushing defeat" for the foreign and internal policies of the Eisenhower Administration.~~

Several important races were not decided...definitely...until today. In Nevada, returns from virtually all precincts confirm that Howard Cannon, the Democratic city attorney of Las Vegas, has defeated the incumbent Republican senator, George Malone. In Wyoming, a Democratic history

professor, Gale McGee, has defeated the re-election bid of Republican Senator Barrett. ~~And in Pennsylvania, Democratic Mayor Lawrence of Pittsburgh has edged out Arthur McGonigle in the race for governor. Republican Representative Scott of Pennsylvania defeated Governor Leader in the contest for U.S. Senate.~~

In Nebraska, the race for governor is so close that it may have to be decided by the counting of absentee ballots. At the moment, Ralph Brooks ~~Democrat Ralph Brooks~~ holds a slight lead ~~midnight lead~~ over the Republican incumbent, Victor ~~Adm~~ Anderson. Another close race, which was not decided until today, saw the Minnesota congresswoman, Mrs. Coya Knutson, defeated in her bid for a third term. It was Mrs. Knutson's husband who...last spring...told her to leave politics and "come home". She was defeated by Republican Odin Langen.

In Arkansas, the veteran congressman, Brooks Hays, was defeated in his try for a ninth term. Hays is president of the Southern Baptist Convention. He is a moderate on the question of school integration, and Governor Faubus said today, that his defeat shows that "the strongest thing in American politics is public sentiment, and that when the people feel, rightly or wrongly, that their best interests are not being represented by a particular

candidate, they will get someone they feel will represent them." / Hays was defeated by Dr. Dale Alford, a segregationist member of the Little Rock School Board. Alford ran as an independent write-in candidate.

In California, Republican Governor Knight...running for the U.S. Senate.. did not concede defeat until this afternoon, although he was trailing by more than 400-thousand votes. / The winner is Democratic Representative Clair Engle.

The so-called "right-to-work" proposal lost in California and in four of the other five states where it was an issue. / Only Kansas voted to outlaw the union shop.

Here in New York, the complete unofficial returns in the governor's race show that Rockefeller defeated Democratic Governor Harriman by 557-thousand votes.

The Chinese Communists today resumed their bombardment of Quemoy after a 24-hour lull.

Tunisia today sent a protest to France...charging that two regiments of French troops violated its territory during the night. It charged that one Tunisian was killed and another wounded by French mortar fire.

Edward R. Murrow: November 5, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

Excepting for Arizona, the United States yesterday turned thumbs down on conservative Republicanism, and that is perhaps the most significant feature of the election returns. / Senator Knowland, hoping to be Republican presidential candidate in 1960, was banished into private life by California voters, and is expected to devote himself henceforth to his newspaper property in Oakland. / Governor Handley of Indiana, hand-picked by Senator Jenner to fill his seat, was roundly beaten. / A still more significant result, was the defeat of Senator Bricker of Ohio, who went into the election confident of his proven vote-getting appeal, to overcome any Democratic tide. He was one of the most powerful conservatives in the Senate, and if elected, would have tried once more to tie the hands of the President in foreign affairs, with a constitutional amendment that would have legislated this country into isolationism.

The election of Nelson Rockefeller as Governor of New York, only emphasized that the national trend was away from the right wing of the Republican Party. / For Mr. Rockefeller owed his victory to his candid appeal to bi-partisan support, as well as to his personal attractiveness as a candidate. One sees now how justified he was to have induced President

Eisenhower and Vice President Nixon, when they spoke in New York, to tone down the strongly partisan speeches they had been giving.

Just why Arizona should have been exempted from the rebuff to conservative Republicanism is not to be explained from this distance. But it does not much narrow the broad meaning of the results. The organized Republican Party throughout the country, on the whole dominated by the conservatives, was so badly battered that it will have to be rebuilt if it is to be fit for battle in 1960. Not long ago one could say there were more Taft Republicans than Eisenhower Republicans in the country. And it seemed sure that the Taft Republicans would control the next Republican convention and so choose the next Republican nominee for president. That would explain why Vice President Nixon put into mothballs the new statesmanlike Nixon he had been building up in the past two years and went out campaigning like the pugnacious Nixon of earlier campaigns. It seemed sure he would be clinching the leadership of the Party and the nomination. But results in general, and in New York, California, Indiana and Ohio in particular, have made this strategy appear suddenly incongruous. The Nixon campaign, abetted as it was by an Eisenhower acting out-of-character, did not save the Republican Party, and did not help it much, unless it was on the re-election to the Senate of

Bell
~~Beall~~ in Maryland and the election of Hugh Scott, an Eisenhower Republican, in Pennsylvania.

Now the place of Mr. Nixon in the Republican future is in serious doubt. And Mr. Rockefeller rises on the horizon as the only Republican on the team to have won a sensational victory - that is, excepting Barry Goldwater in Arizona. Mr. Rockefeller's future is not to be defined at this moment. A great deal depends on what happens in the next two years. Rockefeller as a national figure is still an outline. He did not discuss national and international issues in the New York campaign. He held himself strictly to state and local questions. And that turned out to be part of his strength. Everybody knows how he stands on all the local issues, nobody can say how he stands on foreign policy, national finance and the other great problems of national life. One can well expect that he will continue to stick to local affairs for a while, and not swell into a national or world figure. That may be the best way to grow into the larger dimension.

But if one does not know what he would do as president, one knows from his New York campaign that he would not be strongly partisan, and would be something like the antithesis of Nixon in Republican plans. And if Republicans think he can win in 1960 they will have to create a party with

a new and different base than existed up till last night's earthquake.

It is interesting, and perhaps not insignificant, to learn about the campaign of the first Democrat to win major office in Vermont in a hundred and six years. He is William H. Meyer, elected congressman-at-large. He is a devout believer in civil liberties, and advocated a new approach to peace without what he called the rigidities of Secretary Dulles and Admiral Straus. He proposed giving up nuclear tests as a calculated risk, and urged an international agreement to abolish the use, manufacture and stock-piling of nuclear weapons, as well as the repeal of the peacetime draft, the ultimate entry of Red China into the United Nations, and an international system of law and order. That this line should have elected a Democrat in Vermont may be only a local phenomenon. But what makes it interesting is that it happened.

Word for Today

The American electorate---a considerable ~~segment~~ part of it anyway---exercised its perogative yesterday and voted. It may have been a record turnout for an off-year. And I am reminded of something Carl Sandburg once said. "The people," he said, "is everyman, everybody. Everybody is you and me and all the others. And what everybody says is what we all say."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

The nuclear arms conference opened in Geneva today...attended by representatives of Britain, Russia and the United States. The fitst meating lasted about three hours. For a direct report, we switch to Geneva and Alexander Kendrick.

ALEXANDER KENDRICK: Sandwiched between a meeting of the Executive Council of the International Wheat Conference on one side and a meeting of the Panal of Concilliation of the general agreement on trade and tariffs on the other, the three power conference on the suspension of nuclear testing was formally opened in the Palace of Nations here this afternoon under the usual photographic floodlights. On the public record, the opening was an auspicious one. The Soviet delegate, Semyon Tsarapkin, a diplomat who looks like a wrestler, spoke as if he had never listened to Radio Moscow or read the remarks made in the UN General Assembly by his Foreign Ministry superior Valerian Zorin. Although indicating that Soviet tests will continue until an agreement is reached, Mr. Tsarapkin did not call the Anglo-American proposal for a year by year suspension of tests, a fraud and a delusion. He said, the Soviet Government accepted the idea of a control system and was anxious to see a permanent cessation of testing, so, that the development of nuclear weapons could be slowed down and the radio-active contamination of the air ended. The Soviet delegate, in fact, spoke with such moderation that the subsequent remarks of thr two Western delegates: Ambassador James Wadsworth for the United States, and David Ormsby-Gore for Britain, though mild as toasts seemed almost pugnacious. They too said they would like to see nuclear testing halted and a control system adopted and that everybody should get together and do the same. Then, the floodlights were

turned off, the photographers and correspondents and delegates wives and visitors were ushered out of the room and the conference went into strictly secret session as it will function from now to its end. It then remained to decipher all the honeyed words, whereupon, it developed, that all through his speech, the Soviet delegate spoke of complete and immediate cessation of tests. And, all through their speeches, the American and British delegate, uttered only the lesser word, "suspension." It was also clear that when the Soviet delegate mentioned a control system, he mentioned it only after a cessation of testing, while the Western delegates clearly predicted even a prolonged suspension upon the existence and functioning of a control system. Finally, it emerged that while the Soviet delegate envisioned a cessation of testing as a means of limiting the development of nuclear weapons, the Western delegates saw suspension in itself as no disarmament of limitation measure at all, but only a prelude to possible other agreements limiting the production of fissionable materials and of both nuclear and conventional weapons. It is on the basis of such striking differences - not only of approach but of principle that the conference has gone behind locked doors. The success that all the delegates so movingly hope for depends upon the reconciliation of these views. Aside from offering thanks for at least one public hour of tranquility and harmony in these troubled times, only three things remain to be noted tonight in Geneva: One is that the American delegation numbering 21 persons is larger than the Soviet and British delegations put together. The second is that the futuristic map of the world under which the conference is sitting has as its most prominent feature a large Chinese dragon. The third, is that there seems to be no sign here of Donald McClaine, the fugative British diplomat, despite reports that he is a member of the Soviet delegation. Now from the Palace of Nations, back to Ed Murrow in New York.

MURROW: That was my colleague Alex Kendrick reporting on the start of the Geneva Conference dealing with nuclear tests.

Russia today formally warned Iran that it had placed itself in danger by signing a new military treaty with the United States. The Soviet warning apparently refers to the realignment of the Baghdad Pact last summer after the military coup in Iraq. Secretary of State Dulles at that time committed the United States to the defense of Turkey, Pakistan and Iran as a virtual partner in the Baghdad alliance. Russia claims that the treaty with Iran "directly endangers the southern frontiers of the Soviet Union." And to this, it says, it cannot "remain indifferent."

Tomorrow marks what is accepted as the fourth anniversary of the start of the Algerian War. Tonight...on the eve of that anniversary... French Premier DeGaulle ordered the immediate release of 1-thousand persons held as political prisoners in Algeria.

In Cairo, the head of the Algerian provisional government...Ferhat Abbas... said tonight that the rebels "are not prepared to hoist a white flag and accept defeat." He said, with reference to DeGaulle's offer to negotiate, that his ministers are prepared to negotiate. But, he said, "not in Paris with ropes around their necks."

The State Department today spelled out the agreement between Secretary Dulles and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek regarding the use of force against Communist China. Chiang...in a joint communique...renounced force as the "principal" means of winning back the mainland. Premier Chen of Nationalist China spoke today of counter-attacking, if the Communists "enlarge" their attakks on the off-shore islands. A State Department spokesman said this statement does not represent a departure from announced policy. What Chiang promised in the communique, he said, "does not preclude the use of force in self-defense, or in case of a large-scale uprising on the mainland."

In Baltimore tonight, President Eisenhower is making his last speech of the

political campaign. And he is calling for the election of a Republican Congress. "For progressive and effective government," he will say, "we need Republican control of both the congressional and executive branches." Mr. Eisenhower will also submit the following arguments: Only "sturdy Republican opposition"...and his vetoes..blocked the spending programs of Democratic "extremists" for ending the recession. Instead, the Republicans came forth with "practical, sensible, programs" and today "every economic indicator proves that our Republican faith in the economy was right." "All across America things are good. They are getting better every day." "Today America....and all the world...knows that in less than four years we are rapidly closing the missile gap that we inherited." The Democrats are "gloom-dogglers" split on every issue---states rights, civil rights, "and so on down the line."

Earlier today, Democratic National Chairman Paul Butler said the President should throw away his "ghost-written Halloween speech" and "talk about the facts." Butler charged that both Mr. Eisenhower and Vice President Nixon have been "scaring the daylights" out of small children and big contributors with talk of Democratic radicalism, socialism, and "hare-brained schemes." At a Democratic rally in Casper, Wyoming, Senate Leader Lyndon Johnson said, "There are Republicans who lack faith in the strength of America. And he challenged Mr. Eisenhower to list the "socialist" and "radical" Democratic laws he would repeal.

The Agriculture Department reported that prices which farmers receive for their products dropped in the past month by more than 2 percent. At the same time, farm production costs went up nearly 1 percent.

Chief Justice Warren of the Supreme Court made one of his rare speeches today in his home state of California. For a report on that, we switch to Los Angeles and my colleague, Jack Beck.

BECK: Earl Warren returned to Los Angeles today to dedicate the new Court House in the county of his birth. He returned as the Chief Justice of a Supreme Court,

whose rulings during his tenure have been subject to increasing criticism. It has been suggested in some quarters that the Court under Warren has sought to legislate rather than to interpret law. Although criticism of court decisions is as old as Mulberry vs. Madison, it does not befit the custom of the court to indulge in defense of its decisions. So, when Mr. Justice Warren spoke today in dedication of the giant $24 million building, which henceforth is to house the machinery of justice in Los Angeles County, he principally adressed himself to other problems; namely, the inability of our present court system to handle the mountainous volume of litigation now thrust upon it. But, in so doing, the Chief Justice made a point or two which might be construed as having some relevance to the current criticism leveled against the court. Here in part is what he said:

WARREN: The bedrock test of our system is the extent to which our ideals are given concrete reality in the lives of our people, a system of law - however just, which existed only in theory would be a slim reed on which to base our claim that here in America, justice is within the reach of every citizen. It is for this reason that over the entrance to the building of our Supreme Court in Washington, is inscribed the motto: "Equal justice Under Law." This is not a boast, it is an ideal; it is a goal, and it is against this background, that we must view all of our courts - state and federal for the role of the courts is not merely to define the rights, it is also to administer the remedy. Unless the remedy is actually applied to persons and things, the right is a mere plus idea. And, more than that, unless the remedy is applied in seasonable time, it still remains but a delusion.

BECK: That was Mr. Justice Warren speaking in dedication of the new court house in Los Angeles County.

Now, back to Ed Murrow.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now, here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: The three atomic powers have met in Geneva to discuss the possible banning of nuclear tests. And the world is watching to see what the outcome will be. The prospects for agreement are not bright. Nations may argue. But the atom is serene. For as Emerson said, "The solar system has no anxiety about its reputation."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., Nov. 6, 1958

This is the news:

An artillery duel developed today on the Israeli-Syrian frontier. The shooting was stopped, after two hours, by United Nations military observers. Israel charges, that the shooting began when Syrian troops opened fire with rifles and machineguns on a tractor crew, engaged in the Lake Huleh reclamation project. / The tractor, it says, was operating on territory belonging to Israel. / Israeli police returned the fire. Both sides brought up artillery, and a United Nations spokesman says, there was also some firing from Israeli tanks. / No casualties are reported on either side. The United Arab Republic says an Israeli armored car set off the shooting by penetrating Arab territory. // King Hussein toured the southern part of Jordan today, accompanied by a heavy military escort. The tour included Bethlehem, close to the

Israeli border. And in a speech he praised the Jordanian Army for standing fast "against the intrigues of the enemy and the ambitions of adventurers." King Hussein plans to leave Jordan next week on a European vacation, and his trip today was aimed---at least in part---at building up his popularity among the Jordanian people, both Moslem and Christian. He visited the Church of the Nativity in Bethlehem and prayed in the mosque at Hebron. He also opened a new hospital.

Premier Kassem of Iraq today issued a declaration pledging his government to a policy of national independence. The declaration came 48 hours after the ~~mmmm~~ arrest of former Deputy Premier Aref, who had advocated union with the United Arab Republic. The charge against Aref is conspiracy against the security of Iraq.

The Geneva conference on discontinuance of nuclear weapons tests, ended its first week today, still undecided on an agenda. Russia wants the conference to take up its proposal for an unconditional, permanent cessation of tests. The United States and Britain want...first...to take up the problem of enforcement. They feel that before a permanent ban, there should be an effective system of control. The British tried to break

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this deadlock at today's session. They suggested that...as a starter... they all examine "some initial points" dealing with a control system. My colleague, Alexander Kendrick, cables me from Geneva that the British made the move on the assumption that a de facto suspension of tests already is in effect. No country has exploded a nuclear device since the Geneva talks started a week ago. Also, it seems unlikely for political and propaganda reasons that the truce will be broken while the talks continue. The British reasoning, Kendrick says, is that if a de facto suspension already exists, then the Russian demand for cessation (before taking up the subject of control) already has been met. The British made their proposal after consultation with the United States. We may get the Russian answer when the talks resume tomorrow.

In London, the opposition Labour Party tonight issued a statement dealing with the Geneva conference. The statement asks Prime Minister Macmillan's government "to work for an agreement along Soviet lines, provided that the agreement to end testing is conditional on the establishment and effective operation of a control system." The Labour Party would appear to be advocating that steps be taken in two directions at the same time.

President Eisenhower today conferred with Secretary of State Dulles and other government experts, regarding the deadlocked Geneva talks. There are no details, except that the White House will make an announcement on the subject tomorrow---at 9 a.m., Eastern Standard Time.

The Chinese Nationalists unloaded supplies on Quemoy today, unmolested by Communist artillery on the mainland.

Chinese Communist Leader Mao Tze-tung sent a message of greeting to Soviet Premier Khrushchev on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the Russian revolution. The Chinese people, said Mao, express their "profound thanks" for the support received from Russia "in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists' invasion and occupation of Taiwan."

In Moscow, the anniversary celebration opened today with a lengthy speech by Deputy Premier Mikoyan, in which he claimed that Russia had prevented war in the Formosa Strait. He referred specifically to Russia's warning that an American attack on Communist China would be regarded as an attack on Russia. "This," he said, "acted as a bucket of cold water on the hot-heads among America's military and political leaders." Mikoyan hailed the achievements of Russian science. "Now everyone," he said, "knows the Russian word 'sputnik'."

In this country, the Air Force is hoping early tomorrow to make another probe of the moon. A new improved rocket has been set up at Cape Canaveral. If the launching is successful, a small terminal rocket... carrying 25 pounds of instruments...may reach the vicinity of the moon

next Sunday afternoon.

Premier DeGaulle today presented Sir Winston Churchill with one of France's highest awards, the Cross of Companion of the Liberation. There was no trace of the old wartime friction. / DeGaulle paid tribute to Churchill as one who "inspired and directed the resistance of his country, and contributed in a decisive manner to save the liberty of the world." France, DeGaulle said, knows what it owes him. Sir Winston responded by saying that DeGaulle "always would be remembered as the symbol of the soul of France, and of the unbreakable integrity of her spirit in adversity." Churchill spoke in English. He had spoken in French, he said, on occasion during the war...but he saw no reason to subject the French people to such treatment in peacetime. / Today's ceremony in Paris marked the first meeting of the two statesmen in 14 years.

The Cuban airliner that disappeared last night is reported in rebel hands in Eastern Cuba. All 28 persons on board are said to be safe.

Edward R. Murrow: November 6, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

The Wall Street Journal this morning said: "There is no use in mincing words. The Republican Party has simply disintegrated, and the wreckage is strewn across three thousand miles of countryside." / From this description, one might gather that the Democrats have nothing to worry about. They have received a national mandate, and all they need to do is legislate. / The opposition has obligingly gone to pieces.

But that is not quite the picture. While it is true that the Republicans were routed, because of the unpopularity of their conservative wing, the Democrats also have wing trouble. / And their conservative wing was not routed, it is just as strong as before. / The Liberals gained enormously, and will insist on putting their stamp on the legislation now to be enacted. / It seems quite possible that the Northern Liberals will now refuse to compromise with Southern Conservatives, for the sake of Party solidarity. Many Northern Democrats believe they can win in 1960 without the South. / If they proceed on that theory, the big Democratic majority in Congress may find itself deadlocked. / For Democratic Conservatives, and Republican Conservatives, still outnumber Democratic Liberals. / And the committee chairmanships remain in Conservative hands. / If the Democrats are

to win in 1960, they will have to campaign on the record they now make. They can't compile a record in a deadlock.

Senator Lyndon Johnson, as Senate leader, is reported to be ready with a twelve-point legislative program for the new session. / It is up-to-date and covers a wide range. / It involves spending. / Hearings are to open on some of it right away. It includes relief of depressed areas, security for farmers, labor reform, housing, development of water resources and urban renewal. / Problems of the atomic age are to be tackled, such as the building of a nuclear merchant marine, creating an improved space agency, and developing greater peacetime uses of nuclear energy. / The Senator also proposes to press for a continual review of foreign policy, starting with Latin America.

As reported in the Washington Post, the program simply omits civil rights legislation. / It is stated that Senator Johnson will point out that the Civil Rights Commission has been set up, and that "reasonable men" will want to wait for the recommendations of the Commission. / It also is stated that the Senator feels that the nation is headed for one of the greatest expansions in its history, and that reinforced Democratic majorities will not lose time in divisive, intra-Party quarrels.

Obviously the opposite may be true. The larger the majority, the more likely the intra-Party strife. Every politician knows that a small majority can be held in line by discipline, while large majorities tend to tear themselves to pieces. Senator Johnson's brilliant record as Senate leader has been based on his ability to liberalize Southern Conservatives a little and moderate Northern Radicals a little, all for the good of the Party. That now will become harder, and Senator Johnson's job of ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ compiling a good Party record is less enviable.

This will bear on the Senator's chances of becoming the standard-bearer in 1960. He is not the foremost Democratic aspirant, but he is one of the field. Once he could have claimed credit as a Party harmonizer. If he should manage to harmonize the Party again, the claim will be strengthened.

The victory of Senator Kennedy re-emphasized his importance as a candidate, and at this juncture he has a little better chance for the nomination than anyone else, though it is too early to say how the race will go. Senator Symington also won handsomely, and continues to receive consideration. Governor Mennon Williams, by winning a sixth term in Michigan, stayed in the national picture, though his majority this year fell below that of two years ago. Governor Meyner improved his position by the victory of his man,

Senator-elect Williams, in New Jersey. [A new figure in the field is Pat Brown, who beat Knowland in California. He is now in the category of "the man to watch". He might be called the Democratic counterpart to Nelson Rockefeller in New York, being a new face, having an attractive personality, and winning a big State by a thumping majority.]

It still remains to be seen whether President Eisenhower will try to work with the new Congress. / He said yesterday that he would. / But he also lashed out at the "spenders" who had been elected. / He announced most emphatically that he would fight them. That could mean trouble. / A Democratic Congress bent on expanding the American economy, and an Eisenhower bent on vetoing all heavy spending, could end up in a bitter cold war. / It does not sound like the ideal way for Republicans to rebuild the Party. / But it is what the President seemed to be proposing.

Word for Today

More than ever, the Democrats must now bear the responsibility of leadership in Congress. The historian, Allan Nevins, once observed: "Great leadership and greatness in capacity for popular response are two sides of the same coin. Unless both are firmly stamped, the coin will not pass current."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

An artillery duel developed today on the Israeli-Syrian frontier. The shooting was stopped after two hours by United Nations military observers. Israel charges that the shooting began when Syrian troops opened fire with rifles and machineguns on a tractor crew, engaged in the Lake Huleh reclamation project. The tractor, it says, was operating on territory belonging to Israel. Israeli police returned the fire. Both sides brought up artillery, and a United Nations spokesman says there was also some firing from Israeli tanks. No casualities are reported on either side. The United Arab Republic says an Israeli armored car set off the shooting by penetrating Arab territory.

King Hussein toured the southern part of Jordan today, accompanied by a heavy military escort. The tour included Bethlehem, close to the Israeli border. And in a speech he praised the Jordanian Army for standing fast "against the intrigues of the enemy and the ambitions of adventurers." King Hussein plans to leave Jordan next week on a European vacation, and his trip today was aimed---at least in part---at building up his popularity among the Jordanian people, both Moselm and Christian. He visited the Church of the Nativity in Bethlehem and prayed in the mosque at Hebron. He also apened a new hospital.

Premier Kassem of Iraq today issued a declaration pledging his government to a policy of national independence. The declaration came 48 hours after the arrest of former Deputy Premier Aref, who had advocated union with the United Arab Republic. The charge against Aref is conspiracy against the security of Iraq.

The Geneva conference on discontinuance of nuclear weapons tests ended its first week today, still undecided on an agenda. Russia wants the conference to take up its proposal for an unconditional, permanent cessation of

tests. The United States and Britain want...first...take up the problem of enforcement. They feel that before a permanent ban, there should be an effective system of control. The British tried to break this deadlock at today's session. They suggested that...as a starter... they all examine "some initial points" dealing with a control system. My colleague, Alexander Kendrick cables me from Geneva that the British made the move on the assumption that a de facto suspension of tests already is in effect. No country has exploded a nuclear device since the Geneva talks started a week ago. Also, it seems unlikely for political and propagnada reasons that the truce will be broken while the talks continue. The British reasoning, Kendrick says, it that if a de facto suspension already exists, then the Russian demand for cessation (before taking up the subject of control) already has been met. The British made their proposal after consultation with the United States. We may get the Russians answer when the talks resume tomorrow.

President Eisenhower today conferred with Secretary of State Dulles and other government experts regarding the deadlocked Geneva talks. There are no details, except that the White House will make an announcement on the subject tomorrow---at 9 A M, Eastern Standard Time.

The Chinese Nationalists unloaded supplies on Quemoy today, unmolested by Communist artillery on the mainland.

Chinese Communist Leader Mao Tze-tung sent a message of greeting to Soviet Premier Khrushchev on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the Russian revolution. The Chinese people, said Mao, express their "profound thanks" for the support received from Russia "in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists' invasion and occupation of Taiwan."

In Moscow, the anniversary celebration opened today with a lengthy speech by Deputy Premier Mikoyan in which he claimed that Russia had prevented war in the Formosa Strait. He referred specifically to Russia's warning that

an American attack on Communist China would be regarded as an attack on Russia. "This," he said, "acted as a bucket of cold water on the hot-heads among Americans military and political leaders." Mikoyan hailed the achievements of Russian science. "Now everyone," he said, "knows the Russian word 'sputnik.'"

In this country, the Air Force is hoping early tomorrow to make another probe of the moon. A new improved rocket has been set up at Cape Canaveral. If the launching is successful, a small terminal rocket...carrying 25 pounds of instruments...may reach the vicinity of the moon next Sunday afternoon.

Premier DeGaulle today presented Sir Winston Churchill with one of France's highest awards, the Cross of Companion of the Liberation. There was no trace of the old wartime friction. DeGaulle paid tribute to Churchill as one who "inspired and directed the resistance of his country and contributed in a decisive manner to save the liberty of the world." France, DeGaulle said, knows what it owes him. Sir Winston responded by saying that DeGaulle "always would be remembered as the symbol of the soul of Fracce and of the unbreakable integrity of her spirit in adversity." Churchill spoke in English. He has spoken in French, he said, on occasion during the war...but he saw no reason to subject the French people to such treatment in peacetime. Today's ceremony in Paris marked the first meeting of the two statesmen in 14 years.

The Cuban airliner that disappeared last night is reported in rebel hands in Eastern Cuba. All 28 persons on board are said to be safe.

The Wall Street Journal this morning said: "There is no use in mincing words. The Republican Party has simply disintegrated, and the wreckage is strewn across three thousand miles of countryside."From this description, one might gather that the Democrats have nothing to worry about. They have received a national mandate, and all they need to do is legislate. The opposition has obligingly gone to pieces.

But that is not quite the picture. While it is true that the Republicans were routed because of the unpopularity of their conservative wing, the Democrats also have wing trouble. And their conservative wing was not routed it is just as strong as before. The Liberals gained enormously and will insist on putting their stamp on legislation now to be enacted. It seems quite possible that the Northern Liberals will now refuse to compromise with Southern Conservatives for the sake of Party solidarity. Many Northern Democrats believe they can win in 1960 without the South. If they proceed on that theory, the big Democratic majority in Congress may find itself deadlocked. For Democratic Conservatives and Republican Conservatives still outnumber Democratic Liberals. And the committee chairmanships remain in Conservative hands. If the Democrats are to win in 1960, they will have to campaign on the record they now make. They can't compile a record in a deadlock.

Senator Lyndon Johnson, as Senate leader, is reported to be ready with a twelve-point legislative program for the new session. It is up-to-date and covers a wide range. It involves spending. Hearings are to open on some of it right away. It includes relief of depressed areas, security for farmers, labor reform, housing, development of water resources and urban renewal. Problems of the atomic age are to be tackled, such as the building of a nuclear mechant marine, creating an improved space agency, and developing greater peacetime uses of nuclear energy. The Senator also proposes to press for a continual review of foreign policy, starting with Latin America.

As reported in the Washington Post, the program simply omits civil rights legislation. It is stated that Senator Johnson will point out that the Civil Rights Commission has been set up, and that "reasonable men" will want to wait for the recommendations of the Commission. It also is stated that the Senator feels that the nation is headed for one of the greatest expansions in its history, and that reinforced Democratic majorities will not lose time in

divisive, intra-Party quarrels.

Obviously the opposite may be true. The larger the majority, the more likely the intra-party strife. Every politician knows that a small majority can be held in line by discipline, while large majorities tend to tear themselves to pieces. Senator Johnson's brilliant record as Senate leader has been based on his ability to liberalize Southern Conservatives a little nnd moderate Northern Radicals a little, all for the good of the Party. That now will become harder, and Senator Johnson's job of compiling a good Party record is less enviable.

This will bear on the Senator's chances of becoming the standard-bearer in 1960. He is not the foremost Democratic aspirant, but he is one of the field. Once he could have claimed credit as a Party harmonizer. If he should manage to harmonize the Party again, the claim will be strengthened.

The victory of Senator Kennedy re-emphasized his importance as a candidate, and at this juncture he has a little better chance for the nomination than anyone else, though it is too early to say how the race will go. Senator Symington also won handsomely, and continues to receive consideration. Governor Mennon Williams, by winning a sixth term in Michigan, stayed in the national picture, though his majority this year fell tolow that of two years ago. Governor Meyner improved his position by the victory of his man, Senator-elect Williams, in New Jersey. A new figure in the field is Pat Brown, who beat Knowland in California. He is now in the category of "the man to watch." He might be called the Democratic counterpart to Nelson Rockefeller in New York, being a new face, having an attractive personality, and wiining a big state by a thumping majority.

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on expanding the American economy, and an Eisenhower bent on vetoing all heavy spending, could end up in a bitter cold war. It does not sound like the ideal way for Republicans to rebuild the Party. But it is what the President seemed to be proposing.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now, here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: "More than ever, the Democrats must now bear the responsibility of leadership in Congress. The historian Allan Nevins, once observed: "Great leadership and greatness in capacity for popular response are two sides of the same coin. Unless both are firmly stamped, the coin will not pass current."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Fri., Nov. 7, 1958

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issued a statement. "This action by the Soviet Union," he said, "relieves the United States from any obligation under its offer to suspend nuclear weapons tests." / The President said that the United States, nevertheless, will continue suspension of such tests "for the time being." / And he expressed hope Russia will do the same. "If there is not shortly a corresponding renunciation by the Soviet Union," he said, "then the United States will be obliged to reconsider its position."

In London, the British government announced that it, too, had picked up evidence of the Soviet tests. / Foreign Secretary Lloyd...like President Eisenhower...said that Britain will hold no further tests for the present, but will work for agreement at Geneva, on a controlled system for ending nuclear weapons tests. (In a few minutes, we shall be switching to Geneva for a direct report).

Secretary of State Dulles...at a news conference this afternoon... declined to say how long the United States will continue its test suspension. It depends, he said, on the kind of tests we want to make, on what progress is being made in Geneva, and on whether the Russians have now completed their series of tests. ~~when~~ Mr. Dulles spoke with the most studied restraint.

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He said Russia was under no "legal" obligation to refrain from testing, but that if it continues to TEST it faces world-wide condemnation. The United States, he said, told Russia last Tuesday that it had detected the tests and waited three days for some kind of Russian explanation. Dulles told the reporters he was not discouraged. It was true that the western powers and Russia were moving toward a solution of disarmament problems "at a snail's pace." But the fact remains, he said, that now for the first time we are getting down to "brass tacks".

Moscow radio claimed tonight that the United States was preparing to resume testing "regardless of its promise." President Eisenhower, it said, is trying "to reduce the impression made on world public opinion by the Soviet Union's proposal that all nuclear weapons tests be stopped immediately for all time."

Soviet Premier Khrushchev said today that the time is "not distant" when the Russian people will enjoy the highest standard of living in the world. Khrushchev made his prediction in connection with the 41st anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution. The "reality" of Russia and Communist China, he said, must be recognized. Khrushchev commented on

this week's congressional election, claiming that the results constituted a repudiation of Eisenhower-Dulles policy.

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Today...in Warsaw...the American and Chinese Communist ambassadors resumed their talks aimed at reducing tension in the Formosa Strait. It was their first meeting in two weeks. After conferring for an hour and 45 minutes, another meeting was scheduled for November 25.

Now for a direct report on the talks in progress in Geneva, here is my colleague Alexander Kendrick.

(Tape runs 5:15
Ends on cue: "Now back to Ed Murrow in N.Y."

That was Alexander Kendrick, reporting from Geneva.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. First, here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

Word for Today

The talks in Geneva involve nothing less than life and death. The implement by which Man could commit universal suicide is his own invention. Thomas Edison foresaw this day when he said, "There will one day spring from the brain of science a machine, or force, so fearful that even Man, the fighter, who will dare torture and death, will be appalled."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Friday, November 7, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM, EST

MURROW: ... now, for a direct report on the talks in progress in Geneva, here is my colleague Alexander Kendrick.

KENDRICK: Whatever affect the two latest Soviet nuclear explosions will have on the Geneva conference on the discontinuance of nuclear explosions, will be a delayed effect though probably not as delayed as radiation. The Russians were handed a copy of the Atomic Energy Commission and White House statements at this afternoon's session by American delegate James Wadsworth, but, when he emerged from behind the locked doors, Soviet delegateSemyon Tsarapkin said he had never heard of it. Presumably, neither side was surprised by the two Russian blasts, for today's communique for the first time and somewhat belatedly, discloses that Last Monday, Mr. Tsarapkin apparently warned the Western delegates to get ready for a big bang. At Anyrate, he made a conference document out of a Soviet statement opposing the General Assembly resolution which called for a suspension of testing - at least during this conference. Two reasons are advanced at the Palace of Nations tonight for the Soviet action in setting off new explosions barely after the beginning of a conference at which they have time and time again demanded the immediate and permanant cessation of all testing. The more obvious reason is that the Russians want their kind of cessation, that is, without supervision or controls or else, no cessation at all. Although they run the risk of making bad propaganda in the country's they want to impress the most, they have, therefore, continued testing and will continue testing until the West cries "Quits," this is like the story of the wind blowing and blowing in order to make the traveler take off his cloak, but it is one line of reasoning here. The other line has to do not with cessation of testing but with the real reason for this conference

the establishment of an international inspection and control system. For the Russians have said over and over while paying lip service to the idea of a control system, that since all nuclear tests can be detected, there is no need for a control system. The most significant thing about the Atomic Energy Commission's announcement is that the lasttwo Soviet tests were of relatively low yield and that they took place in the southern partof the USSR instead of in the Arctic. Now, if these tests were of really low yield, that is, from one to five kilotons in level, and if they tohk place at an unfamiliar site and yet, were detected by existing means, then that seems to prove the Soviet point. For last summer's conference of East-West experts decided that a control system was needed only for blasts in the one to five kiloton range. It is not known here yet just how low the yield was, but there seems to be no doubt that the Russians could use these last two explosions of theirs to suppwrt the argument that no control system is needed. But, since the West will not accept suspension without a control system, then, any failure to come to an agreement here will be presented not as a Soviet but as a Western failure. Whichever of these two effects the Russians are aiming for and it could be both of them, it would not seem to improve the prospects of this Geneva Conference. But, whatever decisions are made will as usual be made in Washington and Moscow and not here. For the record, this conference this afternoon received the official word on the XSoviet action and the White House reaction and then agreed to meet again on Monday, all that can be said is that the week long argument about the agenda seems to be an increasingly academic one. Meanwhile tonight, Geneva is preparing for another East-West conference on a nuclear subject opening Monday and this one promises to be somewhat more intriguing. For military men and defense experts from both sides of the Iron Curtain - five countries from the NATO Alliance, frive from the Warsaw Pact, will talk about missiles,

anti-missiles missiles, underwater launching methods, nuclear artillery and perhaps even space platforms as they consider the question of surprise attack and methods of lessening that hazard. This is an experts conference like the last successful one in Geneva and it's not suppose to arrive at political decisions or sign treaties, just to examine the technology of surprise attack. Both sides obviousely regard this as an opportunity for some useful intelligence reconnaissance and although the official large delegations consist of top military brass and civilian advisors, quite a sizeable unofficial contingent has also descended on the tranquil city of Calvin. Cloak and dagger types that used to frequent Vienna, Munich and Istahbul,"now, where have I seen that face before?" are lounging about in hotel lobbies and bars and since they are here, they evidently expect their opposite numbers from the other side of the Iron Curtain will also be here. As for the Generals, Admirals and Air Marshalls, the standing joke here tonight is that both this years Army-Navy game and this years Spartag-Domino game will be played in Geneva.

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FT/n.m.

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This is the news:

King Hussein today charged that the airplane in which he was a passenger was attacked by jet fighters belonging to the United Arab Republic. The "attack" occurred over Syrian territory as the king was leaving Jordan for a vacation in Europe. Hussein flew back to his capital, Amman, and broadcast an account of the incident over the Jordan radio. He said that on reaching the Syrian border, his pilot immediately established contact with the control tower in Damascus, capital of Syria, "in accordance with customary usages." They received permission, he said, to proceed. But about 15 miles from Damascus, they were told that their flight was unauthorized and that they must land. Instead, they turned around and

headed for Amman. Hussein said that before reaching the Jordanian frontier, they were overtaken by two jet fighters...and that the fighter aircraft made six passes "each time opening fire." After his broadcast, the king held an emergency meeting with his cabinet. His plans for a holiday are cancelled. And tomorrow the Jordanian Parliament will meet in special session to deal with what Hussein called "this flagrant attack."

The United Arab Republic denies that an attack was made on King Hussein's private airplane. It claims that Hussein did not clear his flight plans through Damascus...and that the fighter planes merely "escorted" the young monarch until he left Syrian air space.

A military tribunal in Iraq today sentenced to death three former leaders of the government that was overthrown last July. Three other defendants were sentenced to prison terms...ranging from five years to life. Among the three condemned to death is former Premier Jamali, who also once served as chief Iraqi delegate to the United Nations.

The Iranian foreign minister today announced that his country will sign a defense agreement with the United States. The agreement will include economic cooperation. The foreign minister stressed the defensive nature

of the agreement. Last month, Russia warned Iran against making such a move, claiming that it would "directly endanger the southern frontiers of the U.S.S.R." / In Washington, the State Department confirms that the United States is negotiating a new defense agreement with Iran, under the Baghdad Pact. / It points out that this will not be a treaty, but rather an arrangement, made within the executive authority of the President. Senate ratification will not be required.

Soviet Premier Khrushchev today called for an end to four-power control of Berlin. The United States, Britain and France, he said, have turned Berlin into "a kind of state within a state." He thought it would be "proper" for Russia to turn its control functions over to the Communist government of East Germany. / And, he said, let the Western powers "follow suit". Khrushchev accused the West of "doing everything" to aid the growth of German militarism. / Militarists in West Germany, he said, represent a grave danger. / And he warned that any attack on East Germany, would be regarded as an attack on Russia itself. Khrushchev spoke in Moscow, at a meeting honoring Polish Communist Party Leader Gomulka.

The East-West conference on means of preventing surprise attack

—7

opened in Geneva today on a note of recrimination. Russia's first deputy foreign minister, Kuznetsov, accused the West of pursuing "a pernicious policy." He made sweeping demands for the complete prohibition of nuclear weapons and the liquidation of all military bases on foreign soil. The opening statement by William Foster, head of the American delegation, was non-political. "We are meeting here," he said, "as experts to discuss technical matters." And he suggested as a proper subject for discussion, the techniques by which ~~them~~ instruments of surprise attack may be detected. After these remarks, the delegates met behind closed doors.

President Eisenhower today outlined a long-term economic assistance program for Free Asia. Mr. Eisenhower made his proposals at the conference of 18 Colombo Plan countries in Seattle. For the economic improvement of these countries, he called for expansion of international trade, wider sharing of technical skills, more private investment, and greater provision for public loans as already extended by the World Bank. [~~Mr. Eisenhower noted that the bank had agreed to consider an increase in its capital subscriptions. And he recommended an expansion of financing under the Development Loan Fund created by Congress last year.~~] He said he would ask

the new Congress for additional "adequate" resources but mentioned no specific amount.

The Nobel peace prize was awarded today to a Belgian priest for his work in resettling refugees. The recipient, Father Georges Pire, (PEER roll "r") said the prize money of about 41-thousand dollars will go into his resettlement work.

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Legal counsel for the Federal Communications Commission made [redacted] recommendations today in the controversial case over the awarding of Channel 10 in Miami. A brief...filed by Edgar Holtz, associate general counsel... [redacted] recommended that the grant of the channel to Public Service Television, Incorporated, be set aside. It also described three of the four applicants as "adsolutely disqualified." This would leave only one of the original applicants in the [redacted]

Edward R. Murrow: November 10, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

King Hussein of Jordan is twenty-three. Probably no young man in the world happens to have as much political importance. He can claim no achievements to justify such importance, other than that he has long lived in constant danger of assassination and has shown no end of courage. But bravery is not a substitute for political ability. Hussein is no statesman, nor even an outstanding politician. He is a hapless young Arab monarch. Most of his people do not want him. But because everybody wants the land that he governs, the absence of war in the Middle East depends to some extent and for the moment on his continuing to govern it.

When King Hussein announced that he would leave his country today for Switzerland, the Middle East went into a state of high tension. So did many of the world's Foreign Offices. His departure was to be a test. A great deal could happen. Hussein might be deposed. Maybe he was going away gladly, knowing he would never come back. Maybe Nasser would seize the opportunity to seize Jordan, which he needs if he is to make progress in setting up a true Arab Federation. But if he moved, Israel was expected to occupy at once the country up to the West bank of the Jordan. That would mean war between Israel and the United Arab Republic. Such a war might

bring Soviet volunteers to the side of Nasser, and that might touch off fighting involving the Western Powers, and turn into the catastrophe that lies behind all the conflicts between East and West.

Then again nothing might happen. Dag Hammarskjold had set up United Nations representatives in Cairo and Amman to watch over the fulfilment of the pledge to the United Nations of the Arab countries to respect each other's governments and territory. Certainly Nasser was going through the motions of living up to the U.N. resolution. He had piped down on hostile broadcasting and had officially opened communications between the United Arab Republic and Jordan.

There might also be trouble from Iraq. This country was federated with Jordan until the assassination of King Feisal, and might now try to restore the Federation. Or elements inside Jordan which do not want Nasser might seize control and insist on federation with Iraq. But this threat seemed unlikely for the reason that General Kassem has his hands full right now trying to purge from the Iraq Army the elements friendly to Nasser led by Colonel Aref, once his right-hand man.

King Hussein announced his trip to Switzerland just after the British troops that had flown in during the Lebanese and Iraqi crisis had been

withdrawn. Their withdrawal was part of the United Nations achievement in restoring so-called normal conditions in the region. Hussein apparently thought he could bank on a brief spell of stability. He had his army in hand, and seemed to think Nasser would not move now. It has been reported that he has romantic reasons for going to Switzerland, and this probably is so.

The one disquieting note in the days before his departure was a shrill warning from Arab propaganda centers of a coming Israeli aggression against Jordan. This could be explained as preparing the ground for United Arab Federation action against Jordan, which then would be justified to the world as a counter-move to the Israeli initiative. Those close to Ben Gurion were sure he would not be the one to move first, but were also sure he would pounce if Nasser moved.

There is an obvious lesson in the Jordan crisis, a lesson for everyone concerned. For the United States it is a kind of last warning that we cannot go on indefinitely maintaining a King in Jordan whom the country doesn't want, even though it is better all around that he should be there now. It is a lesson to Jordan's Arab neighbors that Jordan cannot survive by itself and ultimately has to be received into some kind of Federal Union. Failure to do this harmoniously would leave the most dangerous hostility within the

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Word for Today

King Hussein...at the age of 23...finds himself in the center of an international storm. And it has happened, not because of anything he has done, but simply by his being [redacted] there. Horace wrote 2-thousand years ago, "Fate with impartial hand turns out the doom of high and low. Her capacious urn is shaking out the names of all mankind."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

King Hussein today charged that the airplane in which he was a passenger was attacked by jet fighters belonging to the United Arab Republic. The "attack" occurred over Syrian territory as the king was leaving Jordan for a vacation in Europe. Hussein flew back to his capital, Amman, and broadcast an account of the incident over the Jordan radio. He said that on reaching the Syrian border, his pilot immediately established contact with the control tower in Damascus, capital of Syria, "in accordance with customary usages." They received permission, he said, to proceed. But about 15 miles from Damascus, they were told that their flight was unauthorized and that they must land. Instead, they turned around and headed for Amman. Hussein said that before reaching the Jordanian frontier, they were overtaken by two jet fighters...and that the fighter aircraft made six passes "each time opening fire." After his broadcast, the king held an emergency meeting with his cabinet. His plans for a holiday are cancelled. And tomorrow the Jordanian Parliament will meet in special session to deal with what Hussein caleed "this flagrant attack."

The United Arab Republic denies that an attack was made on King Hussein's private airplane. It claims that Hussein did not clear his flight plans through Damascus...and that the fighter planes merely "escorted" the young monarch until he left Syrian air space.

A military tribunal in Iraq today sentenced to death three former leaders of the government that was overthrown last July. Three other defendants were sentenced to prison terms...ranging from five years to life. Among the three condemned to death is former Premier Jamali, who also once served as chief Iraqi delegate to the United Nations.

The Iranian foreign minister today announced that his country will sign a defense agreement with the United States. The agreement will include economic cooperation. The foreign minister stressed the defensive nature of the agreement. Last month, Russia warned Iran against making such a move, claiming that it would "directly endanger the southern frontiers of the U.S.S.R." In Washington, the State Department confirms that the United States is negotiating a new defense agreement with Iran, under the Baghdad Pact. It points out that this will not be a treaty but rather an arrangement made within the executive authority of the President. Senate ratification will not be required.

Soviet Premier Khrushchev today called for an end to four-power control of Berlin. The United States, Britain and France, he said, have turned Berlin into "a kind of state within a state." He thought it would be proper for Russia to turn its control functions over to the Communist government of East Germany. And, he said, let the Western powers "follow suit." Khrushchev accused the West of "doing everything" to aid the growth of Gemman militarism. Militarists in West Germany, he said, represent a grave danger. And he warned that any attack on East Germany would be regarded as an attack on Russia itself. Khrushchev spoke in Moscow, at a meeting honoring Polish Communist Leader Gomulka.

The East-West conference on means of preventing surprise attack opened in Geneva today on a note of recrimination. Russia's first deputy foreign minister, Kuznetsov, accused the West of pursuing "a pernicious policy." He made sweeping demands for the complete prohibition of nuclear weapons and the liquidation of all military bases on foreign soil. The opening statement by William Foster, head of the American delegation, was non-political. "We are meeting here," he said, "as experts to discuss technical metters." And he suggested as a proper subject for discussion, the techniques by which instruments of surprise attack may be detected. After these remarks, the delegates met behind closed doors.

President Eisenhower today outlined a long-term economic assistance program for Free Asia. Mr. Eisenhower made his proposals at the conference of 18 Colombo Plan countries in Seattle. For the economic improvement of these countries, he called for expansion of international trade, wider sharing of technical skills, more private investment, and greater provision for public loans as already extended by the World Bank. He said he would ask the new Congress for additional "adequate" resources but mentioned no specific amount.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now, here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

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Edward R. Murrow Tues., Nov. 11, 1958

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In this country, the Cold War was a recurring theme in the speeches made on the occasion of Veterans Day. Robert Murphy, deputy undersecretary of state, said that the United States refuses to be discouraged---even though

Russia's behavior at Geneva offers little ground for optimism. Democratic Senator Kefauver said there can be no cutting down on defense spending, until an effective arms limitation program can be worked out with the Soviet Union. Schools, he said, are as vital as armament. ~~General Sarnoff spoke at the Arlington National Cemetery. He said, "Perhaps beyond any prior generation, ours is called upon to muster the material vitality, the moral fervor, the confident faith and intellectual understanding that will guarantee peace---or, should the peace be shattered, will guarantee victory."~~

Tomorrow, the United Nations Political Committee will open its debate on problems of outer space. Today...by a vote of 54 to 9...it approved a Western resolution, calling for reunification of Korea through "genuinely free elections." The nine opposing votes were cast by the Soviet bloc. The American plan for United Nations control of outer space is expected to be submitted to the political committee next week by Democratic Senator Lyndon Johnson. Secretary of State Dulles announced last night that Johnson had agreed to represent the United States in the United Nations debate. Mr. Dulles said the appointment of the Senate Democratic leader would "make it clear to the world how much all Americans agree on the importance of the subject."

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→

necessary. It also called for a meeting of the Arab League Council to discuss the incident.

Two British-built jet fighters arrived in Amman today for delivery to the Jordanian Air Force--the first of 12 scheduled to arrive in the next few days ~~under the Anglo-American military aid program.~~ The British Foreign Office says the fact that delivery of the first two jets came at this time is "~~pure coincidence.~~"

~~A national holiday was proclaimed in Jordan today to celebrate the king's safe return.~~

In Cuba, the rebel movement says that it has released all passengers and crewmen of two Cuban airliners hijacked since October 21. It announces that all 31 persons...including one American sailor...have been turned over to Red Cross representatives.

The Chrysler Corporation was hit today by a strike of 8-thousand salaried workers. Eight of the company's ten assembly plants were shut down...when production workers refused to cross picket lines. The United Auto Workers Union says that it is urging production men to stay on the job.

~~At Laurel Race Track today...in Maryland...two American thoroughbreds~~

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Premier Khrushchev's demand for an end of Four-Power occupation of Berlin may be the opening round of a new and dangerous test of cold war strength between East and West. He is trying to force de facto recognition of the East German regime first of all. One needs only to look back on the Berlin airlift to appreciate how dangerous such a test could be. The West won that one, but only retreat and restraint by the Kremlin kept it from leading to open hostilities.

Secretary Dulles said on Friday - and before the Khrushchev speech - that we are "solemnly committed to hold West Berlin, by military force if need be." This was in response to a statement by Premier Ulbrecht of East Germany, calling West Berlin a kind of Quemoy which really belongs to East Germany. It may be that Ulbrecht asked Khrushchev to back up his claim. Or it may be that the Kremlin has decided to strike out on a new line, one that raises trouble inside Europe, rather than letting trouble develop for the West in regions like the Middle East and Southeast Asia.

Washington observers see one persuasive reason not to believe that Khrushchev's demand is the start of a new cold war battle. That is that if the Russians go back on the terms of their agreements in respect to Berlin, they are letting the German question slip out from the absolute control of

the Four-Power agreement. And that would entitle the West to carry the German question to another tribunal, such as the United Nations. In the Four-Power agreement on Germany the Soviet Union has the strongest kind of veto. Nothing can happen about German unification, or about German frontiers, that the Soviet Union does not sanction. But in the United Nations Assembly the Soviet Union has no veto, and debates on the Communist refusal to permit free elections in East Germany could lose the Russians a great deal of world approval. The Germans have unofficially pressed to get the German question before the United Nations. They always have run into a firm Soviet refusal to give up any of the authority it wields under the Four-Power agreement.

Khrushchev in his speech yesterday built up an elaborate case against the West for violating the Potsdam Agreement. His big argument, and one he often makes, is that the re-armament of Germany violates the pledge at Potsdam that Germany never again should become a military power. No doubt about it, the re-armament of Germany was contrary to the Potsdam Declaration. But what Mr. Khrushchev does not mention is that the first and decisive violation of the Potsdam Agreement was by the Soviet Union. At Potsdam it had been solemnly undertaken that Germany should be treated as an economic whole. The Soviet Union then proceeded to separate East Germany economically

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He delivered his speech yesterday at a Moscow gathering in honor of Gomulka, the Polish leader. So he was not only bolstering up East Germany's hopes of getting Berlin, but was reassuring the Poles of Soviet protection against the Germans, which he did in strong and explicit terms. / And that may have been the main motive of the speech. The Russians and Poles are drawing together after some bitter and even explosive disagreements. / It is always hard for them to get along. But if the Poles don't ~~much~~ like the Russians,

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Back in a moment

George Bryan -

Word for Today

Soviet Premier Khrushchev would appear...in rather plain language... to have demanded an end to the four-power occupation of Berlin. But, still, what he said is open to interpretation. He may have been after something else. Dagobert Runes once said, "Diplomacy is the verbal technique of saying what you don't mean and making it mean what you don't say."

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GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: Soviet Premier Khrushchev would appear...in rather plain language...to

have demanded an end to the four-power occupation of Berlin. But, still, what he said is open to interpretation. He may have been after something else. Dagobert Runes once said, "Diplomacy is the verbal technique of ssying what you don't mean and making it mean what you don't say."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Wed., Nov. 12, 1958

This is the news:

The United Nations political committee today began debate on control of outer space. Deputy Foreign Minister Zorin, of Russia, said that any plan for prohibiting the use of outer space for military purposes must also include the prohibition of military bases on foreign soil. He said the United States wants to outlaw Russia's intercontinental ballistic missile and...at the same time...maintain its intermediate range rocket bases that encircle the Soviet Union. For this reason, he said, the question of space control and the elimination of military bases on foreign territory must be tied together. Henry Cabot Lodge spoke for the United States. The American bases, he said, are necessary so long as

the "proven aggressive nature of Soviet imperialism continues." They exist for mutual defense---only for defense. And they are maintained with the full consent of the countries involved. Lodge said that Russia in demanding the elimination of these bases was concealing its real purpose, which is "to destroy the capacity of the non-Soviet world to defend itself."

In Geneva today, the conference on prevention of surprise attack held its second full session with the Russians still insisting that the political question of disarmament be included in the talks. There is still no agreement on the order of business. In the other Geneva conference dealing with suspension of nuclear tests it is much the same story. Both sides have reworded their agenda proposals, but the basic difference remains. The Russians demand an immediate, unconditional suspension of tests. The United States and Britain say that first there must be agreement on an adequate control system.

The joint statement...issued yesterday by Russia and Poland...brought reaction today from the State Department. The statement said, among other things, that a summit conference had been impossible because of "delaying tactics" employed by the United States. The statement also

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accused the United States of trying to convert Western Europe into "an arsenal of atomic weapons." The State Department spokesman, Lincoln White, said today that the Russians were guilty of "gross misrepresentation." The United States, he said, is still waiting for Russia's response to the proposals dealing with a summit conference that it made last May. He said the "real danger" to the peace of Europe is not the cooperation of West Germany in the NATO defense effort but in Russia's prevention of the formation of an all-German government in accordance with the will of the German people.

The West Germany government today warned Russia that ending the four-power occupation of Berlin could "sharpen the already tense situation in the world to a perilous extent." The formal West German statement said the Soviet Union would have to bear "the complete and lone responsibility for such a development." The statement was provoked by Khrushchev's bid last Monday for an end to four-power control. What Khrushchev said was that Russia planned to pull out of Berlin and that the Western powers ought to do the same. Prime Minister Grotewohl of East Germany indicated today that Russia might pull out its troops, even if American, British and French

troops pulled out of West Germany. Six hours later, he had to put out a correction...making it clear that the Soviet army would not withdraw from East Germany until the allied forces left West Germany.

In Argentina, the oil workers are still scheduled to strike at midnight, despite President Frondizi's proclamation of a state of siege. One thousand persons...identified as Communists and supporters of ex-dictator Peron...are reported under arrest.

A caller at the White House today was Harold Stassen, President Eisenhower's former adviser on disarmament. / Stassen saw the President for about an hour...and then, for the benefit of reporters, listed the four men he thought could win the White House for the Republican Party in 1960. The list does not include Vice President Nixon. / The four...any one of whom Stassen said could win...are Nelson Rockefeller, Henry Cabot Lodge, Secretary of the Interior Fred Seaton, and Secretary of the Treasury Robert Anderson. A reporter asked whether the omission of Mr. Nixon's name meant that he thought Nixon was "not a good candidate." Stassen, who has himself had presidential ambitions, replied that his views on that were well known. "And," he said, "I believe that the results of the election (last week's election) prove me right." / In 1956, Stassen tried to block Nixon's nomination at the Republican national convention.

News Secretary Hagerty emphasizes that Stassen today was not speaking for the President. ~~Vice President Nixon's office had "no comment."~~ ~~Secretary of Labor Mitchell issued a statement saying that Nixon "ought to be and will be the next President of the United States."~~

The Civil Rights Commission decided today to call a national conference "on problems involved in transition from segregated to non-segregated schools." The conference is to be held in Nashville, next February.

FOR TODAY'S STORY IN POLAND,

[redacted] we switch now to Warsaw and my colleague Daniel Schorr.

Tape runs 6:10
Ends on cue: "--to ERM in NY."

That was my colleague Daniel Schorr, reporting from Warsaw on the new tough line adopted by Gomulka and what may have brought it about.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. (pause) But first, here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

The Polish leader, Gomulka, would appear no longer to be seeking a middle course between East and West. For in signing on the dotted line with Khrushchev, he accepted Soviet policy. Gomulka may have been prompted in this by fear of Germany and fear of China as Schorr suggested. But there is an old Russian proverb that says: "Beware an obliging bear."

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Wednesday, November 12, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: For today's story in Poland, we switch now to Warsaw and my colleague, Daniel Schorr.

SCHORR: Poland's Communist leader, Wladyslaw Gomulka, returned today from twenty days in Russia with a message that Poland is a firm member of the Soviet camp. At the railway station, he called Soviet friendship Poland's most valuable asset. And of Nikita Khrushchev, who flew to Warsaw two years ago to block his reform of the Polish regime, Gomulka said today, that he is a good and sincere friend of Poland's.

Tonight before an obedient, but undemonstrative audience of four thousand in the ornate Palace of Culture that Stalin gave to Poland, Gomulka made his most anti-American speech yet. He singled out what he called "America's brink of war policy" as the main danger to peace. He accused the United States of intervention in the Middle East and the Far East. He denounced the United States for supporting what he called West Germany's expansionist design, and he likened Chancellor Adenauer to Hitler, but more dangerous because of West Germany's atomic potential. And he repeated support of Moscow's move to end four power control of Berlin. This was no longer a Polish regime looking for a middle course between East and West. The Gomulka who once went to prison on charges of being pro-Tito, now joined Russia in condemning Titoism. His support of the Kremlin was without reservation.

Gomulka's home-coming speech tonight crystallized a change in progress for many months. There's been a gradual chilling of the climate in this country since the heady days of October 1956, when Gomulka launched on Poland's only road to Socialism. Today, there are still Western books on sale, but the word has gone out to publishers that in the future there will be fewer, and Poles are beginning to hoard them from the bookshops.

The Polish Press, rigorously censored, displays greater uniformity. There's been nervousness among intellectuals. It is not like the worst days. There have been no political arrests, but some writers have been fired from newspapers. A threat against a non-conformist writer now is not the midnight knock, but the curt dismissal notice.

Gomulka's line is tougher towards the West, towards the unorthodox in the Communist camp, and towards dissidence at home. And the reason is not Soviet handouts. Gomulka brought home from Moscow this time nothing more than offers of more technical assistance, and some help in prospecting for oil in Poland. Those who defend Gomulka say he has not really changed. They say he is a practical man with little interest in doctrine, and that he is ready to pay lip service to the Kremlin's international policy in order to keep freedom of action at home. They note that a recent meeting of the Polish Party's Central Committee, he brushed off an attempt to formulate some theoretical point, saying that such things were unimportant. They quote him at the same meeting as rejecting a suggestion that he evoke police powersagainst

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The Polish Press said today that Khrushchev's move to denounce the Potsdam Agreement was the greatest result of Gomulka's trip to Moscow. An indication that Gomulka played a leading part in Khrushchev's current diplomatic offensive. For Gomulka, the Soviet move serves a double pupose. It puts more steam behind Poland's Rapacki Plan for an atom-free zone in Central Europe. And it shores up East Germany as a buffer between Poland and West Germany. And there is still another factor in Gomulka's support of the Kremlin. The fear of the growing strength of Red China. There's an undercurrent of nervousness in Poland about China today, displayed in some current Warsaw anecdotes. One wit says, "Thank God, we have Russia as a buffer state between us and China." There's also the story of Mao Tse-tung offering to send an advisory mission to Poland. "How big a mission do you have in mind," Gomulka is supposed to have asked. "Oh," says Mao, "about thirty or forty million."

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Thus, Gomulka is apparently haunted today by two fears: Of Germany, outside the Communist camp; and of China, within. And this may help to account for his closer bond with Russia's Khrushchev.

Now back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

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Ed. trans. sk

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Now, back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

MURROW: That was Dan Schorr, reporting from Warsaw on the new tough line adopted by Gomulka and what may have brought it about.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now, here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

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Edward R. Murrow Thurs., Nov. 13, 1958

This is the news:

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central committee also has endorsed Khrushchev's new education program. The program makes office or factory work mandatory for most Soviet students.

An anti-Communist riot broke out tonight in West Berlin. Thousands of West Germans---mostly students---stormed the West German sport palace, where a Communist rally was being held, smashing doors and windows. Police broke up the riot with clubs. The demonstration apparently was provoked by Khrushchev's statement last Monday...calling, in effect, for an end to the Allied presence in Berlin.

The State Department said today...in Washington...that Khrushchev was "confused" if he thought that the Americans, British and French are in West Berlin only because of the Potsdam Agreement of 1945. It said that the rights of the Western powers in Berlin...including their right of access to the city...are derived from "the right of occupation based on their defeat of Nazi Germany." ~~Also on other four-power agreement and arrangements made through the years.~~

In Geneva today, the United States submitted a "working paper" outlining a treaty for the discontinuance of nuclear weapons tests. The exact terms were not disclosed. However, a communique says the treaty would include

"establishment of an effective international control organization." The submission of this "working paper" caused the three-power Geneva conference to proceed to a discussion of matters of substance.

In the United Nations political committee today, a resolution was submitted...proposing that a special committee be set up to study the problem of control of outer space and report back next year. The resolution is sponsored by 20 countries, including the United States.

The Chinese Communists hit Quemoy today with nearly 500 high explosive shells.

Secretary of State Dulles said today it is "hard to believe" that the new Commune system created in Communist China will succeed. "Any despotism founded upon the denial of human values," he said, "has within it the seeds of its own destruction." Dulles spoke in Seattle, where he has been attending the conference of 18 Colombo countries. The conference has been dealing with the economic development of Free Asia and with what Dulles called the personal dignity of the individual.

Israel today announced the arrest of 20 Israeli Arabs suspected of syping for the United Arab Republic. Further arrests are reported imminent.

President Bourguiba said today that in selling arms to Tunisia the United States and Britain had imposed "unacceptable conditions". As a result, he said, Tunisia has approached Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia...as well as Sweden...regarding a possible arms deal. Tunisia has accused the United States and Britain of consulting France in the course of arms negotiations. The State Department concedes that the French government

was given information, but it denies that France had a veto right in the matter. ~~A department spokesmen said today that the only conditions attached to the sale of arms to Tunisia would be that they not be transferred to the Algerian rebels or used for aggressive purposes. Bourguiba says that, henceforth, Tunisia will get its weapons from any country "ready to sell them without referring to France."~~

In Argentina, the Frondizi government is reported firmly in power, and the armed forces continuing on full alert. The nationwide strike of oil workers failed to materialize.

Attorney General Rogers said today that the Administration is drafting new civil rights legislation to present to Congress when it reconvenes in January. Rogers made the announcement at a news conference. He gave no details, but said the legislation would cover the "whole gamut" of civil rights. He indicated it would include measures for coping with the recent bombing of schools, churches, and synagogues. The measures, he said, would not infringe on local or state authority. ~~The attorney general has ordered a federal grand jury investigation of the recent arrest of three Negro ministers in Birmingham, Alabama. The Negroes were held on a technical charge of vagrancy, and the grand jury would determine whether there had been violation of their civil rights. The three ministers came from Montgomery, Alabama, to support the campaign against racial segregation on Birmingham city buses.~~

Governor Faubus of Arkansas today declined comment on the mass resignation last night of five members of the Little Rock School Board. The sixth member of the board...who did not resign...is Dr. Dale Alford, a pro-segregationist, who must leave anyway, because his term is expiring and he has been elected to Congress. He defeated Representative Brooks Hays.

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Before resigning last night, the five board members voted to terminate the contract of School Superintendent Vargil Blossom---and pay him the 19-thousand dollars he would receive for the full term. Today, as the result of a taxpayer's suit, a state judge issued a temporary restraining order, blocking payment of the money.

The Catholic bishops of the United States tonight issued a 15-hundred word statement...calling on Americans of all religious faiths "to seize the mantle of leadership from the agitator and racist before it is too late." The statement also said that steps toward the Christian goal of a completely de-segregated society should be approached with "prudence".

When Khrushchev filled the vacancy caused by the death of Stalin, a current of optimism spread through the world like a draught of fresh air. Here was a man who seemed to be both strong and sensible and who proclaimed the need of correcting the mistakes of his predecessor. A new day might be dawning in which the threat of war could be dispelled and world leaders could turn at last to the solution of the vast accumulation of world problems.

The new day is now well along, and the optimism has not been borne out. The threat of war - that is, of a world war - has subsided, but not because of increasing wisdom among statesmen, but simply because nuclear weapons have made unlimited war so suicidal that no power dares to risk it. Few of the world's problems have been solved. And by now the fresh air that Khrushchev brought with him seems to have lost its purity. Here is a man who is even stronger than before, who now seems to be talking sense only some of the time, and who apparently has forgotten there are mistakes to correct.

The last two Americans to have interviewed Khrushchev are Adlai Stevenson and Walter Lippmann, and what they have to report does not make the hope of reaching an understanding with the Russian leader particularly promising. To both he expressed a desire to improve relations with the

West. To both he said it would improve relations if the West would recognize the status quo, that is, not try to change it. But the term status quo has a very special meaning to him, which Mr. Lippmann, in his articles for the Herald-Tribune syndicate, spelled out.

The simpler part of the concept, he says, is that there should be no change of frontiers by force. But a more important part is that the social and economic revolution now in progress in Russia, China and elsewhere in Asia and Africa is the status quo. Khrushchev wants us to recognize not only this revolution as it is, but as it will be. And he insists that we keep hands off. He is confident that Russia will overtake and surpass the West in per capita production, so that the future belongs to Communism by growth, and not by military conquest.

As Mr. Stevenson reported his interview in the current issue of LOOK, Khrushchev contends the West, when it tries to stem the spread of Communism, is automatically guilty of interfering in the internal affairs of other countries. To Mr. Stevenson he read off a list of the places where the United ~~XXXXXX~~ States was interfering -- Jordan, Lebanon, Guatemala, Cuba -- but when Mr. Stevenson mentioned Hungary, Khrushchev lost his smile. What went on in the Communist world, he was saying, was none of our business.

As to the present balance of power, Khrushchev believes that it rests on Soviet mastery of intermediate and short-range missiles. He is sure that the Soviet Union can dominate Germany and Western Europe, Turkey and Iran. While he professes to know that neither the United States nor the Soviet Union can beat the other in a direct conflict, he says that the American forward positions, particularly in Germany and Turkey, can no longer be defended because of the rocket. So he is sure the Western assessment of its own power is obsolete. NATO forces sent to defend Turkey, for example, would, he said, arrive too late for the funeral.

In discussing current differences, Khrushchev scoffed at the West's insistence on inspection and controls in approaching the suspension of nuclear tests and the prevention of surprise attack. He insisted that confidence must come before controls. He called it elementary that a treaty of friendship be signed first. "Suppose," he argued to Mr. Lippmann, "that you and another man start to make friends, and the first thing your new friend says to you is: give me the key to your house. You would think him impudent." And when the United States asks the key to our house, he said, we tell him to go to the Devil. It makes us suspicious that you want the keys to the house before you will sign a treaty of friendship.

He made it clear that he was sure the Soviet Union would never attack the United States, but was just as sure that one day the United States would attack the Soviet Union. He did not realize that Americans have an almost identical fear of the Soviet Union.

It is clear from these interviews that we cannot expect Khrushchev to accept the world of realities as we see it, just as we cannot accept his version of the status quo. So we are not going to agree, simply by out-arguing each other. And since we cannot expect to reach a settlement merely by piling up weapons, the future may well belong to the rival who proves to be not only strong, but also more helpful and constructive to the rest of the world.

Back in a moment—

George Bryan—

Word for Today

Khrushchev's argument that confidence must come before control reminds me of a story. A scorpion once asked a frog to let him ride on his back across a wide river. "Ah," said the frog, "but you may sting me while I'm busy swimming." "Nonsense," said the scorpion, "that would be the end of me, too. I can't swim." But the scorpion stung him anyway.

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Ruth Pinkhard x

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The Chinese Communists hit Quemoy today with nearly 500 high explosive shells.

Secretary of State Dulles said today it is "hard to believe" that the new Commune system created in Communist China will succeed. "Any despotism founded upon the denial of human values," he said, "has within it the seeds of its own destruction." Dulles spoke in Seattle where he has been attending the conference of 18 Colombo countries. The conference has been dealing with the economic development of Free Asia and with what Dulles called the personal dignity of the individual.

Israel today announced the arrest of 20 Israeli Arabs suspected of spying for the United Arab Republic. Further arrests are reported imiinent.

President Bourguiba said today that in selling arms to Tunisia the United States and Britain had imposed "unacceptable conditions." As a result, he said, Tunisia has approached Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia...as well as Sweden...regarding a possible arms deal. Tunisia has accused the United States and Britain of consulting France in the course of arms negotiations. The State Department concedes that the French government was given information, but it denies that France had a veto right in the matter.

In Argentina, the Frondizi government is reported firmly in power, and the armed forces continuing on full alert. The nationwide strike of oil workers failed to materialize.

Attorney General Rogers said today that the Administration is drafting new civil rights legislation to present to Congress when it reconvenes in January. Rogers made the announcement at a news conference. He gave no details, but said the legislation would cover the "whole gamut" of civil rights. He indicated it

would include measures for copying with the recent bombing of schools, churches, and synagogues.

Governor Faubus of Arkansas today declined comment on the mass resignation last night of five members of the Little Rock School Board. The sixth member of the board...who did not resign...is Dr. Dale Afford, a pro-segregationist who must leave anyway because his term is expiring and he has been elected to Congress. He defeated Representative Brooks Hays. Before resigning last night, the five board members voted to terminate the contract of School Superintendent Virgil Blossom---and pay him the 19-thousand dollars he would receive for the full term. Today as the result of a taxpayer's suit, a state judge issued a temproary restraining order, blocking payment of the money.

The Catholic bishops of the United States tonight issued a 15-hundred word statement...calling on Americans of all religious faiths "to seize the mantle of leadership from the agitator and racist before it is too late." The statement also said that steps toward the Christian goal of a completely de-segregated society should be approached with "prudence."

When Khrushchev filled the vacancy caused by the death of Stalin, a current ofoptinism spread through the world like a draught of fresh air. Here was a man who seemed to be both strong and sensible and who proclaimed the need of correcting the mistakes of his predecessor. A new day might be dawning in which the threat of war could be dispelled and world leaders could turn at last to the solution of the vast accumulation of world problems.

The new day is now well along, and the optimism has not been borne out. The threat of war - that is, of a world war - has subsided, but not because of increasing wisdom among statesmen, but simply because nuclear weapons have made unlimited war so suicidal that no power dares to risk it. Few of the world's problems have been solved. And by now the fresh air that Khrushchev brought with him seems to have lost its purity. Here is a man who is even

stronger than before, who now seems to be talking sense only some of the time, and who apparently has forgotten there are mistakes to correct.

The last two Americans to have interviewed Khrushchev are Adlai Stevenson and Walter Lippmann, and what they have to report does not make the hope of reaching an understanding with the Russian leader particularly promising. To both he expressed a desire to improve relations with the West. To both he said it would improve relations if the West would recognize the status quo, that is not try to change it. But the term status quo has a very special meaning to him, which Mr. Lippmann, in his articles for the Herald-Tribune syndicate, spelled out.

The simpler part of the concept, he says is that there should be no change of frontiers by force. But a more important part is that the social and economic revolution now in progress in Russia, China and elsewhere in Asia and Africa is the status quo. Khrushchev wants us to recognize not only this revolution as it is, but as it will be. And he insists that we keep hands off. He is confdient that Russia will overtake and surpass the West in per capita production, so that the future belongs to Communism by growth, and not by military conqeest.

As Mr. Stevenson reported his interview in the current issue of LOOK, Khrushchev contends the West, when it tries to stem the spread of Communism, is automatically guilty of interfering in the internal affairs of other countries. To Mr. Stevenson he read off a list of the places where the United States was interfering - Jordan, Lebanon, Guatemala,Cuba - but when Mr. Stevenson mentioned Hungary, Khrushchev lost his smile. What went on in the Communist world, he was saying, was none of our business.

As to the present balance of power, Khrushchev believes that it rests on Soviet mastery of intermediate and short-range missiles. He is sure that the Soviet Union can dominate Germany and Western Europe, Turkey and Iran. While he professes to know that neither the United States nor the Soviet Union can beat the

other in a direct conflict, he says that the American forward positions, particularly in Germany and Turkey, can no longer be defended because of the rocket. So he is sure the Western assessment of its own power is obsolete. NATO forces sent to defend Turkey, for example, would, he said, arrive too late for the funeral.

In discussing current differences, Khrushchev scoffed at the West's insistence on inspection and controls in approaching the suspension of nuclear tests and the prevention of surprise attack. He insisted that confidence must come before controls. He called it elementary that a treaty of friendship be signed first. "Suppose," he argued to Mr. Lippmann, "that you and another man start to make friends, and the first thing your new friend says to you is, give me the key to your house. You would think him impudent." And when the United States asks the key to our house, he said, we tell him to go to the Devil. It makes us suspicious that you want the keys to the house before you will sign a treaty of friendship. He made it clear that he was sure the Soviet Union would never attack the United States, but was just as sure that one day the United States would attack the Soviet Union. He did not realize that Americans have an almost identical fear of the Soviet Union.

It is clear from these interviews that we cannot expect Khrushchev to accept the world of realities as we see it, just as we cannot accept his version of the status quo. So we are not going to agree, simply by out-arguing each other. And since we cannot expect to reach a settlement merely by piling up weapons, the future may well belong to the rival who proves to be not only strong, but also more helpful and constructive to the rest of the world.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now, here is Geroge Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: Khrushchev's argument that confidence must come before control reminds me of a story. A scorpion once asked a frog to let him ride on his back across a wide river, "Ah," said the frog, "but you may sting me while I'm busy swimming." "Nonsense," said the scorpion, "that would be the end of me, too. I can't swim." But the scorpion stung him anyway and both perished.

Goodnight and good luck.

Edward R. Murrow Fri., Nov. 14, 1958

This is the news:

The State Department said today that there has been "no basic change" in American defense policy. The department was taking the unusual action of interpreting the remarks of the head of another government department. Secretary of Defense McElroy indicated at a news conference yesterday that the United States was re-appraising its global strategy. The United States, he said, will fulfill all its orders for the production of intermediate-range missiles for NATO. But he implied that henceforth, we will depend increasingly on the intercontinental ballistic missile. "The farther you go down the road of the I.C.B.M.," he said, "the less interesting it is to employ additional ~~I.R.B.M.~~ Intermediate Range Missile

The I.C.B.M. has a range of better than 5-thousand miles. / It can, therefore, be launched against Russia from bases in the United States. / This, McElroy pointed out, gives us "complete control". / He also announced that the delayed cutback in American ground forces "is about ready to start." The cut in Army and Marine Corps personnel, would amount to about 55-thousand men. At the same time, McElroy spoke of building up the ground forces of our allies. / My colleague, David Schoenbrun, cables me that press reports of the McElroy news conference have "stirred up a hornet's nest in Paris." Schoenbrun says NATO officials do not want to be quoted, because they have not seen the full text of what McElroy said, but that they sent "a number" of cables to Washington, demanding an explanation. / For years, Schoenbrun points out, the Communists have been claiming that the United States eventually would sit back with its long-range missiles and let its allies in Europe supply the "cannon-fodder". Reports of McElroy's news conference reaching Paris, he says, seemed to confirm Russia's propaganda. / The special statement put out by the State Department this afternoon seeks to allay allied fears. It says: "We do not find in the transcript of Secretary McElroy's comments any departure from

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U.S. defense strategy such as has been alleged in some of the press stories. There have, in fact, been no basic changes in U.S. defense policies." The statement emphasizes that the United States still wants its allies to set up bases for the I.R.B.M.---bases, that is, for missiles of only 15-hundred-mile range---and that the United States program for developing intercontinental missiles is only part of our over-all strategy for free world defense.

Army chief of staff, General Taylor, told a news conference today that the strength of the Army may be cut by 30-thousand men in the next few months. The Army, he said, will need 3-billion dollars a year for the next five years to "modernize" its ground forces. The 3-billion-dollar figure is more than double the amount of money provided for modernization in the current Army budget.

Reports from Washington say that President Eisenhower is almost certain to ask Congress to increase the federal gasoline tax. The present federal tax on gasoline is three cents a gallon.

The Federal Reserve Board announces that industrial production went up slightly in October for the sixth consecutive month. Production of non-durable goods---such as food and clothing---advanced on a broad

front. Total new construction---industrial and residential---reached a new record rate. Gains in the auto and glass manufacturing industries were limited, due to work stoppages.

Moscow Radio and the entire Soviet press today publicized the new Seven Year Plan, aimed at expanding Russia's industrial production by 80 percent. They quoted a report by Khrushchev that in 1965 the Communist bloc will be producing more than half of the world's industrial goods. Khrushchev also predicted that by 1970, Russia will have outstripped per capita production in the United States. And he extended to the Russian people the promise that by 1970 they would have the highest standard of living in the world. Thus, he said, the victory of communism over capitalism will be assured.

The Moscow radio tonight rejected as "a clumsy maneuver" the West's latest effort to break the deadlock at the Geneva conference for the cessation of nuclear tests. Yesterday, the United States submitted a draft treaty, coupling a suspension of tests with adequate controls. Russia has demanded that tests be stopped first...permanently and unconditionally... and that controls be worked out later. We insist that a control system

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Three United States Army trucks were held for more than eight hours today by Russian border guards at a checkpoint outside of Berlin. /The Russians demanded the right to search the vehicles...which were bound for West Germany. The drivers refused, insisting that the Russian guards had no such right. The trucks finally were released after American officials filed a protest at Russian Army headquarters in East Berlin. This is the first harrassment of an American convoy since Khrushchev's speech last Monday...calling for an end to four-power control of Berlin.

Representatives of the United States, Britain and France---the three Western powers in Berlin---conferred in West Berlin today regarding possible eventualities. /An American spokesman said after the meeting that a unilaterial Russian withdrawal from any of the four-power agreements on Berlin was NOT expected.

Edward R. Murrow: November 14, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

The demand by Khrushchev that the Four Powers get out of Berlin has by now stirred up a strong reaction in the West. Bonn has hinted that it will break off relations with Moscow if anything is done to drive the West out. Washington and London have responded officially with reminders that they are in Berlin by incontestible rights, and asserted that they intend to stay. And a ringing affirmation to this effect is to be sought from the Ministerial meeting of the NATO Council in Paris next month.

But the nature of the threat already has changed. It now is officially explained in East Berlin that the Russians are not planning to take out their own troops and leave East Germany in full charge. To do that would at once bring on a crisis. The Russians will withdraw only if the Western Powers also withdraw. And Premier Grotewohl of the East German Government has explained that the Khrushchev proposal is being misunderstood. The main question, he said, is not Berlin, but is to come to an understanding among Germans and to preserve peace. By an understanding among Germans he means a German settlement negotiated between the Two Germanys, which is the Soviet formula for re-uniting Germany.

What Khrushchev and the East Germans are after, and now are pressing

for, is confederation. They insist that East Germany, where socialization of industry and land is far along, must keep these reforms and enjoy complete local autonomy in the Confederation. They want local autonomy, not only to preserve the changed status of property, but because it means the continuation of the Communist bureaucracy. The Confederation's central government would have control of foreign policy, trade and national finance, in which East Germany would have only a minority voice. But if the Communists are to negotiate with the West Germans, they do not intend to negotiate themselves out of power altogether.

The Western formula for German re-unification is that free elections must precede negotiations. The West is confident that if really free elections are held in East Germany, the Communist regime will be voted out of existence. And the Germany that would re-unite would be a unit, which could be expected to remain a member of NATO and a devoted associate of the West.

Obviously these two plans are irreconcilable. If the Western plan were to be adopted, the Soviet Union would suffer a staggering defeat which might lead to the loosening of the whole Soviet satellite structure. No doubt that is one reason so many in the West want it. But because the Soviet

Union is strong -- stronger than before with its nuclear missiles -- it will not permit it to happen.

The Soviet formula starts with negotiations at the top between East and West Germany before there are any elections. It also insists that the German confederation must end its millitary alliance with the West and not become a member of NATO. Dr. Adenauer would not negotiate on any such terms. He staunchly refuses to recognize the East German regime. He even recalled his Ambassador from Yugoslavia when Tito recognized the East German Government.

But it would be a mistake to believe that all West Germans are dead set against the creation of a German Federation, even if it leaves the Communists in charge of local affairs in their sector. If the choice is between this and a long continuation of the present deadlock and the persistent danger of war, they would prefer Federation. They even believe that such a Federation would win approval in both parts of Germany in free elections.

The idea also has appeal in West Europe because of the growing belief that peace would be best served by the disengagement of all military forces from Central Europe. Many British Laborites take this view, just as many Frenchmen would like to keep the Germans disarmed. A United Germany would

not automatically assume the duties of West Germany in NATO. In the West's treaty with West Germany it is specifically provided that a re-united Germany is free to make its own choice in that matter. If unification were to become part of a broader settlement that went on to military disengagement by both East and West, it is certain that many Germans would vote for it. In fact, many Germans in high places in the government are already reconciled to the idea of Federation with East Germany. They feel that a refusal to sit down with East Germans is getting them nothing, and they are more interested in German problems than in the great power struggle with the Soviet Union. It is to these Germans, and to the advocates of disengagement, that the Khrushchev campaign is directed.

Back in a moment -

George Bryan -

Word for Today

The news continues to be a rather monotonous mixture of good and bad...reminding one of Charles Dickens' opening sentence in his Tale of Two Cities. "It was the best of times, it was the worst of times. It was the age of reason, it was the age of foolishness. It was the spring of hope, it was the winter of despair." That's the situation today.

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER14, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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Good night and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Mon., Nov. 17, 1958

This is the news:

A state of emergency has been proclaimed in the Sudan, following seizure of power by the Army in a bloddless coup. / All political parties have been dissolved and publication of newspapers suspended. / Parliament also have been dissolved. / The leader of the revolt, General Abboud, said he had acted to put an end to corruption and political instability. The parties, he said, "did not seek to safeguard Sudan's independence or the progress of her people." / The capital city of Khartoum is reported quiet. / And tonight the country's two most influential religious leaders broadcast statements of their support. / There have been differences between Egypt and the Sudan over their common frontier and the use of

Nile River water, if Egypt builds the Aswan High Dam. The Khartoum radio said tonight that the Sudan wants to restore good relations with President Nasser. A spokesman for General Abboud said earlier that he wanted to maintain friendly relations with all countries "on an equal basis." In Cairo, there is...at the moment...an apparent reticence on the part of Egyptian officials to predict.

~~In Washington, the State Department says there is "no reason to believe that this is not entirely an internal matter." The United States ambassador to the Sudan reports that all Americans are believed safe.~~

Jordan today dropped its complaint to the United Nations over the interception of King Hussein's aircraft last week by Syrian jet fighters. Jordan said the matter was being dropped "in the interest of keeping the Arab ship from getting embroiled once more in turbulent international currents."

The State Department said today that it has protested Soviet interferenc with two American aircraft. A department spokesman disclosed that Russian fighters fired on a U.S. Air Force plane in the Baltic Sea area on November 7. On the same day, three "simulated attacks" were made on

an American aircraft flying over the Sea of Japan. ~~The department said both aircraft were making normal training flights well outside Soviet territory. Neither aircraft was hit.~~ The department warned that if there is a continuation of such interference, Russia must bear full responsibility for the consequences.

In Geneva today, Russia suggested that two treaties be negotiated for nuclear test suspension, instead of just one. The Russians submitted... separately...a draft agreement on discontinuance of tests and a draft treaty on controls. And they proposed that both agreements be signed simultaneously. The Americans are reported cool to this proposal. Western sources point out that they could commit themselves to an agreement to end nuclear tests and still not have a functioning control system. At the other Geneva conference for the prevention of surprise attack Russia proposed today that all aircraft carrying nuclear weapons be prohibited from flying over either foreign territory or over the high seas. This would make close down all our overseas bases.

~~Legislators from 15 NATO countries...meeting in Paris...voted today to send a NATO satellite into outer space next year.~~ The plan to put up such a satellite for strictly peaceful purposes was submitted by

Democratic Senator Jackson of Washington State. The legislators also passed a resolution recommending that the NATO Council draw up a basic long-range policy for stimulating NATO development and research.]

Democratic Senator Johnson told the United Nations political committee today that on the subject of dedicating outer space to peaceful purposes, "there are no differences within our government, between our parties, or among our people." The Senate majority leader was invited by Secretary of State Dulles to present the American position. Johnson urged the United Nations to approve the American proposal calling for establishment of a special committee to explore all aspects of the space problem. He appealed for international cooperation.

Senator Gore of Tennessee called at the White House today to report to President Eisenhower on the Geneva conference for suspension of nuclear weapons tests. Gore has been attending the conference as an observer. He suggested that the United States "seize the initiative" and challenge Russia to agree to a three-year suspension of all nuclear tests conducted above ground.

[In Vatican City, Pope John today named 23 new cardinals of the Roman

Catholic Church. The new College of Cardinals...after the consistory next month...will have 75 members, the largest membership in the history of the church. ~~For nearly four centuries, the prescribed membership of the Secred College has been 70.~~ Of the new cardinals, two are American---Archbishop O'Hara of Philadelphia and Archbishop Cushing of Boston. ~~Perhaps the best known Italian prelate named today is Archbishop Montini of Milan.~~

The White House says President Eisenhower plans to leave Washington Thursday or Friday for his customary November vacation at the National Golf Club in Augusta. News Secretary Hagerty says the President will be in Augusta for about 10 days.

George McConnaughy, former chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, today denied under oath that he ever solicited money for his vote in the "Channel Four" Pittsburgh television case. He called rumors that he had solicited bribes "unbelievable" and "vicious". McConnaughy testified before the House committee on legislative oversight. The committee has heard second and third-hand reports of ~~[illegible]~~ ~~Pittsburgh [illegible] McConnaughy~~ bribes offered and solicited in the

Pittsburgh case. McConnaughey said one of the people interested in the case once suggested that he might give some legal business to his son...who is an attorney...but that he--McConnaughey--changed the conversation as rapidly as I could." He said the subject was dropped. The committee is turning its records of four days of testimony over to the Justice Department for possible prosecution for perjury.

Edward R. Murrow: November 17, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

When the story of 1958 comes to be written, two events are likely to rank as the most important economic developments of the year. / One is the introduction of communes on mainland China. / The other is the announcement of the Soviet Union's new seven-year plan. / These events may shape the future, not only of Russia and China, but of the world. / Our own big economic story of the year shows no such boldness on our part. It is our recovery from the recession.

The announcement of the seven-year plan last week was adequately reported, but it was overshadowed in the news, by the new Berlin crisis, and reports from the deadlocked Geneva conferences. / We also were encouraged not to take the seven-year plan seriously, because it was promptly discredited as being based on unreliable statistics, and that it set goals that cannot be achieved.

As the Russians plan it, industrial production is to grow eighty percent in seven years. / This is an expansion of over eleven percent a year, which is more than double our best year, and roughly three times our normal rate of expansion. / During the recession, of course, we stopped expanding altogether.

The Russians expect to expand production of heavy goods more than consumer goods. The figure for heavy goods is eighty-five to eighty-eight percent; for consumer goods sixty-two to sixty-five percent. It is promised that the real income for all workers - factory, office and farm - will go up forty percent by 1965. By then the Communist bloc is to have more industrial production than all the rest of the world put together. That year the Russians intend to have the highest per capita production in Europe, and to have the highest in the world by 1970. That, Khrushchev said, would give the Soviet people the highest living standard in the world.

One fallacy of these claims lies in their comparing the Soviet Union in seven and twelve years with the United States of today. This pre-supposes that we stop growing. If we did, we would lose first place as world leader. But now that the recession is passing we can expect to start expanding again. However, if we only grow at the earlier rate we shall be overtaken, if not in seven or twelve years, then not long thereafter.

So the seriousness to us of the seven-year plan lies in its workability. The comfortable thing to say about it is that the goals can't be reached, and forget about the whole business. But there are factors in favor of a big Soviet expansion that cannot be forgotten. One is that the Soviet form of

society is tailored for swift industrial expansion. Much of the Soviet increase of heavy industry is to be for production of weapons. But a big part of it will be the building of factories. Soviet industry can concentrate on automation more easily than ours. This requires a high degree of technological skill, which Soviet education is providing in a way that has made the West catch its breath. Very extensive automation needs long-term co-ordination of output and consumption, which is difficult to provide in an uncontrolled economy, but is quite practicable in a regimented one. Once the Soviet Union starts making consumer goods in volume, it can produce them in a quantity not only to satisfy the starved Russian market, but the starved markets of under-developed countries.

Another factor in favor of the Russians is their vast reserve of national resources. We are rapidly using ours up. They are just beginning to develop theirs.

The Soviet Union also has control over its labor. It can train its manpower according to plan. It can induce workers to move from one part of the country to another. It alone can fix wages and working conditions. The new educational program announced along with the seven-year plan will make virtually every student in the country a part of the national labor

force for two full years. [This is a regression from the ambitious educational program which has startled the world, but it gives the State a huge labor reserve for farms and factories.]

Khrushchev makes no secret of it to anyone he talks with; he expects the Soviet Union to conquer the world economically, not militarily. If he were going to do it by force of arms, he would not publish his staff plans. But the staff plans for the economic victory are proclaimed to all. They may strike onlookers as being too grandiose. But even if these staff plans are discounted heavily, they still are a challenge to this country. If they were military plans, one can be sure they would be studied carefully and the needed steps would be taken to meet them. We have less experience in acting nationally in economic matters, something we have only done in time of war. But since our place in the world is just as much at stake, we need to understand what may be happening, and do something about it. —

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Will Rogers was prophetic in his autobiography...published more than 30 years ago. Speaking of the Russians he said, "They are going to be dangerous competitors. We just can't laugh it off. It's a terrible way to live..and do...but you can't beat hard work, sacrifice, and unlimited resources. It's liable, if it just half way works out, to have us winging on our foreign trade."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

A state of emergency has been proclaimed in the Sudan, following seizure of power by the Army in a bloodless coup. All political parties have been dissolved and publication of newspapers suspended. Parliament also have been dissolved. The leader of the revolt, General Abboud, said he had acted to put an end to corruption and political instability. The parties, he said, "did not seek to safeguard Sudan's independence or the progress of her people." The capital city of Khartoum is reported quiet. And tonight the country's two most influential religious leaders broadcast statements of their support. There have been differences between Egypt and the Sudan over their common frontier and the use of Nile River water, if Egypt builds the Aswan High Dam. The Khartoum radio said tonight that the Sudan wants to restore good relations with President Nasser. A spokesman for General Abboud said earlier that he wanted to maintain friendly relations with all countries "on an equal basis." In Cairo, there is... at the moment...an apparent reticence on the part of Egyptian officials to predict

Jordan today dropped its complaint to the United Nations over the interception of King Hussein's aircraft last week by Syrian jet fighters. Jordan said the matter was being dropped "in the interest of keeping the Arab ship from getting embroiled once more in turbulent international currents."

The State Department said today that it has protested Soviet interference with two American aircraft. A department spokesman disclosed that Russian fighters fired on a U.S. Air Force plane in the Baltic Sea area on November 7. On the same day, theee "simulated attacks" were made on an American aircraft flying over the Sea of Japan.

In Geneva today, Russia suggested that two treaties be negotiated for nuclear test suspension, instead of just one. The Russians submitted...separately

a draft agreement on discontinuance of tests and a draft treaty on controls. And they proposed that both agreements be signed simultaneously. The Americans are reported cool to this proposal. Western sources point out that they could commit themselves to an agreement to end nuclear tests and still not have a functioning control system. At the other Geneva conference for the prevention of surprise attack, Russia proposed today that all aircraft carrying nuclear weapons be prohibited from flying over either foreign territory or over the high seas. This would make close down all our overseas bases.

Democratic Senator Johnson told the United Nations political committee today that on the subject of dedicating outer space to peaceful purposes "there are no differences within our government, between our parties, or among our people." The Senate majority leader was invited by Secretary of State Dulles to present the American position. Johnson urged the United Nations to approve the American proposal calling for establishment of a special committee to explore all aspects of the space problem. He appealed for international cooperation.

Senator Gore of Tennnssee called at the White House today to report to President Eisenhower on the Geneva conference for suspension of nuclear weapons tests. Gore has been attending the conference as an observer. He suggested that the United States "seize the initiative" and challenge Russia to agree to a three-year suspension of all nuclear tests conducted above ground.

In Vatican City, Pope John today named 23 new cardinals of the Roman Catholic Church. The new College of Cardinals...after the consistory next month...will have 75 members, the largest membership in the history of the church.

The White House says President Eisenhower plans to leave Washington Thursday or Friday for his customary November vacation at the National Golf Club in Augusta. News Secretary Hagerty says the President will be in Augusta for about 10 days.

George McConnaughy, former chairman of the Federal Communications Commission

today denied under oath that he ever solicited money for his vote in the "Channel Four" Pittsburgh television case. He called rumors that he had solicited bribes "unbelievable" and "vicious". McConnaughy testified before the House committee on legislative oversight. The committee has heard second and third hand reports of bribes offered and solicited in the Pittsburgh case. McConnaughey said one of the people interested in the case once suggested that he might give some legal business to his son...who is an attorney...but that he---McConnaughey---"changed the conversation as rapidly as I could." He said the subject was dropped. The committee is turning its records of four days of testimony over to the Justice Department for possible prosecution for perjury.

When the story of 1958 comes to be written, two events are likely to rank as the most important economic developments of the year. One is the introduction of communes on mainland China. The other is the announcement of the Soviet Union's new seven year plan. These events may shape the future, not only of Russia and China but of the world. Our own big economic story of the year shows no such boldness of our part. It is our recovery from the recession. The announcement of the seven-year plan last week was adequately reported, but it was overshadowed in the news by the new Berlin crisis and reports from the deadlocked Geneva conference. We also were encouraged not to take the seven-year plan seriously, because it was promptly discredited as being based on unreliable statistics, and that it set goals that cannot be achieved.

As the Russians plan it, industrial production is to grow eighty percent in seven years. This is an expansion of over eleven percent a year, which is more than double our best year, and roughly three times our normal rate of expansion. During the recession, of course, we stopped expanding altogether.

The Russians expect to expand production of heavy goods more than consumer goods. The figure for heavy goods is eighty-five to eighty-eight percent; for consumer goods sixty-two to sixty-five percent. It is promised that the real

income for all workers - factory, office and farm - will go up forty percent by 1965. By then the Communist bloc is to have more industrial production than all the rest of the world put together. That year the Russians intend to have the highest per capita production in Europe, and to have the highest in the world by 1970. That, Khrushchev said, would give the Soviet people the highest living standard in the world.

On fallacy of these claims lies in their comparing the Soviet Union in seven and twelve years with the United States of today. This pre-supposes that we stop growing. If we did, we would lose first place as world leader. But now that the recession is passing we can expect to start expanding again. However, if we only grow at the earlier rate we shall be overtaken, if not in seven or twelve years, then not long thereafter.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. But first here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

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MURROW: Will Rogers was prophetic in his autobiography...published more than 30 years ago. Speaking of the Russians he said, "They are going to be dangerous competitors. We just can't laugh it off. It's a terrible way to live...and do...but you can't beat hard work, sacrifice, and unlimited resources. It's liable, if it just half way works out, to have us winging on our foreign trade."

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Edward R. Murrow Tues., Nov. 18, 1958

This is the news:

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tied in with the abolition of American bases overseas. Zorin made it clear that Russia will continue to press for the abolition of these bases. But he said, "We do not feel like wasting the General Assembly's time."

Before making his new proposal, Zorin conferred privately with United States Ambassador Lodge. Lodge called it "a sign that the Soviet Union may be willing to cooperate in some peaceful endeavor in outer space. And he said the plan had been sent to the State Department in Washington for further study. Britain's chief delegate, Sir Pierson Dixon, called the Russian proposal "a step in the right direction." It was noted that the title of the proposed committee omits the word "control". The United States had earlier joined Britain and 18 other nations in calling for creation of a similar study committee. This committee would have had nine countries as members and nothing had been said about it being permanent. In fact, it would make a study of the problem of space control and report its findings more in the nature of the "preparatory committee" Russia has now proposed. The [redacted] according to the [redacted], France, Russia, India, [redacted], Sweden, Argentina, Czechoslovakia, Roumania and Poland.

Secretary of State Dulles is making a speech tonight...in Cleveland... entitled "Principles and Policies in a Changing World." / Nothing, he will say, would be more dangerous than to operate on the theory that if hostile and evil forces do not readily change, it is always we who must change to accommodate them. / "Capacity to change is indispensable; equally indispensable is the capacity to hold fast that which is good."

Mr. Dulles will note a seeming inability "to articulate a basic philosophy for our times." / "We seem to be treating freedom as an opportunity for moral license, and our productive power seems often to be dedicated to frivolities." He will say: "In some respects, we seem to be as materialistic as the Communists, but without their supporting philosophy and efficiency. Surely when we concern ourselves with change, we must not ignore the need for changing ourselves." / ~~Dulles will be speaking before a World Order~~ Study Conference, sponsored by the National Council ~~of Churches~~ of Christ.

The United States today offered to "intensify" its participation in technical assistance programs in Latin America. The offer was made to representatives of 21 American republics, meeting in Washington.

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C. Douglas Dillon, undersecretary of state for economic affairs, spoke for the United States. While pledging cooperation, he warned that government loan programs can never take the place of private investment. The United States, he said, is prepared to negotiate tax agreements in order to make investments in Latin America more attractive. And he pledged this country's participation in the creation of an Inter-American Bank at the earliest possible date.

In Argentina, Vice President Gomez has resigned. Last week, President Frondizi accused Gomez of trying to overthrow the government in a palace coup. Gomez denied the accusation.

General Abboud today assumed all legislative, juridicial and executive power in the Sudan. The general overthrew the government yesterday in order, he said, to eliminate "political corruption and chaos." The Sudanese parliament...and all political parties...were dissolved. He has appointed a cabinet of 12 members, dominated by military officers and also what is called a Supreme Council. This council is made up entirely of the military. Abboud reserved for himself the premiership and the post of Minister of Defense. His regime was recognized today by the United Arab Republic and Jordan.

In Morocco today, King Mohamed reiterated that all foreign troops must leave the country, including U.S. Air Force personnel. The king called the presence of French, Spanish and American troops on Moroccan soil "a contradiction of sovereignty." The United States has four bases in Morocco, belonging to the Strategic Air Command. Negotiation on their status already is in progress. The United States agrees to pull out, but the matter of timing is still to be resolved. King Mohamed said today that the withdrawal must be "unconditional".

~~The Commerce Department reports a sharp increase in American exports to Russia, measured by dollar volume. Export licenses for the third quarter totaled 10 million dollars. Five and a half million dollars of this was due to a single Russian order for sheet steel.~~

The Treasury Department today announced a new plan for refinancing government indebtedness. Notes and certificates will be offered at a discount to holders of issues maturing next month in the amount of more than 12-billion dollars. The department also plans to raise 2-billion, 600-million dollars of new money through a revamping of its weekly auction of Treasury bills. This action...over the next three months...

is designed to cut down the amount of cash borrowing, due to be announced in January. This is believed to be the first time that the Treasury Department has ever offered certificates and notes at a discount from face value.

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Edward R. Murrow: November 18, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

The fall of the Sudanese Government through an army coup is another setback for democratic government in a lengthening list of such setbacks. But it has attracted more attention for what it means and does not mean in Nasser's campaign to dominate the Arab world. What makes the event intriguing is that while Nasser produced it, it was not what he intended or wanted. General Abboud, who seized power in Khartoum, is not a Nasser man. And what caused his intervention was not his desire to give Nasser an assist. Whatever his motives, he averted a settlement on Nasser's terms of the Nile water dispute between the two countries, and he kept an out-and-out Nasser man from taking over the government. Ali Abdel Rahman, Sudanese Minister of Commerce, and head of one of the coalition parties in the government, last week went to Cairo to negotiate a Nile settlement with Nasser. He went without telling his Prime Minister. The Prime Minister is quite Western in his orientation. In Cairo Rahman saw Nasser several times a day and came to an agreement with him. When word of its terms reached Khartoum, six members of the Cabinet resigned. Prime Minister Khalil was in a desperate position. He decided to defy Rahman by announcing the acceptance of a technical assistance program from the United States for the cotton industry which the Minister had rejected. He postponed the calling of

Parliament and announced he would go to Cairo himself to seek better terms. But the leader of the Opposition, Ismael El Azhari, an outright Nasser man, also turned up in Cairo and came out for the agreement with Nasser. It was clear that if Khalil went to Cairo he was trapped. His own Minister and the leader of the Opposition were in league against him.

Here General Abboud stepped in. He acted to prevent the Prime Minister's overthrow by El Azhari, the Nasser tool, but he did it by overthrowing Khalil himself, probably with the Prime Minister's consent.

Abboud's seizure of power was a normal and bloodless military putsch. He cancelled the provisional Parliament, outlawed parties, imposed censorship and proclaimed that he had been compelled to act because of the corrupt and selfish betrayal of the country's interests by politicians. He also said it was his object to improve relations with the United Arab Republic, and "solve all outstanding questions and to eliminate artificially contrived tension between the two sister countries." If this looks like an embrace of Nasser, it was probably meant to. But it could just as well mean that Abboud is going to stand up for Sudan's full share of Nile water. Actually nobody in Washington or London knows precisely what Abboud is up to. But since Nasser doesn't either, he hasn't won a victory, at least not yet.

Behind the Sudan drama lies one of the big economic and political issues of the Middle East, the development of the Nile. The question is whether the Nile is to be developed in a way that builds up Nasser or is to be developed regionally for the benefit of all nations affected by it. Nasser has persistently rejected a regional development.

When the United States was on the point of assisting in building the dam Aswan, it was playing along with the ambitious Nasser. Secretary Dulles withdrew the offer for political reasons and started a series of wholly unhappy events. What has not been sufficiently emphasized since then by the State Department, is that we were then ready, and have always been ready, to give financial assistance for the regional development program.

This would require the co-operation of five regions where the Nile or its tributaries flow - Egypt, Sudan, Ethiopia, Tanganyika and Uganda. Egypt still would be the key country and the key beneficiary. Nasser is trying to limit the amount of water the other countries use. He has been spending money lavishly in Sudan, buying political and newspaper support to further his control over the Nile.

If it turns out that the coup of General Abboud is a setback for Nasser, the State Department may find this a good moment to open again the

consideration of a regional development of the Nile. The fact that the Soviet Union has made a down payment to Nasser for the Aswan Dam need not be an obstacle. This could be the opportunity to obtain truly international co-operation for a vast regional development. And if Nasser and the Soviet Union don't want it, it will not hurt anybody but them, if that is made clear.

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Edward R. Murrow Wed., Nov. 19, 1958

This is the news:

Secretary of Defense McElroy today ordered the armed forces cut by 71-thousand men. / The Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps are all affected, but the Navy and Air Force reductions are relatively small. Army manpower would be cut by 31-thousand, the Marine Corps by 14-thousand. McElroy asked the service secretaries to start making the cuts now and, if "feasible", to complete the reductions by June 30, 1959. / His order was not unexpected. / The reductions had been scheduled earlier, but were held up because of the crisis last summer in the Middle East. / Simultaneously, McElroy ordered 9-thousand men drafted for the Army in January. / This is 2-thousand below the Army draft call announced for the past ten months. //

~~The lower draft quota is attributed to the over-all reduction in manpower and to a higher rate of Army re-enlistment.~~

West Germany today announced that it plans to double its men under arms by 1960. The announcement was made by West German Defense Minister Strauss at the NATO parliamentary conference in Paris. It was suggested ~~that~~ by the military committee of the conference that some of the limitations placed on West Germany's military strength (in the 1954 agreement giving it sovereignty) be lifted. This, it was argued, would enable West Germany to play a greater role in NATO defense.

Premier DeGaulle announces that he will go to West Germany a week from today to confer with Chancellor Adenauer "on problems of mutual interest." No details of the agenda were immediately announced. It will be the first visit to Germany by a French premier in twenty years. The last visit was made by Daladier...to Munich...in 1938.

The Associated Press says that Russia intends to turn over to East Germany control of all Allied traffic to West Berlin. The A.P. quotes "a responsible Soviet source" in Berlin. (I ~~should like to examine~~ Russian policy in this and other regards in ~~a few minutes~~).

The East-West conferences in Geneva on ending nuclear weapons tests and preventing surprise attack remain deadlocked. The Western powers did tell Russia today what technical apparatus for detecting a potential surprise attack might be used.

Secretary General Hammarskjold announces that United Nations military observers are being pulled out of Lebanon. The observer group has reported that its presence is no longer necessary in view of the improved relations between Lebanon and the United Arab Republic. The Lebanese government also has asked the United Nations Security Council to drop the complaint filed last Spring, that the United Arab Republic was interferring in Lebanon's internal affairs. Lebanon said, "Cordial and close relations between Lebanon and the United Arab Republic have resumed their normal course."

A military tribunal in Baghdad today sentenced former Premier Baban of Iraq to death by hanging. He is the second former Iraqi premier to be sentenced to death within a week. Both served King Faisal, who was killed in the revolt last July.

Britain today recognized the new military regime in the Sudan. Cairo newspapers are claiming that the former Sudanese government was overthrown as a reaction to American economic interference. ~~They also accuse the United States of trying to bribe members of the Sudanese parliament.~~

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Edward R. Murrow: November 19, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

Conducting Western policy against the Soviet Union is pretty much like a football game in which one side hardly ever has the ball. The West is a great defensive team. It has made some spectacular goal-line stands. But its greatness ends there. When it gets the ball it has no pre-arranged signals, it seldom can put eleven men into any play, and an individual star can only occasionally get loose for a long run.

The foreign policy of the Soviet Union is all of one piece. Right now the Kremlin has dealings in the two important East-West conferences in Geneva, in the United Nations, where control of outer space is being discussed, and in Germany where the three Western Powers are on notice to get out of Berlin. These are all major issues. All the plays are being called by the same quarterback, or at least thought out by the same head coach. The West has no head coach, and while there is a Western huddle at each of the Geneva conferences, at the United Nations and over the German crisis, nobody sits down to plan Western strategy as a whole. This is not said to suggest a remedy, for there probably is no way to unify the foreign policies of independent and sovereign Western democracies. It is merely a reminder of the disadvantage under which the West operates. It has to rely on defense

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The first thing the Soviet Union is after in Berlin is recognition of East Germany. For then the way is open for unification of the two Germanys in a Federation. So the pressure is not so much on getting Western troops out of Berlin, as on forcing the West to negotiate with East Germans for transportation facilities into the city, and across the corridor. Dr. Adenauer is dead against recognizing East Germany. So are we. But West Germans already are maintaining low-level relations with East German officials, and we have had some recent dealings on that level ourselves.

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

Secretary of Defense McElroy today ordered the armed forces cut by 71-thousand men. The Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps are all affected, but the Navy and Air Force reductions are relatively small. Army manpower would be cut by 31-thousand, the Marine Corps by 14-thousand. McElroy asked the service secretaries to start making the cuts now and, if "feasible," to complete the reductions by June 30, 1959. His order was not unexpected. The reductions had been scheduled earlier, but were held up because of the crisis last summer in the Middle East. Simultaneously, McElroy ordered 9-thousand men drafted for the Army in January. This is 2-thousand below the Army draft call announced for the past ten months.

West Germany today announced that it plans to double its men under arms by 1960. The announcement was made by West German Defense Minister Strauss at the NATO parliamentary conference in Paris. It was suggested by the military committee of the conference that some of the limitations placed on West Germany's military strength (in the 1954 agreement giving it sovereignty) be lifted. This, it was argued, would enable West Germany to play a greater role in NATO defense.

Premier DeGaulle announces that he will go to West Germany a week from today to confer with Chancellor Adenauer "on problems of mutual interest." No details of the agenda were immediately announced. It will be the first visit to Germany by a French premier in twenty years. The last visit was made by Daladier...to Munich...in 1938.

The Associated Press says that Russia intends to turn over to East Germnay control of all Allied traffic to West Berlin. The A.P. quotes "a responsible Soviet source" in Berlin.

The East-West conferences in Geneva on ending nuclear weapons tests and

preventing surprise attack remain deadlocked. The Western powers did tell Russia today what technical apparatus for detecting a potential surprise attack might be used.

Secretary General Hammarskjold announces that United Nations military observers are being pulled out of Lebanon. The observer group has reported that its presence is no longer necessary in view of the improved relations between Lebanon and the United Arab Republic. The Lebanese government also has asked the United Nations Security Council to drop the complaint filed last Spring, that the United Arab Republic was interferring in Lebanon's internal affairs. Lebanon said, "Cordial and close relations between Lebanon and the United Arab Republic have resumed their normal course."

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now, here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: The events in Germany are showing...once again...that initiative is a great thing. Jan Struther once said, "There are some situations in which we are unable to take action. All we can do is brace ourselves against the shock. But there are other situations," she said, "in which we have the power to act. And that is when we need all our firmness and singleness of purpose."

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Edward R. Murrow Thurs., Nov. 20, 1958

This is the news:

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For example, it was disclosed that a study is under way of a passenger rocket. The first one is likely to be about the size of a D.C. 3, and carry thirty to forty passengers. It would have a range of six thousand miles, a distance to be covered in two hours. The trip from New York to London would last an hour. The rocket would start off at a speed of about eight thousand miles an hour, rise to an altitude of twenty miles, and after the engines had burned out, glide the rest of the way and land finally at a comfortable hundred miles an hour.

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The first of these satellites is scheduled for launching in 1960. It probably will be stationed somewhere over the Equator, and for it to poise there, it must circle the earth at exactly the same rate that the earth turns on its axis. Three such satellites properly fixed in space would permit direct communication between any two points on earth. The satellite would be launched in three stages. The first would be a cluster of eight Jupiter engines with a thrust of a million-and-a-half pounds. This is to be tested next Summer. Either the Atlas or the Titan will be used for the second stage. The third stage will be a high-energy propellant motor with a thrust of seventy-five thousand pounds. It is yet to be developed. The device would be able to put a two-ton payload into orbit, and could be used for many missions. One of them would be to send a manned vehicle around the moon on a return trip from the earth.

The Rocket Society was officially assured that the Pentagon has no plans for establishing a military base on the moon, which would seem to leave that celestial real-estate open for civilian use. Some civilians apparently are already interested in it as such, for the Bureau of Land Management in the Interior Department in Washington is now using a form letter to answer inquiries about how to obtain land on the moon or other planets. The writer

is told with the best bureaucratic solemnity that: "It is not now, nor has ever been possible for anyone to make applications for, or obtain right to, land on the moon or planets through the United States Government. The United States," says the letter, "has as yet made no claim to any territory beyond the earth." Thereupon the writer is thanked for his inquiry.

The fact that such inquiries come to be made not only proves that we live in the space age. This ~~It also~~ suggests that our planet is far from being the most satisfactory place to live for some of its inhabitants.

Back in a moment.

George Bryan

Word for Today

James Breasted, the historian, observed that Man's struggle with himself has become increasingly far-reaching and dangerous. After all, this has been called the Age of Nuclear Terror. But if we are planning nuclear weapons, we are also planning rocket ships for tourists. In the phrase of Henry Bergson, the ~~French~~ philosopher, "The vital impulse is optimistic."

Goodnight and good luck!

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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The Rocket Society was officially assured that the Pentagon has no plans for establishing a military base on the moon, which would seem to leave that celestial real-estate open for civilian use. Some civilians apparently are already interested in it as such, for the Bureau of Land Management in the Interior Department in Washington is now using a form letter to ans er inquiries about how to obtain land on the moon or other planets. The writer is told with the best bureaucratic solemnity that: "It is not now, nor has ever been possible for anyone to make applications for, or obtain right to, land on the moon or planets through the United States Government. The United States," says the letter, "has as yet made no claim to any territory beyond the earth." Thereupon the writer is thanked for his inquiry.

The fact that such inquiries come to be made not only proves that we live in the space age. This suggests that our planet is far from being the most satisfactory place to live for some of its inhabitants.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today.

But first, here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: James Breasted, the historian, observed that Man's struggle with himself has become increasingly far-reaching and dangerous. After all, this has been called the Age of Nuclear Terror. But if we are planning nuclear weapons, we are also planning rocket ships for tourists. In the phrase of Henry Bergson, the philosopher, "The vital impulse is optimistic."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Fri., Nov. 21, 1958

This is the news:

The Berlin crisis today provoked diplomatic activity on several fronts. The United States ambassador to West Germany, David Bruce, returned to Bonn from Washington and immediately went into conference with Heinrich Von Brentano, the West German foreign minister. Von Brentano then flew to Berlin. His government, he said, views the Soviet attitude with "great seriousness and concern." He has called home for consultation the West German ambassadors to Moscow, Washington, London, Paris and Rome.

The Western ambassadors in Moscow have been asked to present themselves at the Soviet Foreign Ministry tomorrow morning. They are expected...at that time...to be handed formal notes, setting forth Russia's plan for

ending four-power control of Berlin. Russia presumably would turn its control functions in Berlin over to the East German regime. This means that the East German government (which we do not recognize) would control Allied traffic in and out of the city.

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It was announced that the East and West German governments have signed a new trade agreement. One clause of the agreement suggests that avenues of trade between East and West Germany will be kept open. There is, however, no guarantee that the supply routes to Berlin from West Germany may not be blocked. It is also pointed out that the agreement concerns civilian traffic, nothing about military access to Berlin...where the United States, Britain and France, together, maintain a garrison of 10-thousand men.

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Mel Ott, former player-manager for the New York Giants and member of baseball's Hall of Fame, died today of injuries received last week in an automobile accident. He succumbed in New Orleans after a series of emergency operations at the age of 49. ~~His wife, who was injured in the same accident, remains in critical condition.~~

Parliamentary elections are being held today in Australia. And the Conservative government of Prime Minister Menzies is expected to be returned to power.

On Sunday, French voters will elect the first National Assembly of the Fifth Republic. The vote will determine in large measure how the new republic will look. But, at the moment, issues and parties are confused. For a preview of the election and some predictions we switch to David Schoenbrun in Paris.

(Tape runs 5:25
Ends on cue: "---to ERM in NY."

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Word for Today

Premier DeGaulle would seem to have caused some confusion by his failure to speak out on issues and candidates. No doubt he chose to remain aloof from campaign oratory in order to operate more independently in the crucial days to come. In this he is perhaps of the same mind as Calvin Coolidge, who remarked that he was never hurt by anything he didn't say.

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Friday, November 21, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... On Sunday French voters will elect the first National Assembly of the Fifth Republic. The vote will determine, in large measure, how the new republic will look. But at the moment issues and parties are confused. For a preview of the election and some predictions, we switch to David Schoenbrun in Paris.

SCHOENBRUN: "Do as I say not as I do." That seems to sum up Charles de Gaulle's policy on the French elections this Sunday. He has called for a massive turnout of voters but he won't tell them how to vote. While preaching against abstentionism, de Gaulle practices abstention by refusing to take sides or against any party or candidate. De Gaulle sees his role as that of supreme arbitrator rather than political leader of the French. He holds himself resolutely aloof from the battles of his people. He stated this position on October 23rd at his news conference when he announced that he would not endorse any party or any candidate for office. This has served simply to confuse the voters. For de Gaulle's refusal to endorse any ticket has not prevented politicians from presenting themselves as Gaullists. The attempts of politicians to use his magic name have become ludicrous these last days of the campaign.

Pre-war Premier Paul Reynaud has told electoral audiences this week that he's the first Gaullist in history, the dean of all the general's followers, because he knew de Gaulle as an obscure lieutenant colonel back in 1935 and sponsored his theories on tank warfare. Another prominent candidate, Dr. Bernard Lafaye, went even further back in history to challenge Reynaud's claim to be the first Gaullist. He said that in 1917 he was a friend of de Gaulle's father - so that makes him the very first oldest and noblest Gaullist of them all.

This kind of appeal to the voters has produced one of the saddest, most humiliating, as well as most confused campaigns in modern French history. It is sad because there are very real issues that ought to be debated, but very few candidates debating them. It is humiliating for the French to be reduced to the status of courtesans seeking the favor of a monarch's name. And it is confusing because no one knows what anybody really stands for outside of the few opposition candidates like Pierre Mendes-France or the communist party. The confusion was created by de Gaulle himself. He has constantly denounced the political parties, blaming them as the root of all evil, but he admits that a democratic republic cannot function without political parties - therefore De Gaulle tolerates the parties but he won't endorse them nor form any party of his own. The result, total confusion. All the traditional parties whom de Gaulle holds responsible for the paralysis of France are back in the running. Not only that, but their party leaders are all in de Gaulle's government: Socialist Mollett, Conservative Pinay, Catholic Pflimlin. These are all former premiers of the old hated system, yet each of them is a minister of de Gaulle's present cabinet. Is de Gaulle for them or is he against them? And what about the Gaullists themselves? De Gaulle has rejected the integration policy for Algeria, proposed by his most fervent follower, Jacques Soustelle. And he has rebuffed Soustelle's attempts to form a Gaullist party. So, apparently, de Gaulle favors the men of the old system and their advice against his own followers. What are ordinary people to think?

The result of all this confusion has been to discourage the voters who are sitting out the campaign. They may show up at the polls on Sunday because the French do have the voting habit. But they certainly have not been showing up at electoral meetings. Despite this confusion there are a few major trends that can be pre-

dicted with some safety because of the nature of the electoral system itself. It seems clear that the communist party will lose heavily, not necessarily in the total of votes, but in the total of seats which their votes can win. It works this way: France has been divided up into electoral districts of 93,000 inhabitants each, with one seat per district. To be elected this Sunday, a candidate must win an absolute majority. But this won't happen in more than about 80 of the 465 metropolitan districts because the votes are divided among so many competing candidates. Therefore, there'll have to be a runoff election the following Sunday with no majority required, the seat simply going to the man with the most votes. And in this runoff, it's expected, that all of the non-communists will get together behind one of their own men against the communist. This system, therefore, favors the more conservative and Right-Wing elements. Thus, the Fifth Republic is likely to look very different from its unhappy predecessor. The Fourth Republic had a huge swollen Left-Wing and a shrivelled up Right-Wing, with a pretty soft under-belly in the center. The Fifth Republic reverses the balance, with a huge, swollen Right-Wing and a shrivelled up Left-Wing. There is this major difference, however. The Fifth Republic has a head and a stout heart in Charles de Gaulle - whereas the Fourth Republic had no central brain or heart at all. Thus, on the eve of elections, France is again dependent upon the will power and the wisdom of only one man to overcome the contradictions and the weaknesses of its ill-conceived body politic.

I return you now to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

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Ed. trans. P. O.

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Edward R. Murrow Mon., Nov. 24, 1958

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the Army in the Truman Administration. General Gruenther, Admiral Radford and John J. McCloy, former high commissioner to Germany, are among the other eight members. They met for the first time this afternoon and plan to start submitting recommendations in March.

Secretary of State Dulles said today that any Russian move on Berlin will be met with "unity and firmness" by the United States, Britain and France. Mr. Dulles made the statement on his arrival in Washington, after a week's vacation at his Duck Island retreat in Lake Ontario. He saw no need at this time for a meeting of American, British and French foreign ministers. He told reporters, "I want to say very emphatically that there is no evidence at all as to disagreement between the principal Allied powers and the Federal Republic of Germany." (I should like to examine the Berlin situation further in a few minutes).

Returns in yesterday's French parliamentary election show the Communists losing one and a half million votes as compared to other elections since World War Two. However, the Communist Party...with about 17 percent of the total vote...remains the strongest party in France. Most followers of Premier DeGaulle

were elected to the National Assembly without difficulty. / But opponents of DeGaulle...like former Premier Mendes-France...met with defeat. / A run-off election will be held next Sunday.

The French Sudan today proclaimed itself a republic within the new French Community. The French Sudan is a territory in West Africa, on the other side of the continent from the Sudan which was once part of Egypt. The territory now becomes partly independent.

The Supreme Court today upheld a lower court ruling that the pupil placement law in Alabama is constitutional. The Supreme Court emphasized that it was upholding the lower court on the "limited grounds" on which that court based its decision. The decision was made in the case of four Negro children who wanted to attend white schools nearer their homes. They were given a series of tests...under the Alabama law...and denied admittance on grounds that they were not "qualified." Qualification takes into account, not only aptitude of the student, but also the available school space and various psychological factors, including possibility of disorder. Race is not mentioned as a factor. Parents of the four children argued that the fact race is not specifically mentioned is immaterial...that the purpose of the law is to prevent non-segregated public education. A special three-judge court overruled this argument...saying that the law "furnishes the legal machinery for an orderly administration of the schools in a constitutional manner." The special court went on to say that if the law is not administered in this way, "then in some future proceeding it is possible that it may be declared unconstitutional in its application." This is what the Supreme Court affirmed today. The affirmation was

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brief and unsigned, indicating that all nine justices concurred. / There are pupil placement laws, in varying forms, in ten Southern states.

Vice President and Mrs. Nixon are flying to London tonight, for an official four-day visit. / While in London, Nixon will confer with Prime Minister Macmillan and represent President Eisenhower at the dedication of an American memorial chapel in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Flight engineers, and machinists, went on strike today against Eastern Airlines, and the company suspended all flights "in the interest of public safety." / T.W.A. flights have been grounded since Friday, due to a walkout of machinists. / ~~And a strike against American Airlines, by the Air Line Pilots Association, is scheduled for midnight tomorrow.~~

~~Stewardesses went~~ on strike today against Lake Central Airlines, a Midwest carrier, in what ~~may be the first walkout of stewardesses.~~ / ~~In each of these disputes, pay is an issue. An additional factor, in the strike against Eastern Airlines, is a company demand that flight engineers take pilot training.~~

The Studebaker-Packard plant in South Bend was shut down today by a strike of United Auto Workers. / ~~Yesterday, the U.A.W. local rejected the~~

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Edward R. Murrow: November 24, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

The Berlin crisis is not developing into a great showdown between East and West, at least not yet. / And if hints from Soviet sources are to be trusted, the Russians do not want it to. / They want to wear down Western resistance to a withdrawal, not trample over it.

Nor is the Berlin crisis going to be a repeat performance of the 1949 airlift. There may be an airlift. That appears to be the American program, if and when the Russians turn over their Berlin corridor controls to the East Germans. / We have six hundred and eighty planes ready to conduct an airlift. / But it would not be the same as the last one. / The Russians have seen to that. They arranged to have the East Germans negotiate an inter-zonal trade agreement with the West Germans, which should assure the supply of West Berlin civilians, and which was signed last week. / If there is to be an airlift, it will be limited to the supply of the Western garrisons in West Berlin and their dependents, all told about ten thousand persons. / So a city of millions will not be dramatically blockaded, with its people relying on the arrival of food and fuel out of the skies.

The Western program in Berlin has not been finally decided. It has to be an agreed program, and while such an agreement will be easy to reach,

the preliminary approach to it developed a difference between the American and French view, which is to take a firm line, and the British view, which is to take one a little less firm. We and the French are against submitting papers to East Germans at control posts in the corridor for them to stamp. The British asked if it would not be wiser to try that way first. They would be ready to treat East Germans as agents of the Russians, make it clear they are not recognizing the East German regime, and then see what happens.

Other than an airlift, the possibility remains of sending Allied convoys through with military escorts, pushing their way through. This would mean hostilities with the East Germans, and as the Russians have announced that an attack on East Germans would be considered an attack on themselves, it seems more precarious than the airlift.

But the airlift is not without danger. For the control of the air corridors would be turned over to East Germans, and the Allied planes would come in with fighter protection. If East German planes did not molest the Allied cargo planes, there would be no trouble. But if they did, the Allied fighter planes would shoot. And that also would be hostilities.

The Berlin crisis did not come as a surprise. Since 1949 the possibility of a blockade has always been kept in mind. Study after study has been made of what to do. When the National Security Council on Friday determined what program to recommend to the Allies, it needed only to pull the appropriate plan from the pigeon hole. It is taken for granted by Washington observers that this program calls for an airlift, and not for convoys to shoot their way across the corridors. But care has been taken not to say anything publicly that would sound like sabre-rattling. Mr. Hagerty, speaking from the President's vacation headquarters about the policy, did not even mention an airlift. He said only that our Allies are being consulted and our "firm intentions" in Berlin remain unchanged. Later he added that we would maintain the integrity of West Berlin, and would not pull out of that city or West Germany.

There is an overtone to the crisis worth mentioning. It arises from the fact that the West Germans have been pressing the Allies to take a strong line in Berlin, even to sending convoys to Berlin with force if needed. At almost the same time they signed the inter-zonal agreement with East Germany. They may not think this is inconsistent. They have been dealing with low-level East German officials for some time, and have always made it clear

that this was not recognition. Now they think that if the Allies compromise their military rights, by dealing with East Germans, it becomes harder for West Germans to uphold the policy of non-recognition. / As we see it, the West Germans appear to be urging us to take a stronger line than they are ready to follow themselves.

[Doubts on this score might be easily answered at a new Allied conference in West Berlin, as could any differences that remain with the British over emphasis. / Such a meeting is being discussed abroad, though Mr. Dulles said today he sees no need for it. / No important decisions dealing with the crisis are expected in Washington, before Mr. Dulles has had time to catch up.]

Back in a moment, -

George Bryan -

It would be a mistake to assume that this Berlin crisis is going to be a repeat performance of the crisis of 1949. Even if there is an airlift, its function would not be the same. Circumstances are always changing, demanding policies to match. "The hole and the patch," Thomas Jefferson said, "must be commensurate." It still holds true.

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President Eisenhower today named a nine-man committee to evalute this country's military assistance program. The committee's recommendations will be used by the President in drawing up a mutual security budget for submission to Congress. Mr. Eisenhower said he wants an appraisal of the "relative emphasis" which should be given military and economic problems, particularly in the less developed areas. He said this should take into account the "many highly significant technological, economic and political developments which have taken place since the origin of the present military assistance program." The committee has as its chairman, William H. Draper, an investment banker who served as under-secretary of the Army in the Truman Administration. General Gruenther, Admiral Radford

and John J. McCloy, former high commissioner to Germany, are among the other eight members. They met for the first time this afternoon and plan to start summitting recommendations in March.

Secretary of State Dulles said today that any Russian move on Berlin will be met with "unity and firmness" by the United States, Britain and France. Mr. Dulles made the statement on his arrival in Washington, after a week's vacation at his Duck Island retreat in Lake Ontario. He saw no need at this time for a meeting of American, British and French foreign ministers. He told reporters, "I want to say very emphatically that there is no evidence at all as to disagreement between the principal allied powers and the Federal Republic of Germany." (I should like to examine the Berlin situation further in a few minutes.)

Returns in yesterday's French parliamentary election show the Communists losing one and a half million votes as compared to other elections since World War Two. However, the Communist Party...with about 17 percent of the total vote...remains the strongest party in France. Most followers of Premier DeGaulle were elected to the National Assembly without difficulty. But opponents of DeGaulle...like former Premier Mendes-France...met with defeat. A run-off election will be held next Sunday.

The Supreme Court today upheld a lower court ruling that the pupil placement law in Alabama is constitutional. The Supreme Court emphasized that it was upholding the lower court on the "limited grounds" on which that court based its decision. The decision was made in the case of four Negro chlldren who wanted to attend while schools nearer their homes. They were given a series of tests...under the Alabama law...and denied admittance on grounds that they were not "qualified." Qualification takes into account, not only aptitude of the student, but also the available school space and various psychological factors, including possibility of disorder. Race is not mentioned as a factor. Parents

of the four children argued that the fact race is not specifically mentioned is immaterial...that the purpose of the law is to prevent non-segregated public education. A special three-judge court overruled this argument....saying that the law "furnishes the legal machinery for an orderly administration of the schools in a constitutional manner." The special court went on to say that if the law is not administered in this way, "then in some future proceeding it is possible that it may be declared unconsitutional in its application." This is what the Supreme Court affirmed today. The affirmation was brief and unsigned, indicating that all nine justices concurred. Three are pupil placement laws in varying forms in ten Southern states.

Vice President and Mrs. Nixon are flying to London tonight for an offical four-day visit. While in London, Nixon will confer with Prime Minister Macmillan and represent President Eisenhower at the dedication of an American memorial chapel in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Flight engineers and machinists went on strike today against Eastern Airlines, and the company suspended all flights "in the interest of public safety." T.W.A. flights have been grounded since Friday, due to a walkout of machinists.

The Studebaker-Packard plant in South Bend was shut down today by a strike of United Auto Workers.

The Berlin crisis is not developing into a great showdown between East and West, at least not yet. And if hints from Soviet sources are to be trusted, the Russians do not want it to. They want to wear down Western resistance to a withdrawal, not trample over it.

Nor is the Berlin crisis going to be a repeat performance of the 1949 airlift. There may be an airlift. That appears to be the American program, if and when the Russians turn over their Berlin corridor controls to the East Germans. We have six hundred and eighty planes ready to conduct an airlift. But it would not be the same as the last one. The Russians have seen to that.

They arranged to have the East Germans negotiate an inter-zonal trade agreement with the West Germans, which should assure the supply of West Berlin civilians, and which was signed last week. If there is to be an airlift, it will be limited to the supply of the Western garrisons in West Berlin and their dependents, all told about ten thousand persons. So a city of millions will not be dramatically blockaded, with its people relying on the arrival of food and fuel out of the skies.

The Western program in Berlin has not been finally decided. It has to be an agreed program, and while such an agreement will be easy to reach, the preliminary approach to it developed a difference between the American and French view, which is to take a firm line, and the British view, which is to take one a little less firm. We and the French are against submitting papers to East Germans at control posts in the corridor for them to stamp. The British asked if it would not be wiser to try that way first. They would be ready to treat East Germans as agents of the Russians, make it clear they are not recognizing the East German regime, and then see what happens.

Other than an airlift, the possibility remains of sending Allied convoys through with military escorts pushing their way through. This would mean hostilities with the East Germans, and as the Russians have announced that an attack on East Germans would be considered an attack on themselves, it seems more precarious than the airlift.

But the airflft is not without danger. For the control of the air corridors would be turned over to East Germans, and the Allied planes would come in with fighter protection. If East German planes did not molest the Allied cargo planes, there would be no trouble. But if they did, the Allied fighter planes would shoot. And that also would be hostilities.

The Berlin crisis did not come as a surprise. Since 1949 the possibility of a blockade has always been kept in mind. Study after study has

been made of what to do. When the National Security Council on Friday determined what program to recommend to the Allies, it needed only to pull the appropriate plan from the pigeonhole. It is taken for granted by Washington observers that this program calls for an airlift and not for convoys to shoot their way across the corridors. But care has been taken not to say anything publicly that would sound like sabre-rattling. Mr. Hagerty, speaking from the President's vacation headquarters about the policy, did not even mention an airlift. He said only that our allies are being consulted and our "firm intentions" in Berlin remain unchanged. Later he added that we would maintain the integrity of West Berlin, and would not pull out of that city or West Germany.

There is an overtone to the crisis worth mentioning. It arises from the fact that the West Germans have been pressing the Allies to take a strong line in Berlin, even to sending convoys to Berlin with force if needed. At almost the same time, they signed the inter-zonal agreement with East Germany. They may not think this is inconsistent. They have been dealing with low-level East German officials for some time, and have always made it cdear that this was not recognition. Now they think that if the Allies compromise their military rights,by dealing with East Germans, it becomes harder for West Germans to uphold the policy of non-recognition. As we see it, the West Germans appear to be urging us to take a stronger line than they are ready to follow themselves.

Doubts on this score might be easily answered at a new Allied conference in West Berlin, as could any differences that remain with the British over emphasis. Such a meeting is being discussed abroad, though Mr. Dulles said today he sees no need for it. No important decisions dealing with the crisis are expected in Washington, before Mr. Dulles has had time to catch up.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today.

But first here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: It would be a mistake to assume that this Berlin crisis is going to be a repeat performance of the crisis of 1949. Even if there is an airlift, its function would not be the same. Circumstances are always changing, demanding policies to match. "The hole and the patch," Thomas Jefferson said, "must be commensurate." It still holds true.

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Tues., Nov. 25, 1958

This is the news:

Alaska today voted for the first time for officials who will represent it as the 49th state. The polls will be open for several more hours because of the time difference. The weather is clear and cold. And early voting in Fairbanks and Anchorage, the two major cities, was brisk. Altogether, 30-thousand voters are expected to cast their ballots for governor, U.S. senator, and U.S. representative. They will elect two senators but only one representative. Henry Benson, Republican of Juneau, is running against Ralph Rivers, Fairbanks Democrat, for the one seat in the House. In the Senate race, the principal contest is between Mike Stepovich, the last appointed governor of the territory...who is a Republican...and Ernest

Gruening, who was governor from 1939 to 1953. / The contest for the other Senate seat is between R.E. Robertson, Republican, and Bob Bartlett, who was Alaska's congressional delegate for 14 years. Bartlett, of course, is a Democrat. / In the governor's contest, the Republican candidate, John Butrovich of Fairbanks, is running against William Egan of Valdez. When the election results have been certified by the governor of Alaska, and proclaimed by President Eisenhower, the territory will officially become the 49th state.

Vice President Nixon said today that...in situations like Berlin...the West must show "unmistakable determination to stand firm." Nixon was speaking in London, at a luncheon of the Pilgrims' Society, shortly after he and Mrs. Nixon arrived from Washington for a four-day visit. / Nixon said Khrushchev could make "no greater miscalculation" than to think that the recent gains made by the Democratic Party reflect a lack of confidence in President Eisenhower's leadership in foreign affairs. / "The overwhelming majority of the American people," he said, "continue to support the President in the foreign policy area." / Nixon conferred in the afternoon with Prime Minister Macmillan. A British statement...issued afterward...said they

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discussed "various subjects of mutual interest, including world trade problems, the current situation in Berlin, and the Far East."

Reports from Berlin say the Western "Big Three" powers have agreed on a common plan for countering any Communist attempt to squeeze them out of Berlin. It is reported that under the plan the United States, Britain and France would not allow East Germany to take Russia's place in the four-power "air safety center" in West Berlin. This is the center which controls all air traffic in and out of Berlin.

Today...in Bonn...the West German foreign minister, Heinrich Von Brentano, conferred for more than three hours with the West German ambassadors summoned home last week from Moscow and the capitals of the principal Western powers.

The death of George Zarubin, former Russian ambassador to the United States, was reported today by the official Soviet news agency Tass. Tass said he died yesterday "after a serious illness." Zarubin left Washington early this year to become a deputy foreign minister. He was 58.

~~In Geneva today, the talks dealing with suspension of nuclear weapons tests and prevention of surprise attack continued. The West presented~~

~~more of its plan for policing a ban on nuclear tests. The chief Soviet delegate raised a number of points concerning the plan but was non-committal.~~

The almost forgotten talks between the American and Chinese Communist ambassadors continued in Warsaw today with a meeting that lasted an hour and 45 minutes. The only official word was that the two ambassadors will meet again on December 12. Unofficially, it was reported that United States Ambassador Jacob Beam made another strong demand for the release of four Americans still held prisoner in Communist China.

The State Department announces that the United States has agreed to sell more arms to Tunisia. The type and amount of arms to be delivered was not disclosed. President Bourguiba of Tunisia said recently that he would have to buy weapons from Communist countries because the United States was clearing its arms deal with France. The United States acknowledged that France was being consulted, but denied that it had any veto right in the matter. # The State Department said today that it is "prepared to consider" giving military as well as economic assistance to Indonesia.

The United Nations political committee began debating the Cyprus question today. The Greek foreign minister demanded independence for the

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island. Britain pointed out that the Turkish minority on Cyprus wants partition, not independence. To force a long-term solution now, it said, could result in civil war, or worse.

The Air Line Pilots Association says it will bow to a Federal Court restraining order...and not strike against American Airlines at midnight tonight as scheduled. The strike against Eastern Airlines AND T-W-A continues. And there is a threat that machinists will stage a walkout against National Air Lines. Negotiations with National are still in progress.

Dr. Charles F. Kettering, inventor and philanthropist, died today in Dayton after suffering a stroke. He was 82 years of age. Among Dr. Kettering's many inventions was the self-starter for automobiles. In 1945, with Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., he founded the Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research.

The Air Force today awarded a 29-million-dollar contract to the American Machine and Foundry Company for developing an underground launching system for the Titan intercontinental ballistic missile. A prototype of the Titan missile has been delivered to Cape Canaveral for testing.

The government reports living costs unchanged in October for the second straight month. Food prices averaged one-half of 1 percent lower than in September, but this was offset by higher prices for other goods and services, including new cars.

The Commerce Department tonight issued a report saying that the business recovery is being sustained. Production, employment and income, it says, "continue strong." It also notes a rising demand for consumer goods.

The vacation White House announces that President Eisenhower will meet Friday with government officials engaged in drawing up the new defense budget.

The officials...who will fly down to Augusta early Friday morning...include Secretary of Defense McElroy, Budget Director Stans, and General Twining, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff.

Edward R. Murrow: November 25, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

President Eisenhower came out of the election with blood in his eye against spenders and spending, and the cry for economy is now shrill in every office in Washington. / All hands are busy cutting the budget. / All agencies are under firm orders to accept substantial reductions. The Defense Department, which has to spend astonomically on missiles, to keep abreast of technological progress - and the Russians - is trying to hold within its allotted funds, by dismissing part of the Army and the Marine Corps. This is worse than, cutting to the bone. It is mutilation, and may even be unsound defense.

The cause for all this anguish, is the deficit of thirteen point seven billion dollars in the upcoming Federal budget. / This is the result of a decline in revenue of two billions, and an increase in spending by nearly eleven billions. / This increase was the answer of the Administration and Congress to the recession. And what is startling about it, is that virtually none of this fresh expenditure has yet hit the economy. / In other words, we recovered without it, though the fact that the money was voted was a help. Now the effect of the spending is going to be inflationary, and though the cost-of-living index did not rise this month, subsequent months are pretty sure to tell a different story. / So the feverish cry for economy in

Washington is not just financial orthodoxy. / The economic situation is not healthy.

Something seems to have been wrong with the way Washington dealt with the recession. / Dr. Arthur Burns, Columbia University economist, and for several years chief economic adviser of President Eisenhower, gave a clear analysis of what it was in a speech last week. / He pointed out that the recession was the sharpest and briefest on record. / It was overcome largely because the economic stabilizers worked -- of which unemployment insurance was most important -- and because ordinary consumers maintained a high rate of spending. / Dr. Burns noted the good effects of the credit-easing policy of the Federal reserve system in liberalizing housing credits. / But he parted ways with the Administration and Congress because they put their main emphasis on overcoming the recession by Federal spending. / He points out that they could not time it right. By the end of the Fiscal year last June, recovery had already begun before the impact of any of the new spending had been felt. Only now is this spending beginning to count. And a sharply-rising scale of Federal spending, ordered by the last Congress, is still to come.

In the midst of the recession Dr. Burns advocated a five-billion-dollar tax cut as the best way to deal with the crisis. He also would have extended unemployment insurance at a cost of half a billion. If his advice had been followed, the budget deficit, counting the loss of revenue, would have been seven-and-a-half billion dollars. The effects of the tax reduction would have been prompt, and together with the additional unemployment insurance, the recovery would have been farther along than it is today. The inflationary consequences of the spending program would have been absent. The spiralling wage rises of last Summer and this Autumn might have been avoided or reduced. ~~This would have been done with a budget deficit of thirteen point seven billions.~~

Dr. Burns is sure a lesson can be learned for future policy in dealing with recessions. He would put increasing dependence on unemployment insurance, which has been a boon surpassing expectations. He would like to see a tax cut built into the economy, and if politically possible, made flexible to rise or fall in accordance with the rate of production, in the way wages are tied in some contracts with the rise or fall of the cost of living. The biggest lesson of the recession, he said, is that we no longer

can count on a recession wiping out accumulated price increases. That being so, he urges that measures be planned to deal with recessions that do not of themselves turn into inflationary forces.

If Dr. Burns is right, and if his advice had been followed, Washington would now be a happier city, and budget-cutting would not be quite so desperate a necessity.

Back in a moment. —

George Bryan —

Word for Today

President Eisenhower wants to cut down federal spending. This is natural, but as the population and the economy of this country expand, spending must correspondingly increase. The question then becomes when to spend and for what. As Thomas Fuller observed in the Seventeenth Century, "Everything hath its time, and that time must be watched."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Wed., Nov. 26, 1958

This is the news:

Secretary of State Dulles said today that the Western powers have reached "basic agreement" on how to react to Soviet pressures on Berlin. Mr. Dulles declined...at his news conference...to spell out this agreement. He said if Russia turns over control of the Berlin supply routes to East Germany, the Western powers might deal with the East Germans as agents of the Soviet Union. If this were done, it would be in such a way as not to imply recognition of the East German regime. Whether it is done at all, he said, would depend on the "precise circumstances." (West German officials tonight expressed surprise at this statement. They said they knew of no agreement that the West might deal with the East Germans

on the basis that they were agents for Moscow). A reporter asked Mr. Dulles about the recent proposal by Senator Gore that the United States might...voluntarily...stop all nuclear weapons testing, except for explosions conducted underground or far out in space. Gore suggested that the suspension of tests which pollute the atmosphere last for three years. Such a suspension, he said, would call Russia's "propaganda bluff"...and strengthen our moral position throughout the world. Dulles said that Gore's proposal might be considered when and if the Geneva talks on nuclear test suspension break down. But Dulles said he is not assuming the Geneva negotiations will break down, even though the going is difficult. There is "some slight evidence", he said, that the Russians have conducted nuclear tests since November third...when the last Soviet test was detected and announced by the Atomic Energy Commission. He said it would be "premature" to conclude that a de facto cessation now exists. ~~(The Atomic Energy Commission this afternoon declined comment on Mr. Dulles' statement about a possible new Soviet test).~~ Dulles said underdeveloped countries that are free cannot expect to achieve economic progress as rapidly as

Communist areas, where slave labor is used, and human rights are submerged in the interests of the state. / It may be, he said, that in our foreign aid program, more emphasis should be put on economic assistance, as compared to aid of a military nature. / And he pointed out that a committee...named by President Eisenhower to look into the matter...will be making recommendations.

It was announced today that Secretary Dulles will be seeing the President in Augusta over the week-end. / News Secretary Hagerty said the meeting will not be "of an emergency nature."

The official East German news agency discloses that Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko made a secret visit to East Berlin "within the past few days." / During the visit, Gromyko conferred with Premier Grotewohl and other East German leaders. / We are given no details.

Premier DeGaulle flew to West Germany today, for an all-day conference with Chancellor Adenauer. A communique, issued after their meeting, called for maintaining the status of Berlin..."as defined," it said, "by international agreements now in force, and as guaranteed by the governments of France, the United States and the United Kingdom." / Reportedly,

DeGaulle and Adenauer also agreed on measures to prevent discrimination against countries outside the European Common Market when it becomes operative on January first. West Germany and France are both members of the Common Market. Britain is not.

~~The British government has sent a note to Moscow, setting forth its position in the Berlin dispute. The text of the note has not been released.~~

In London today, Vice President Nixon attended the dedication of an American memorial chapel in St. Paul's Cathedral. The chapel commemorates 28-thousand Americans...based in Britain...who died during World War Two. And it was built with funds contributed by the British people. Nixon said in a speech...later in the day...that the West should adopt as its primary goal "the victory of plenty over want, health over disease, freedom over tyranny." "Let us speak less," he said, "of the threat of Communism and more of the promise of freedom." In a crowded day, Nixon also made a courtesy call on Sir Winston Churchill.

In Washington, Mr. Nixon's office today released the text of a telegram the vice president sent out to all Republican congressional candidates around the middle of October. Mr. Nixon told them (in his telegram) that

they could "blitz" the opposition, if they would go over to the attack. The line of the attack, Nixon said, should be that "by electing more Democrats, the voters are taking a grave risk that their taxes will be raised, prices will sky-rocket and unemployment will increase." In foreign policy, he said, "all the opposition offers is a return to the Acheson policy of weakness and appeasement." Nixon's office made the telegram public after it was quoted at length in the New York Post and the Washington Star.

Latest returns in the Alaska election give the Democratic Party a clean sweep of every major race. The last contest to be decided was between Democrat Ernest Gruening and the Republican, Mike Stepovich, running for one of the two seats in the U.S. Senate. Gruening has now taken an insurmountable lead.

Secretary of Agriculture Benson today congratulated corn farmers on their vote to eliminate acreage controls and accept lower price supports. It was a decision, he said, to which he believed Congress would pay "great attention". In a referendum yesterday, farmers voted better than 2-to-1 to end production controls on corn. The referendum was conducted in 26 states.

A third of the nation's airliners remain grounded as strikes continue against Eastern Airlines and T.W.A. As of this Thanksgiving Eve, some 200 cities served by the struck carriers are feeling the effect.

Edward R. Murrow: November 26, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

At the start of the Berlin crisis, Secretary Dulles told a news conference, that we would maintain our position in West Berlin and do so by force if need be. At his news conference today he said that we will insist on the Soviet Union living up to its obligations in assuring Western access to Berlin, but he ~~did not mention the~~ said to talk about would be academic use of force. It was a startling difference, and it took his news conference by surprise. He was pressed with questions about an air lift and about our shooting our way through to Berlin with supplies. But he avoided any answer that indicated an intention to use force. It all depends on what happens. He even said it was quite possible to deal with the East Germans as agents of the Soviet Union at check points, and do it without de facto recognition of the East German regime. ~~This is a possibility suggested by the British at the start of consultations on an agreed Berlin policy. In accepting it the United States may have given up its preference for an air lift rather than have any dealings whatever with East German officials.~~

Mr. Dulles's statement is reported to have caused concern in Bonn. But he justified it on the ground that East Germans are already being dealt with as Soviet agents, by all three Western Powers, and by the West Germans.

It may, however, be misconstruing Mr. Dulles's painstaking effort today to avoid sabre-rattling to conclude there is no sabre to rattle. Today's statements were interpreted at the State Department as being meant to be read in Moscow, not as Western retreat, but as leaving the door open for a modification of Russian policy. It is thought that Khrushchev "goofed" in his handling of the Berlin crisis. He started out arguing that the West should pull out of Berlin because it had violated the Potsdam Agreement to the point that it no longer was valid. The Soviet proposals for Berlin were to have been spelled out to Western Governments in notes delivered last week end. The notes were not delivered. That certainly suggests a hitch.

Mr. Dulles suggested today that Khrushchev spoke at the outset without benefit of legal advice, which he said, with a smile, is always a bad thing to do. He explained that the Allied rights in Berlin do not rest on the Potsdam Agreement which does not even mention them. And the crisis, as Mr. Dulles put it, is not over a Western withdrawal from Berlin, but over an announced Soviet intention to turn over its own rights to the East German Government. Mr. Dulles said that the Soviet Union is under an explicit obligation to assure normal access and egress at Berlin, which was accepted

at the Foreign Ministers' meeting in Paris in June 1949 after the end of the Berlin blockade. There the Four Powers exchanged what were formally called "obligations" to assure those rights. "We do not" Mr. Dulles said, "accept the view that the Soviet Union can disengage itself from that responsibility." He argued that the responsibility was re-affirmed at the Summit Conference in 1955, when the Four Powers recognized their responsibility for the German question. The "German question", he said, "has always been held to include Berlin."

So it is this transfer of an obligation by the Soviet Union which the Western Powers have agreed to reject, and they have not ruled out any course of action needed to hold the Soviet Union to its obligations, ~~Mr. Dulles said~~. But they note that the Soviet policy may be changing. Herr Ullbricht, Communist boss in East Germany, said yesterday that East Germany would not use force in exercising the functions to be handed over by the Soviet Union. And an official statement from Moscow last night also said there was no intention to use force. In the light of disavowal to use force in the crisis from the other side, Mr. Dulles might have sounded bellicose if he talked of using it. And that might make it harder for Khrushchev to change his policy.

If there is a hitch in Moscow, it may be that Poland has had something to do with it. For while the Potsdam Agreement says nothing about the Allied rights in Berlin, it does say a lot about Poland's frontiers. And if the Potsdam agreement is to be scotched, Poland's claim to its frontiers will be weakened.

It may seem pretty unrealistic to act as though Mr. Khrushchev would beat a retreat even to assuage the Poles. But actually Mr. Dulles, as the State Department sees it, was doing some sparring. If there is trouble in Berlin, Dulles does not intend to have it appear to be the result of Western belligerence. He hopes to make it clear, that it resulted from Soviet repudiation of its own solemn obligation.

Back in a moment —

George Bryan —

Word for Today

Secretary of State Dulles would appear to have taken pains at his news conference not to sound bellicose. He did not threaten use of force. Horace, the wise old Roman, said, "Force unaccompanied by prudence sinks under its own weight. The gods give effect to force regulated by wisdom. They pursue with wrath bold, unhallowed schemes."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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Mr. Dulles's statement is reported to have caused concern in Bonn. But he justified it on the ground that East Germans are already being dealt with as Soviet agents, by all three Western Powers and by the West Germans.

It may, however, be misconstruing Mr. Dulles's painstaking effort today to avoid sabre-rattling to conclude there is no sabre to rattle. Today's statements were interpreted at the State Department as being meant to be read in Moscow, not as Western retreat, but as leaving the door open for a modification of Russian policy. It is thought that Khrushchev "goofed" in his handling of the Berlin crisis. He started out arguing that the West should pull out of Berlin because it had violated the Potsdam Agreement to the point that it no longer was valid. The Soviet proposals for Berlin were to have been spelled out to Western Governments in notes delivered last weekend. The notes were not delivered. That certainly suggests a hitch.

Mr. Dulles suggested today that Khrushchev spoke at the outset without benefit of legal advice, which he said, with a smile, is always a bad thing to do. He explained that the Allied rights in Berlin do not rest on the Potsdam Agreement which does not even mention them. And the crisis, as Mr. Dulles put it, is not over a Western withdrawal from Berlin, but over an announced Soviet intention to turn over its own rights to the East German Government. Mr. Dulles said that the Soviet Union is under an explicit obligation to assure normal access and egress at Berlin, which was accepted at the Foreign Ministers' meeting in Paris in June 1949 after the end of the Berlin blockade. There the Four Powers exchanged what were formally called "obligations" to assure those

rights. "We do not" Mr. Dulles said, "accept the view that the Soviet Union can disengage itself from that responsibility." He argued that the responsibility was re-affirmed at the Summit Conference in 1955, when the Four Powers recognized their responsibility for the German question. The "German question," he said, "has always been held to include Berlin."

So it is this transfer of an obligation by the Soviet Union which the Western Powers have agreed to reject, and they have not ruled out any course of action needed to hold the Soviet Union to its obligations, But they note that the Soviet policy may be changing. Herr Ullbricht, Communist boss in East Germany, said yesterday that East Germany would not use force in exercising the functions to be handed over by the Soviet Union. And an official statement from Moscow last night also said there was no intention to use force. In the light of disavowal to use force in the crisis from the other side, Mr. Dulles might have sounded bellicose if he talked of using it. And that might make it harder for Khrushchev to change his policy.

If there is a hitch in Moscow, it may be that Poland has had something to do with it. For while the Potsdam Agreement says nothing about the Allied rights in Berlin, it does say a lot about Poland's frontiers. And if the Potsdam Agreement is to be scotched, Poland's claim to its frontiers will be weakened.

It may seem pretty unrealistic to act as though Mr. Khrushchev would beat a retreat even to assuage the Poles. But actually Mr. Dulles, as the State Department sees it, was doing some sparring. If there is trouble in Berlin Dulles does not intend to have it appear to be the result of Western belligerence. He hopes to make it clear that it resulted from Soviet repudiation of its own solemn obligation.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now, here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: Secretary of State Dulles would appear to have taken pains at his news conference not to sound bellicose. He did not threaten use of force. Horace, the wise old Roman said, "Force unaccompanied by prudence sinks under its own weight. The gods give effect fo force regulated by wisdom. They pursue with wrath, bold, unhallowed schemes."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., Nov. 27, 1958

This is the news:

The State Department reacted firmly tonight to Russia's proposal that West Berlin be made a "free city", stripped of the protection of Western troops. "The Soviets," the department said, "seem to be proposing that while they keep their grip on East Berlin, the three Western allies abandon their rights in West Berlin and retire in favor of what is called a free city." The United States, it said, will not enter into any agreement with Russia which, "whatever the form, would have the end result of abandoning the people of West Berlin to hostile domination."

~~This is the crux~~

Russia ~~has~~ HAD suggested that West Berlin be made a "free city" with its own government, independent of both East and West. / Under the Soviet plan, the four-power occupation of Berlin would be abolished. Russia would turn over to the East Germans control of the supply routes in and out of the city. / And West Berlin would be demilitarized, meaning the withdrawal of all American, British and French troops. / Russia proposes that the new status of West Berlin be negotiated over a period of six months. The status of East Berlin would not be affected. It would continue to serve as capital of the East German Communist state. / Russia says it would have "no objection" to the United Nations "also sharing, in one way or another,

→

in observing the free city status of West Berlin." These proposals were made in a long formal note, delivered to the Western ambassadors in Moscow. The note accuses the Western powers of breaking the Potsdam Agreement by arming West Germany and turning it into "an instrument of policy spearheaded against the Soviet Union." The Soviet note also accuses the United States, Britain and France of using their position in West Berlin as a base for carrying out subversive activity. It claims that their withdrawal would eliminate a source of constant friction and serve the cause of peace. The note adds, "If this proposal is not acceptable to the governments of the three Western powers, the government of the U.S.S.R. emphasizes there is no topic left for discussion relating to the Berlin issue."

In Moscow, Khrushchev held his first news conference since becoming premier. A Western correspondent asked Khrushchev whether...if the West rejected his proposal...it would mean the end of negotiation on the Berlin question---that was what the note seemed to say. Khrushchev said that would depend on the Western "approach". In any case, he said, West Berlin at present is a "cancerous tumor" and the Russian plan is designed to remove it. He said, "This is not an ultimatum."

Newhere has the reaction to the Russian proposals been stronger than in West Germany, and for that story we switch now to Ernest Leiser in Bonn.

(Tape runs 3:12
Ends on cue: "---to ERM in NY."

West Germany remains concerned over Secretary Dulles' statement yesterday that we might deal with the East Germans as agents for Russia in the matter of access to Berlin. When the West German government's press chief, Felix von Eckardt, held a news conference this afternoon, two-thirds of the time was devoted to answering questions concerning what Dulles said yesterday. Eckardt told the West German reporters they should bear in mind that when Mr. Dulles spoke, he had not seen the new Russian note.

In Augusta, Georgia...President Eisenhower received a State Department memorandum, outlining the Soviet note and had Thanksgiving dinner with his four small grandchildren. He also got in a round of golf.

Edward R. Murrow: November 28, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

This is the season for the counting of blessings. ~~This reporter would doubt that any man has ever set down in a fashion that satisfied him completely his multifaceted reasons for being thankful. And this reporter has no intention of trying it. For most of us the real reasons for giving thanks are probably too personal to be made public, or at least unlikely to be of any considerable interest to our fellow citizens.~~

For my own part I am grateful for being alive and curious at this particular time in human history. If given a choice of living a few score of years at any period in the recorded history of man, I would quickly choose to live those years here and now, because never before has so much been at stake. History turns on pivots, and we are the pivot. This, I think, is the first time in the history of mankind when everyone is able to partake in a choice, indeed is forced to partake in a choice between having a future and having no future. There has never been a time when the future was at the same time so promising and so ominous.

We in this country are going to play a leading role in determining whether the threat or the promise shall be realized. ~~When man possessed only a dull hoe, how he used it made very little difference to the society~~

~~in which he lived. Only his immediate family was affected. Humans now have instruments capable of destroying humanity~~, and there is no guarantee that ~~they will not be used. This small planet on which we live can within reasonable time become literally a land of milk and honey~~, or it can with ~~very little effort commit suicide. That, of course, would take care of the cows and the bees too.~~

We are, I think, going to find out something about our own country. Are we merely an accident of history and geography? To what extent have we been living on the wisdom and dedication of our ancestors? They established on this continent a set of profound values, the belief in freedom, belief in the search for truth, belief in hard work - willingness to sacrifice. And in this generous and capacious land they scored a great success. We built within our borders; we were spared the exhaustive struggles for power outside those borders. When we took part in the world battles we did it from a distance, so that two World Wars left us even richer, stronger and more productive than before. Now there is no safety in distance. Now there are no allies capable of holding and bleeding, while we re-tool.

About twenty years ago a perceptive Frenchman, Andre Siegfried, wrote

a book called "America Comes Of Age". The title would be more appropriate today. We can no longer use our youth as an excuse for what we do or fail to do at home or abroad. If we place private good ahead of the public good, it will be known. We can, for the time being, probably maintain our luxurious standard of living, and end up by being a great continental island off the coast of Siberia, with the rest of the world either united against us or indifferent to our fate. We can also lose our freedom while busily preparing to defend it. Or we can set an example of expanding social and economic equality, which may in the end of the day be more powerful than the exponent of our dollars.

I had the privilege of watching the testing time of another nation. That was Britain in the time of Baldwin and Chamberlain. The British had finally to choose between comfort and commitments. They chose a trial of faith by fire. There was a time when it appeared that the trial would not be risked; but it was, and the record will be there so long as men read English.

We in this country do not face a trial by fire. The challenge is utterly different. The British were saved because they found themselves in a common peril that affected them all and united them all. They were

Winston Churchill.

great because greatness was demanded of them by ~~their leaders.~~ We also face a common peril, together with what is left of the free world. When we understand it, it may unite us. [As a young nation we face an old problem. What must we do to be saved? [redacted] It is possible that the world will again resort to the terrible arbitrament of war. No one knows. Meanwhile, we must make our plans, our policies and our sacrifices in cold blood. There are no trumpets, no first light glancing off bayonets — and there won't be. Nothing less than The sum total of man's achievements to date, and his hopes for the future is at stake. And we Americans, by our action or inaction, whether we want to or not, are going to play a large role in determining the outcome. / This, without question, is the best time to be alive. / For we approach, and I should think fairly rapidly, the dawn of a new era, or the destruction of [redacted] civilization as we have known it. / We in this country are not cast in the role of spectators; and who among us would have it otherwise?

Back in to moment.

George Bryan —

Word for Today

There are many things for which we can be thankful...and not the least among them is the fact that we live in a momentous time, in which we have much to gain and everything to lose. What must we do to be saved? Stephen Vincent Benet once said in a Thanksgiving prayer, "Give us brotherhood, not only for this day but for all our years, a brotherhood not only of words but of deeds."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Thursday, November 27, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM, EST

MURROW: ... and for that story, we switch now to Ernest Leiser in Bonn.

LEISER: Nikita Khrushchev's latest proposal for Berlin was described here tonight by one West German official as a "grotesque practical joke." "The catch," the official told this correspondent, "is that the victims of the joke would be the two and a quarter million human beings who live in West Berlin, and the Western powers as well. If you considered such a proposal," said the official, "you would find yourselves not only out of Berlin, but confidence in your power to hold the line in West Europe would be so shattered that you soon would be off the continent." The public top-level German reaction to the Khrushchev proposal is that the Berlin situation remains extraordinarily serious. These were the words this afternoon of West German press chief, Felix von Eckhart. The private German reaction is a good deal more explosive. The proposal simply makes no sense for the West, a man in the Bonn Foreign Ministry said to me today after the Soviet notes came out. "The West," he said, "is asked to sacrifice a position that it has held for 13 years by right. Incidentally, it's only position within the Communist satellite belt in Europe. And," said this German, "in exchange it gets nothing except a promise that West Berlin might retain the capitalist system. But, you are rendered powerless to see that the promise is kept." The West Germans note especially the Soviet declaration that it stands to reason that it would be necessary to come to an agreement with the East German Republic An free access to Berlin. Here in Bonn, it is pointed out that this question of getting in and out of Berlin without being dependent on the mercy of the East Germans is what the crisis of the past 17 days has been all about. The West Germans also take note of the Soviet demand that the free city of West Berlin should undertake not to allow

any hostile or subversive activities within its borders. In practical terms, it's pointed out here, this would mean that West Berlin would have to close its boundaries to the flow of refugees from Communist East Germany nearly two hundred thousand of them a year. West Berlin would also have to close down the two radio stations which now give the East Germans their only non-Communist news. And, it would mean that the West Berlin Free City, in fact, only a fragment of a city, since the East Sector would remain Communist would be subjected to endless pressure with no means of defense against the pressure. Finally, it is noted by the Germans here, that the Soviet plan does not even offer United Nations protection of West Berlin, but only UN observation to see that Moscow's guarantees are kept.

This is Ernest Leiser in Bonn. Now, back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

MURROW: West Germany remains concerned over Secretary ....

FZ/n.m.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

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The State Department reacted firmly tonight to Russia's proposal that West Berlin be made a "free city", stripped of the protection of Western troops. "The Soviets," the department said, "seem to be proposing that while they keep their grip on East Berlin, the three Western allies abandon their rights in West Berlin and retire in favor of what is called a free city." The United States, it said, will not enter into any agreement with Russia which, "whatever the form, would have the end result of abandoning the people of West Berlin to hostile domination."

Russia had suggested that West Berlin be made a "free city" with its own government, independent of both East and West. Under the Soviet plan, the four-power occupation of Berlin would be abolished. Russia would turn over to the East Germans control of the supply routes in and out of the city. And West Berlin would be demilitarized, meaning the withdrawal of all American, British and French troops. Russia proposes that the new status of West Berlin be negotiated over a period of six months. The status of East Berlin would not be affected. It would continue to serve as capital of the East German Communist state. Russia says it would have "no objection" to the United Nations "also sharing, in one way or another, in observing the free city status of West Berlin." These proposals were made in a long formal note, delivered to the Western ambassadors in Moscow. The note accuses the Western powers of breaking the Potsdam Agreement by arming West Germany and turning it into "an instrument of policy spearheaded against the Soviet Union." The Soviet note also accuses the United States, Britain and France of using their position in West Berlin as a base for carrying out subversive activity. It claims that their withdrawal would eliminate a source of constant friction and serve the cause of peace. The note adds, "If this proposal is not acceptable to the governments of the three Western powers, the government of the

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We in this country are going to play a leading role in determining whether the threat or the promise shall be realized.

We are I think, going to find out something about our country. Are we merely an accident of history and geography? To what extent have we been living on the wisdom and dedication of our ancestors? They established on this continent a set of profound values, the belief in freedom, belief in the search for truth, belief in hard work - willingness to sacrifice. And in this generous and capacious land they scored a great success. We built within our borders; we were spared the exhaustive struggles for power outside those borders. When we took part in the world battles, we did it from a distance, so that two World Wars left us even richer, stronger, and more productive than before. Now there is no safety in distance. Now there are no allies capable of holding and bleeding, while we re-tool.

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living, and end up by being a great continental island off the coast of Siberia with the rest of the world either united against us or indifferent to our fate. We can also lose our freedom while busily preparing to defend it. Or we can set an example of expanding social and economic equality, which may in the end of the day be more powerful than the export of our dollars.

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GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: There are many things for which we can be thankful...and not the least

among them is the fact that we live in a momentous time, in which we have much to gain and everything to lose. What must we do to be saved? Stephen Vincent Benet once said in a Thanksgiving prayer, "Give us brotherhood, not only for this day, but for all our years, a brotherhood not only of words but of deeds."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Fri., Nov. 28, 1958

This is the news:

The Western powers have begun consultations on how to answer Russia's proposal on Berlin. Russia proposed yesterday that West Berlin be ~~demilitarized~~ disarmed and proclaimed a "free city". The State Department said last night that the United States "will not enter into any agreement with Russia which would have the end result of abandoning the people of West Berlin to hostile domination." Similar statements were made in London and Paris, but the Western powers must now draft a formal joint reply. The United States ambassador to West Germany, David Bruce, conferred today with Chancellor Adenauer in Bonn. In Washington, Secretary of State Dulles talked on the telephone with President Eisenhower and then saw the French

ambassador. These consultations may take some time. The Soviet proposal reportedly will be discussed at the forthcoming meeting of NATO foreign ministers, and that meeting is scheduled for December 16. Whether a joint policy statement is issued before that time remains to be seen. One approach said to be under consideration is a "Big Four" meeting with the Russians themselves.

Vice President Nixon today sent a message of reassurance to the mayor of West Berlin, Willy Brandt. Nixon said that the people of West Berlin have America's "undiminished support". He told a news conference in London, "The solution to Berlin is the solution to the basic German problem." Reporters took it that he meant reunification.

Mayor Brandt of West Berlin said today that the words of support voiced by the United States are "an encouraging sign." "But," he said, "do not stick your head in the sand. The naked existence of 2-million people who live in West Berlin is at stake."

West Berlin was visited today by five members of the United States Congress. One of them---Democratic Representative Hays of Ohio---told Mayor Brandt that Khrushchev would not be allowed "to nibble away" the

freedom of the city. "We should take a strong position," he said, "and not retreat." Hays is a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

CBS News Correspondent Ernest Leiser reports a growing air of pessimism in West Berlin. There is no panic, he says, but some people are talking about getting out "while there is still time." Some money also is being transferred out of the city.

In Geneva today, Russia formally submitted a set of proposals for preventing surprise attack. The proposals include limited ground and "aerial skies" inspection. They also include neutralization of Germany and disarmament---political subjects which the West insists are outside the technical scope of the conference.

President Eisenhower today conferred in Augusta, Georgia, with his top budget and defense advisers. Secretary of Defense McElroy told reporters after the two and a half hour conference that the Administration was going to have "a pretty rough time" avoiding an increase in military spending in the next fiscal year. He indicated that the increase in the defense budget might be about a billion dollars. The increase, he said, would not be as much as two billion. McElroy said no final or even tentative figure had

been agreed on so far.

Today...in Algeria...voters began electing 67 deputies to the French National Assembly. Rebel forces attacked a polling station in Eastern Algeria. A French military spokesman says no voters were hurt, but that 20 of the attackers were killed. The voting will continue through Sunday.

Four more French territories in Africa decided today to become members of the new French Community. They were: The West African territory of Mauretania, and the territories of the Middle Congo, GA-BON CHAD Gabon and Chad in French Equatorial Africa. They will now become autonomous states within the community.

Russia has sent a note to Japan, protesting what it calls "the continued use of American bases in Japan for anti-Chinese aggression." "The U.S.S.R.," the note says, "cautions that Japan is risking involvement in a war with all its grave consequences."

A three-judge federal court in New Orleans today ruled unconstitutional a Louisiana state law prohibiting Negroes and whites from competing with each other in athletic events. The decision deals only with the section of

the law governing participants, and does not alter the state ban on integrated seating of spectators. That issue was not before the court.

The Labor Department reports that the steady increase in employment, which began in mid-summer, is continuing. It probably will continue to rise, the department says, through the end of the year. Most employment centers, however, still have what the department calls ~~"an over-all labor surplus."~~

The Agriculture Department reports that the prices farmers receive for their products dropped almost one-half of one percent in the month ending November 15th. The cost of production went up one-third of one percent to reach a new all-time high.

Here in New York today, a federal judge ordered the Air Line Pilots Association not to strike against American Airlines before next Monday. His previous restraining order would have expired tonight. The strikes against Eastern Airlines and T.W.A. continue. However, another federal judge ruled ~~that the flight engineers union that it cannot base its strike against Eastern solely on the issue of whether a flight engineer is required to take pilot training. The union opposes the requirement, which is favored by the airline.~~

Edward R. Murrow: November 28, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

The only response so far to the Soviet proposal to make West Berlin a free city has been a loud and dramatic "No" from the three Western capitals, from West Germany and from West Berlin itself. It was not a preconcerted "No". It rang out impulsively and without consultation. But from now on consultation is imperative. For the Soviet proposal was not a final offer. It was an opening gambit of a new stage in the treatment of the German question.

So much is being said about the unacceptability of the free city idea that little attention has been paid to the fact that the Russians have changed their pitch in regard to Berlin. A few days ago the world was heading toward a crisis in which an airlift was the least to be expected, and hostilities both on the ground and in the air were dstinct possibilities. Now peace is PROMISED for six months. Those who pilot Western foreign policies can breathe freely, if not easily. They have been given a plan. A plan invites a counter-plan. A counter-plan in turn calls for modifications and counter-modifications.

The fact that the initial plan is not acceptable is a point, but not the main point. Probably nobody would have been more surprised than Khrushchev, if his proposal had been found acceptable. The main point is that the West has been invited to plough up fresh ground in approaching the

German question. It very much looks as though the Russians hope for enough progress in six months, to justify their renewing pressure for a Summit Conference.

If the Western Allies had a single foreign policy staff, the Soviet proposal might not have been met by today's unanimous and unqualified "No". It might have been greeted with a "Yes, perhaps". All right, the West might have said, you suggest a free and de-militarized West Berlin. We like both words if they are used together. Let's apply both of them to East Berlin, too. Let's make East Berlin a free city, from which you remove your troops, and your puppet government removes its troops. Then let ten thousand United Nations troops guarantee the two cities. Or if that is too many, any reasonable number, that can keep the lines of communication open. And to make sure that East Berlin is free, let's hold really free elections, so that East Berlin has a government of its own choosing. We should like the elections, so that East Berlin has a government of its own choosing. We should like the election to result in the unification of Berlin, as a miniature preview of the unification of Germany. But if East Berlin does not vote for that - which it might not, because of the difficulty of unscrambling all the socialization that has been put through - we are ready

to set up twin cities, each free and under special guarantee by the United Nations.

This might have been the West's first counter-proposal. Never mind that Khrushchev and the East Germans would have turned it down. It would have been good propaganda, just as the Soviet plan was good propaganda. But it wasn't offered, and nothing like it can be offered right away. For the Western Allies are hobbled. They can't improvise. They have to consult, iron out the inevitable disagreements, and finally come up with something that is hard to modify in the course of bargaining. There seems to be nothing more inflexible than the loose alliance of free countries.

The Kremlin starts negotiations with the advantage of being able to shift, advance, and retreat at will. In fact, the proposal to make West Berlin a free city may have been a rabbit pulled out of the hat in the last few days. Perhaps the Soviet Foreign Office did intend to make this proposal in just this way when it notified the Western diplomats that the notes were to be ready last week end. But it looks as though Khrushchev had been so startled to find himself headed for a physical showdown with the West, that he changed his strategy. He hastily put off any showdown for six months, and offered something to negotiate about.

The novelty of the idea is that a free city of West Berlin would be put under the United Nations. This the Soviet note keeps vague so as to win the maximum favor from members of the United Nations, and from elements inside the Western countries.

It serves the constant purpose of the Soviet Union to divide the Allies. It also familiarizes the world with the notion of the United Nations having a role in a German settlement. One day Khrushchev may propose that a free, federated and de-militarized Germany be put under United Nations supervision. That too might be unacceptable to the West. But if the Kremlin is not to be handed a great propaganda victory, the West must be able to offer something more constructive than blank negatives, and more promising of results than the old formula of free elections in East Germany as a pre-condition to unification.

Back in a moment.—

George Bryan.—

The Russians say, "Let's make West Berlin a free city." And now it is up to us to make a counter-proposal. The counter-proposal, in turn, may prompt still other proposals from the other side. In all of this, the West may gain by resourceful application of the Novel Idea. As John K. Hutchens once said, "If the race is to the swift, it is also to the imaginative."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

The Western powers have begun consultations on how to answer Russia's proposal on Berlin. Russia proposed yesterday that West Berlin be disarmed and proclaimed a "free city." The State Department said last night that the United States "will not enter into any agreement with Russia which would have the end result of abandoning the people of West Berlin to hostile domination." Similar statements were made in London and Paris, but the Western powers must now draft a formal joint reply. The United States ambassador to West Germany, David Bruce, conferred today with Chancellor Adenauer in Bonn. In Washington, Secretary of State Dulles talked on the telephone with President Eisenhower and then saw the French ambassador. These consultations may take some time. The Soviet proposal reportedly will be discussed at the forthcoming meeting of NATO foreign ministers, and that meeting is scheduled for December 16. Whether a joint policy statement is issued before that time remains to be seen. One approach said to be under consideration is a "Big Four" meeting with the Russians themselves.

Vice President Nixon today sent a meesage of reassurance to the mayor of West Berlin, Willy Brandt. Nixon said that the people of West Berlin have America's "undiminished support." He told a news conference in London, "The solution to Berlin is the solution to the basic German problem". Reporters took it that he meant reunification.

Mayor Brandt of West Berlin said today that the words of support voiced by the United States are "an encouraging sign." "But," he said, "do not stick your head in the sand. The naked existence of 2-million people who live in West Berlin is at stake."

West Berlin was visited today by five members of the United States

Congress. One of them---Democratic Representative Hays of Ohio---told Mayor Brandt that Khrushchev would not be allowed "to nibble away" the freedom of the city. "We should take a strong position," he said, " and not retreat." Hays is a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

CBS News Correspondent Ernest Leiser reports a growing air of pessimism in West Berlin. There is no panic, he says, but some people are talking about getting out "while there is still time." Some money also is being transferred out of the city.

In Geneva today, Russia formally submitted a set of proposals for preventing surprise attack. The proposals include limited ground and "aerial skies" inspection. They also include neutralization of Germany and disarmament, political subjects which the West insists are outside the technical scope of the conference.

President Eisenhower today conferred in Augusta, Georgia, with his top budget and defense advisers. Secretary of Defense McElroy told reporters after the two and a half hour conference that the Administration was going to have "a pretty rough time" avoiding an increase in military spending in the next fiscal year. He indicated that the increase in the defense budget might be about a billion dollars. The increase, he said, would not be as much as two billion. McElroy said no final or even tentative figure had benn agreed on so far.

Today,..in Algeria...voters began electing 67 deputies to the French National Assembly. Rebel forces attacked a polling station in Eastern Algeria. A French military spokesman says no voters were hurt, but that 20 of the attackers were killed. The voting will continue through Sunday.

Four more French territories in Africa decided today to become members of the new French Community. They were: The West African territory of Mauretania, and the territories of the Middle Congo, Gabon and Chad in French

Equatorial Africa. They will now become autonomous states within the community.

Russia has sent a note to Japan, protesting what it calls "the continued use of American bases in Japan for anti-Chinese aggression." "The U.S.S.R.," the note says, "cautions that Japan is risking involvement in a war with all its grave consequences."

A three-judge federal court in New Orleans today ruled unconstitutional a Louisiana state law probibiting Negroes and whites from competing with each other in athletic avents. The decision deals only with the section of the law governing participants, and does not alter the state ban on integrated seating of spectators. That issue was not before the court.

The Labor Department reports that the steady increase in employment, which began in mid-summer, is continuing. It probably will continue to rise, the department says, through the end of the year.

The Agriculture Department reports that the prices farmers receive for their products dropped almost one-half of one percent in the month ending November 15th. The cost of production went up one-third of one percent to reach a new all-time high.

Here in New York today, a federal judge ordered the Air Line Pilots Association not to strike against American Airlines before next Monday. His previous restraining order would have expired tonight. The strikes against Eastern Airlines and T.W.A. continue.

The only response so far to the Soviet proposal to make West Berlin a free city has been a loud and dramatic "No" from the three Western capitals, from West Germany and from West Berlin itself. It was nota preconcerted "No." It rang out impulsively and without consultation. But from now on consultation is imperative. For the Soviet proposal was not a final offer. It was an opening gambit of a new stage in the treatment of the German question.

So much is being said about the unacceptability of the free city idea

that little attention has been paid to the fact that the Russians have changed their pitch in regard to Berlin. A few days ago the world was heading toward a crisis in which an airlift was the least to be expected, and hostilities both on the ground and in the air were distinct possibilities. Now peace is promised for six months. Those who pilot Western foreign policies can breathe freely, if not easily. They have been given a plan. A plan invites a counter-plan. A counter-plan in turn calls for modifications and counter-modifications.

The fact that the initial plan is not acceptable is a point, but not the main point. Probably nobody would have been more surprised than Khrushchev if his proposal had been found acceptable. The main point is that the West has been invited to plough up fresh ground in approaching the German question. It very much looks as though the Russians hope for enough progress in six months, to justify their renewing pressure for a Summit Conference.

If the Western Allies had a single foreign policy staff, the Soviet proposal might not have been met by today's unanimous and unqualified "No." It might have been greeted with a "Yes perhaps." All right, the West might have said, you suggest a free and de-militarized West Berlin. We like both words if they are used together. Let's apply both of them to East Berlin, too. Let's make East Berlin a free city from which you remove your troops and your puppet government removes its troops. Then let ten thousand United Nations troops guarantee the two cities. Or if that is too many, any reasonable number that can keep the lines of communication open. And to make sure that East Berlin is free, let's hold really free elections, so that East Berlin has a government of its own choosing. We should like the elections, so that East Berlin has a government of its own choosing. We should like the election to result in the unification of Berlin, as a miniature preview of the unification of Germany. But if East Berlin hoes not vote for that -which it might not because of the difficulty of unscrambling all the socialization that has been put through - we are ready to

set up twin cities, each free and under special guarantee by the United Nations.

This might have been the West's first counter-proposal. Never mind that Khrushchev and the East Germans would have turned it down. It would have been good propaganda, just as the Soviet plan was good propaganda. But it wasn't offered, and nothing like it can be offered right away. For the Western Allies are hobbled. They can't improvise. They have to consult, iron out the inevitable disagreements, and finally come up with something that is hard to modify in the course of bargaining. There seems to be nothing more inflexible than the lose alliance of free countries.

The Kremlin starts negotiations with the advantage of being able to shift, advance, and retreat at will. In fact, the proposal to make West Berlin a free city may have been a rabbit pulled out of the hat in the last few days. Perhaps the Soviet Foreign Office did intend to make this proposal in just this way when it notified the Western diplomats that the notes were to be ready last week end. But it looks as though Khrushchev had been so startled to find himself headed for a physical showdown with the West, that he changed his strategy. He hastily put off any showdown for six months, and offered something to negotiate about.

The novelty of the idea is that a free city of West Berlin would be put under the United Nations. This the Soviet note keeps vague so as to win the maximum favor from members of the United Nations, and from elements inside the Western countries.

It serves the constant purpose of the Soviet Union to divide the Allies. It also familiarizes the world with the notion of the United Nations having a role in a German settlement. One day Khrushchev may propose that a free, federated and de-militarized Germany be put under United Nations supervision. That too might be unacceptable to the West. But if the Kremlin is not to be handed a great propaganda victory, the West must be able to offer something more

constructive than blank negatives, and more promising of results than the old formula of free elections in East Germany as a pre-condition to unification.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. But first here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: The Russians say, "Let's make West Berlin a free city." And now it is up to us to make a counter-proposal. The counter-proposal, in turn, may prompt still other proposals from the other side. In all of this, the West may gain by resourceful application of the Novel Idea. As John K. Hutchens once said, "If the race is to the swift, it is also to the imaginative."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Mon., Dec. 1, 1958

This is the news:

A school fire in Chicago has claimed more than 80 lives. For a direct report, we switch to Paul Rogers in Chicago.

(Spot to run 1:30
Returns on cue: "Now back to Ed Murrow in N.Y."

That was Paul Rogers, reporting on the disaster in Chicago.

Today...for the first time...the United States, Britain and Russia got "down to cases" in discussing a treaty for ending nuclear weapons tests. Today's discussion (at the three-power Geneva conference) concerned the wording of Article One of a possible draft treaty. The chief American representative, James J. Wadsworth, reportedly argued the Western position that the article should ~~tie in~~ combine any cessation of tests with control. A Western source said it was a "useful" discussion. But he warned that "a lot of problems remain."

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The Communist foreign minister of East Germany claimed today that "no agreements exist" which give the Western powers the right of access to Berlin. All of Berlin, he said, rightfully belongs to East Germany.

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Among the countries affected by the Berlin crisis is Communist Poland. For a direct report on the Polish reaction...which has been largely overlooked... we switch to Warsaw and my colleague, Daniel Schorr.

Tape runs 5:15
Ends on cue: "--to Edward R. Murrow in N.Y."

That was my colleague, Danied Schorr, reporting from Warsaw on Polish reaction to the developing crisis in Berlin.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. (pause) First, here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

Here is the story, as we have received it here in New York.

(The latest report give 88 children and teachers dead, in the fire that swept this afternoon through a Roman Catholic parochial school on the Chicago northwest side.) It was Our Lady of the Angels elementary school.

Word for Today

It is not easy to find a "word" [redacted] on such an occasion of tragedy as that which befell the school in Chicago this afternoon. Perhaps [redacted] this line by Stephen Vincent Benet: "Grant us the wisdom and the vision to comprehend the greatness of man's spirit that suffers and endures so hugely for a goal beyond his brief span. Grant us honor for the dead who died in the faith."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Monday, December 1, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... A school fire in Chicago has claimed more than 80 lives. For a direct report, we switch to Paul Rogers in Chicago.

ROGERS: The death toll in the tragic afternoon fire at a Catholic grade school on Chicago's far West Side, is now known to have reached 88. Three nuns, who were teachers at the school, are among the dead. As yet, there's no definite information on how the fire actually began. Chicago's Fire Commissioner Robert Quinn has ordered an investigation into the possibility of arson. He says he does not think there was an explosion, that the fire spread too rapidly for that.

The scene of the tragedy is Our Lady of Angels school. It's comprised of two buildings, two stories high. The fire broke out in mid-afternoon. A woman living directly across the street told us that she heard children screaming. She rushed to her window and saw children jumping out of the school windows. She says she saw one eleven year old girl leap from the second floor with her hair in flames. The woman then phoned the fire department, grabbed a blanket and went out into the street to help the children. Priests rushed to the scene and administered the Last Rites of the church as bodies were removed. Chicago's new archbishop, Albert Gregory Meyer, went to the fire scene after visiting one of the hospitals and blessing the children taken there.

The enrollment at the school is 1700. At least 100 of the children have been taken to five hospitals in the immediate area. A number of firemen and possibly some of the nuns are among the injured. The school itself is now a gutted ruin, smoldering ashes, telling the tale of this tragedy.

Now, back to Ed Murrow in New York.

MURROW: That was Paul Rogers reporting on the disaster in Chicago.

... Among the countries deeply affected by the Berlin crisis is Communist Poland. For a direct report on the Polish reaction, which has been largely overlooked, we switch to Warsaw and my colleague Daniel Scherr.

SCHERR: East Germany's rulers, party chief Ulbricht and Premier Grotewohl, are coming to Warsaw next week for an official visit. Such tours are usually arranged in milder weather when a proper display of public enthusiasm can be organized. But this one was set up on short notice to concert views on the Berlin crisis. On the surface, that would seem to be unnecessary. The Polish regime went along when Khrushchev denounced the Potsdam Agreement; it tagged along, too, with the plan for a free city of West Berlin. It swallowed a program that Warsaw did not help to make and which pulled the rug out from under Poland's moderate foreign policy. No country is closer to Berlin than Poland; only 50 miles away from her post-war Western border. No country has a more vested interest in the status quo. The war settlement literally moved Poland westward, tore off a strip of Poland in the east to be given to Russia and gave her a strip in the west, torn from Germany. Poland has worked to make that settlement permanent, has resettled four million Poles in the newly acquired territory to consolidate her hold. And the Poles say no more territorial changes. "We are not a nation of wheels to be moved about at will." Poland's only legal claim to that land rests on the Potsdam Agreement. That has been denounced by Khrushchev. Khrushchev has said "don't worry - I'll defend that line" and dutifully the Polish press hails this. But some Poles wonder if a one-sided guarantee makes up for a multilateral agreement with the West.

When Secretary Dulles put his finger on this sensitive point, his remarks were blacked out in the Polish press. Poland's aim has been a relaxation of tension in Central Europe. That was why Poland pressed the Rapacki Plan for an atom-free zone and gradual disarmament. Foreign Minister Rapacki thought it more important to go to Norway and try to enlist Western support than to join Gomulka on his mission to Moscow.

But while Rapacki was in Norway, Khrushchev started his offensive against Berlin, and the (indistinct) atmosphere that it created have blighted any early hope for Poland's Rapacki Plan, although the Polish press dutifully says that West Berlin is a free city - would be in harmony with the Rapacki Plan.

Rapacki said that a diplomatic drive against Berlin was made necessary by West Germany's alleged policy of atomic armament. But last week Khrushchev pulled the rug from under him again and said his program for Berlin was not connected with German militarization. The basic motive for Khrushchev's campaign to oust the Western Allies from Berlin is understood here in Warsaw. It is not to force recognition of East Germany, to exert pressure for a big power conference, to create a new point of tension to replace the Middle East and Formosa Strait. These may be incidental factors but not the central ones. Basically, this is a part of the reconsolidation of the communist world, an attempt to close the biggest gap in the Iron Curtain. The ferment behind that curtain started with the East German riots of 1953, before Poznan, before Hungary. Today, when restrictive measures are announced in Hungary the Hungarians must comply. But when an attempt was made to regiment physicians in East Germany, more than half the doctors fled to West Berlin.

Some 3,000,000 persons have escaped from East

Germany since 1945. And this, the Poles think, is what Khrushchev meant when he spoke of Berlin as a cancerous sore; it must be removed as a Western base before the Communist world can be considered safe.

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Ed. trans. - P. O.

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Edward R. Murrow Tues., Dec. 2, 1958

This is the news:

John L. Lewis and the soft coal operators are reported to have agreed on a new contract giving most of the nation's soft coal miners a wage increase of two dollars a day. The contract with the Bituminous Coal Operators Association is expected to be signed within 48 hours. Lewis broke precedent in agreeing to sign one contract with the association, the industry's major bargaining group, and another with the so-called "captive" mines owned and operated by the steel companies. ~~There will...reportedly...be only one difference in the two contracts. In the "captive" contract there will be no clause barring the operator from buying or selling coal produced at non-union mines.~~

In the Santa Monica Mountains...in Southern California...brush fires

~~have forced more than a thousand persons from their homes. Some of~~ the ~~threatened homes are in the fashionable Malibu Lake~~ district.

~~[illegible]~~

The cause of the fire that killed 87 Chicago school children and three nuns is still undetermined. The possibility of arson is not ruled out. However, another theory which is being investigated is that the fire began in the school basement by accident. Sergeant Drew Brown of the Arson Squad says the fire may have had its origin in a carelessly discarded cigarette, tossed into a waste basket by a boy "sneaking a smoke." Several students have been questioned on the strength of this theory, but Sergeant Brown emphasizes that is all it is---a theory. The F.B.I. has offered to cooperate, in the event evidence of arson is found. Coroner Walter McCarron has deferred ~~[illegible]~~ holding an inquest until sometime next week so that a "blue ribbon" jury can be impaneled. Seventy-five of the students who

attended the parochial school, remain hospitalized. Plans are under way for a mass burial of those who died.

Pope John the Twenty-third today cabled his condolences to the Archdiocese of Chicago, and offered his apostolic blessing to the bereaved. He said he had been "profoundly saddened."

The United States commissioner of Education in Washington...Lawrence Derthick...said his agency would help in any way it could, to prevent recurrence of such a disaster. It was pointed out, however, that the federal government has no authority to supervise school safety standards.

Dr. William Carr, executive secretary of the National Education Association, warned that many schools in the United States are unsafe. Chicago fire department officials, say that the parochial school held fire drills as required by law. There were three separate stairways inside the building and one fire escape. #

Russia today used the tragedy for making propaganda. The Soviet news agency Tass said, the disaster was "no accident". It accused the last session of Congress of refusing to appropriate one-half of 1 percent as much, for new school buildings, as for military purposes.

Democratic Senator Humphrey talked to correspondents in Moscow today, about the eight-hour meeting he had yesterday with Soviet Premier Khrushchev. / Humphrey said the talk left him convinced that the foreign policy differences between East and West are "broad and deep", and that they will not be resolved for a considerable time. / He said Khrushchev favored his plan for expanding cooperation between the United States and Russia, in the field of medical research. / Russia recently closed the CBS News bureau in Moscow, and so Daniel Schorr telephoned Senator Humphrey from Warsaw. / Humphrey told Schorr, he got the impression, that prospects of reaching an agreement on ending nuclear weapons tests are good, but that Khrushchev sees little hope of reaching an accord, on preventing surprise attack. Humphrey...who is chairman of the Senate subcommittee on disarmament...said he discussed modern weapons with Khrushchev at great length. / Humphrey said some things Khrushchev mentioned were new to him. He did not say what the "new things" were.

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~~The United States will spend three and a quarter million dollars for a six-week exhibition in Moscow. The American exhibition is tentatively scheduled to open in Moscow next Fourth of July. Russia will also send an exhibition to the United States.~~

Edward R. Murrow: December 2, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

The cold war is now operating on its new timetable. No real trouble is to be expected for six months. Only then will the Soviet Union proceed to transfer its authority in Berlin to the East German Government. The new timetable changes the character of the cold war. It now is a war of maneuver. And the news reports are full of what the West will do and not do in answer to the Khrushchev proposal about Berlin. Chief of these is a Western plan for a new Four-Power conference, or a Summit Meeting, on the settlement of the entire German question, including a peace treaty.

Two things can be said about this particular proposal. First is that it has not been agreed to by the West, and can't be before the Western Foreign Ministers meet in advance of the Nato Conference in Paris later this month. The other is that such a proposal as now publicized would be based on the old thesis of free elections before unification; in other words, no confederation of East and West Germany. This would amount to total surrender by the Soviet Union in the German question, so it cannot be meant as a genuine negotiating offer. It is just an opening move, answering Khrushchev's opening move.

A complete German settlement is going to take a long time. With East-West power nearly equal, it can hardly involve surrender by either

side.

The West has no dependable clue to what Khrushchev would settle for. Judging from his long note last week, he is trying to prevent the nuclear arming of West Germany and to detach West Germany from the Western defense system. To get this, he sounded willing to unite the two Germanys if they were neutralized, and to be willing to base neutralization on international guarantees. That would be a change from Khrushchev's statement a year ago to a French diplomat: "You keep your Germans and we shall keep ours."

But at his news conference last week Khrushchev was asked point-blank if he would drop his Berlin proposal if the West decided not to give West Germany nuclear weapons. He said promptly that he would not, and that the Berlin proposal was quite separate from the question of German re-armament. He may have said this only to keep his freedom to maneuver. But it did not clarify what the note was about.

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But the "selling price" of the West is also a secret, as of course it should be at this stage. The Russians insist on German re-unification through a confederation of the two Germanys. One purpose of the Berlin maneuver is to force the de facto recognition of the East German Government. Washington and Bonn are against confederation and recognition. But they might change their minds if they could buy something worth while by conceding the point. The German Social Democrats are dead against setting up a free city in West Berlin, but they are not at all sure a confederation would be undesirable, if accompanied by disengagement by both sides. Dr. Adenauer

now finds he needs a bi-partisan foreign policy and is sitting down with Opposition leaders to find it. [He may hope to induce the Socialists to oppose confederation. But opinion in Germany is divided on this, even within Adenauer's own following. If he gets a united foreign policy he may have to be ready to compromise on confederation.]

The point to keep in mind in watching the German drama is that it is much too early for anything to emerge as to terms and conditions. All that both sides are doing is to advertise their asking price. That might be called stage one of the war of maneuver. How many stages will be needed before real negotiations are possible - if they ever are - is anybody's guess. But several stages can be reached in six months.

Back in a moment -

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Word for Today

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

John L. Lewis and the soft coal operators are reported to have agreed on a new contract giving most of the nation's soft coal miners a wage increase of two dollars a day. The contract with the Bituminous Coal Operator Association is expected to be signed within 48 hours. Lewis broke precedent in agreeing to sign one contract with the association, the industry's major bargaining group, and another with the so-called "captive" mines owned and operated by the steel companies.

The cause of the fire that killed 87 Chicago school children and three nuns is still undetermined. The possibility of arson is not ruled out. However, another theory which is being investigated is that the fire began in the school basement by accident. Sergeant Drew Brown of the Arson Squad says the fire may have had its origin in a carelessly discarded cigarette, tossed into a waste basket by a boy "sneaking a smoke." Several students have been questioned on the strength of this theory, but Sergeant Brown emphasizes that is all it is---a theory. The F.B.I. has offered to co-operate, in the event evidence of arson is found. Coroner Walter McCarron has deferred holding an inquest until sometime next week so that a "blue ribbon" jury can be impaneled. Seventy-five of the students who attended the parochial school remain hospitalized. Plans are under way for a mass burial of those who died.

Pope John the Twenty-third today cabled his condolences to the Archdiocese of Chicago and offered his apostolic blessing to the bereaved. He said he had been "profoundly saddened."

The United States commissioner of Education in Washington...Lawrence Derthick...said his agency would help in any way it could to prevent recurrence of such a disaster. It was pointed out, however, that the federal government

has no authority to supervise school safety standards.

Dr. William Carr, executive secretary of the National Education Association, warned that many schools in the United States are unsafe. Chicago fire department officials say that the school held fire drills as required by law. There were three separate stairways inside the building and one fire escape.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. But first, here is a George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: What Khrushchev has been demanding so far is only his asking price, and we may expect some hard bargaining with regard to Germany and Berlin in the next six months. Khrushchev's selling price...and ours...remains to be disclosed. In this both sides might well mark the counsel of Selwyn Champion who warned, "You cannot buy what is not for sale."

Good night and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Wed., Dec. 3, 1958

This is the news:

Two announcements were made in Washington today, dealing with this country's future in space. For that story, we go direct to Washington and CBS News Correspondent Charles Von Fremd.

(Von Fremd to run approx 4 minutes, returns on cue: "Now back to Ed Murrow in New York.")

That was Charles Von Fremd, reporting from Washington.

The carrier rocket of Russia's third sputnik is believed to have burned up today in the earth's atmosphere. However, scientists at the Smithsonian Observatory in Boston say they have received no confirming reports. The Russian satellite itself has about another year of life.

The United States submitted a new proposal today at the Geneva conference for prevention of surprise attack. It proposed that the long-range missile bases of the major powers be opened to international inspection. Russian reaction to the proposal was negative. Apparently no change today in the continuing talks on possible cessation of nuclear weapons tests.

The East German parliament today unanimously approved Khrushchev's proposals on Berlin. The West, it said, treats Berlin "as though it were the 50th state of the United States, a member of the British Commonwealth, or a second Algerian colony of France." The rubber-stamp parliament also approved the appointment of Premier Grotewohl to another four-year term.

Russian newspapers today accused the West of trying "to dictate its will on the German people." The government paper Izvestia referred to reports that the Western powers want a top-level meeting with Russia on the question of German reunification. Izvestia called this "an attempt by hook or crook to convert the internal German problem into an international problem," and it predicted that any such "attempt" would fail. The West, it said, has "sufficient time" to negotiate the Berlin question---half a year. Red Star said only "madmen" would think of "brandishing arms to preserve the occupation status of Berlin."

In a speech tonight, Polish leader Gomulka declared his support of Russia's proposal to turn West Berlin into a "free city". He attacked "resurgent German militarism", and said that the only peaceful way to unify Germany was through a confederation of the two German states.

Only Russia, he said, had remained faithful to the Potsdam Agreement. Consequently, the "Potsdam path" to the unification of Germany, had ceased to exist.

Czechoslovakia today accused the United States of conducting "provocative aerial maneuvers" over its western frontier. It said the "maneuvers" involved the violation of Czech air space yesterday, by two American jets. All responsibility for the consequences of this practice, it said, must be borne by the United States government.

The Japanese foreign office today rejected Russia's note...warning Japan not to renew its military assistance treaty with the United States. The foreign office said the treaty was designed "purely for self-defense." It told Russia in diplomatic language to mind its own business.

Premier DeGaulle today began a five-day tour of Algeria, with Constantine as his first stop. He also visited several small farm communities...and made an inspection flight, by helicopter, over rugged country near the Tunisian border. DeGaulle...presumably...is getting information on which to base his Algerian program, which---so far---has not been entirely disclosed.

An artillery duel was fought today on the Israeli-Syrian frontier. Each side accused the other of provoking the action, which lasted an hour and ten minutes. Quiet was restored when United Nations truce observers called for a cease-fire. An Israeli Army spokesman said the shelling began after Syrian border guards fired on some Israeli shepherds. One shepherd was killed and another wounded. According to Syria, the fighting started when a group of armed Israelis penetrated Syrian territory with a herd of cows and opened fire when Arab villagers tried to make them leave. The action centered near the Lake Huleh reclamation project, which has been the scene of similar incidents in recent months. The Israeli spokesman said that at the height of the action the Syrians were shelling Israeli settlements "all along the Israeli-Syrian border." The Jewish Telegraphic Agency says that one settlement was set on fire.

Lebanon announces that the United States is giving it 10-million dollars in economic aid. This is in addition to the two and a half million dollars that Lebanon recently got from the United States to help it recover from five months of civil war. The Lebanese prime minister says the 10-million dollars is an outright grant with no strings attached.

The Indonesian parliament passed a law today, nationalizing all Dutch business enterprises in Indonesia. The law covers the Dutch banks, railways and plantations, which the Indonesian government seized a year ago. Compensation for the nationalized properties is left up to future legislation, and to the courts.

The British government today announced a five-year education program, costing more than a billion dollars. The emphasis will be on new school construction, and improved teacher training.

The investigation of the Chicago school fire continues. The coroner's inquest has now been set for next Wednesday. And schools throughout the country are being rechecked for possible fire hazards. Here in New York this afternoon, a junior high school in the Bronx was ordered closed, when inspectors found the exits obstructed, and acetylene tanks stored in the basement. Eight hundred students in the building were sent home.

The brush fire...in the Malibu Beach area of Southern California... is being brought under control. Twenty thousand acres have been burned over, and forty homes destroyed.

A tentative agreement was signed today...ending the 13-day strike ~~of~~ by the machinists union, against T.W.A. The company announces that service probably will be restored on Monday. The union rank-and-file must still approve the agreement, ~~which~~ the details of which have not yet been disclosed.

The strike against Eastern Airlines continues.

Back in a moment—

George Bryan

In South America, modified martial law has been declared throughout Colombia, as the president of Colombia said he had smashed a plot against his government. The Army (which was loyal) virtually occupied Bogota, the Colombian capital.

Back in a moment

George Bryan

Word for Today

The United States has again demonstrated its resolve to reach out in space for purposes of peace and possible war. The mice and the monkeys are to be the first pioneers, following the dog Laika. We would seem to be making progress. Ralph Waldo Emerson said, "We think our civilization is near its meridian. Yet we are only at the cock-crowing and the morning star."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Wednesday, December 3, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... Two announcements were made in Washington today, dealing with this country's future in space. For that story we go direct to Washington, and CBS News correspondent Charles von Fremd.

FREMD: In the first of two important U.S. space developments today, the Pentagon pulled a surprise by announcing a bold new military satellite program for the next twelve months. Roy Johnson, Director of A. R. P. A., the Advanced Research Projects Agency, told us that late this month or early next year a new missile test center will be activated, at Vandenberg Air Force Base in California. The first satellite-carrying missile to soar out over the Pacific test range, will consist of an Air Force first-stage Thor rocket, designed to hurl a thirteen hundred pound payload into orbit; this in comparison to the less than 40 pound Army Explorers and the four pound Navy Vanguard satellite currently swinging around the earth. Some time next year A. R. P. A. hopes to orbit a satellite weighing ten thousand pounds, using the mighty I.C.B.M. Atlas as its vehicle.

The military agency will send aloft in these satellites animals ranging from mice to monkeys, which will send back biomedical data on conditions in space.

The most ambitious part of A.R.P.A.'s program, in the months ahead, will be the attempt to bring these satellites and their animal passengers back through the atmosphere to a pre-determined landing area. Johnson explained that the satellites, which will orbit about the North and South Poles, will remain aloft a relatively short time, for just a few revolutions, days or at the most - a week. Then he believes the artificial moons will be able to solve the reentry

problem without burning up and land one hundred miles or so from a selected site with the animals alive. Johnson and the other A.R.P.A. officials refuse to discuss how they plan to solve the reentry problem - but one solution would be to eject the animals from the burning nose cone in recoverable capsules of some type. If these experiments work - and Johnson said he thought a third of them would - then we can start talking seriously about putting a man into space. A.R.P.A. expects to launch about one satellite a month from the new launching pads at Vandenberg Air Force Base. The name given this sweeping space program is Project Discoverer.

To many veteran Pentagon reporters, the most surprising part of the Johnson news conference was the fact that the Defense Department and A.R.P.A. gave out the optimistic time table and what the program planned to attempt. In the fourteen months since the first Sputnik, Defense Department Public Information officials here - and at Cape Canaveral - have stamped a "classified" label on such projects.

The month-long battle between the Army rocket man and the National Aeronautics and Space Agency was resolved, for the time being, today, by President Eisenhower. The feud that existed since Dr. Keith Glennan, Director of the new civilian space agency, announced he wished to absorb the Army's famed Redstone Arsenal at Huntsville, Alabama and the jet propulsion lab in California. N.A.S.A. wanted not only the physical properties and equipment at both sites, but also close to two thousand army scientists, including the crack team of former German missilemen led by Dr. Wehrner von Braun. Army brass violently opposed the move, called it a raid, warned it would wreck the army missile program and thereby jeopardize our national defense. Today the President ordered a compromise. Von Braun and the other scientists and technicians,

at Huntsville, will - for the next year at least - remain under army control. However, a N.A.S.A. unit will operate at Huntsville to co-ordinate space agency contracts with the army. And N.A.S.A. will take over almost exclusive control of the jet propulsion lab at Cal. Tech.

As in most compromises - neither side was completely satisfied. CBS News White House correspondent Bob Pierpoint reported that nasa Director Glennon appeared a bit unhappy as he left the President's office where the decision was reached. Pierpoint added that Glennon still feels that some time - after the one year trial period is over - his agency will assume outright control at Huntsville. In this, Glennon is probably correct. Army officials I have talked to glumly acknowledge that in another year the research and development phase of the Army's larger missiles will be complete. But the desperate rear-guard fight of the Army did partially block - at least temporarily - N.A.S.A.'s attempt to take over the Army's long range missile and space programs.

Now, back to Ed. Murrow in New York.

MURROW: That was Charles von Fremd reporting from Washington.

Ed. trans. - P. O.

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The Japanese foreign office today rejected Russia's note...warning Japan not to renew its military assistance treaty with the United States. The foreign office said the treaty was designed "purely for self-defense." It told Russia in diplomatic language to mind its own business.

Premier DeGaulle today began a five-day tour of Algeria with Constantine as his first stop. He also visited several small farm communities...and made an inspection flight by helicopter over rugged country near the Tunisian border. DeGaulle...presumably...is getting information on which to base his Algerian program, which---so far---has not been entirely disclosed.

An artillery duel was fought today on the Israeli-Syrian frontier. Each side accused the other of provoking the action, which lasted an hour and ten minutes. Quiet was restored when United Nations truce observers called for a cease-fire. An Israeli Army spokesman said the shelling began after Syrian

border guards fired on some Israeli shepherds. One shepherd was killed and another wounded. According to Syria, the fighting started when a group of armed Israelis penetrated Syrian territory with a herd of cows and opened fire when Arab villagers tried to make them leave. The action centered near the Lake Huleh reclamation project which has been the scene of similar incidents in recent months. The Israeli spokesman said that at the height of the action the Syrians were shelling Israeli settlements "all along the Israeli-Syrian border." The Jewish Telegraphic Agency says that one settlement was set on fire.

Lebanon announces that the United States is giving it 10-million dollars in economic aid. This is in addition to the two a a half million dollars that Lebanon recently got from the United States to help it recover from five months of civil war. The Lebanese prime minister says the 10-million dollars is an outright grant with no strings attached.

The Indonesian parliament passed a law today nationalizing all Dutch business enterprises in Indonesia. The law covers the Dutch banks, railways and plantations which the Indonesian government seized a year ago. Compensation for the nationalized properties is left up to future legislation and to the courts.

The Btitish government today announced a five-year education program costing more than a billion dollars. The emphasis will be on new school construction and improved teacher training.

The investigation of the Chicago school fire continues. The coroner's inquest has now been set for next Wednesday. And schools throughout the country are being rechecked for possible fire hazards. Here in New York this afternoon, a junior high school in the Bronx was ordered closed when inspectors found the exits obstructed and acetylene tanks stored in the basement. Eight hundred students in the building were sent home.

The brush fire...in the Malibu Beach area of Southern California... is b eing brought under control. Twenty thousand acres have been burned over and

forty homes destroyed.

A tentative agreement was signed today...ending the 13-day strike by the machinists union against T.W.A. The company announces that service probably will be restored on Monday. The union rank-and-file must still approve the agreement, the details of which have not yet been disclosed.

The strike against Eastern Airlines continues.

In South America, modified martial law has been declared throughout Columbia is the president of Colombia said he had smashed a plot against his governmnet. The Army (which was loyal) virtually occupied Bogota, the Colombian capital.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. But first a word from George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: The United States has again demonstrated its resolve to reach out in space for purposes of peace and possible war. The mice and the monkeys are to be the first pioneers, following the dog Laika. We would seem to be making progress. Ralph Waldo Emerson said, "We think our civilization is near its meridian. Yet we are only at the cock-crowing and the morning star."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., Dec. 4, 1958

This is the news:

Secretary of State Dulles said today that recognition of Red China would be "a well-nigh mortal blow" to the non-Communist governments of the Far East. If these governments go under, he said, all our markets in Asia will be lost...and the Pacific Ocean will be dominated in large measure by forces hostile to the United States. Mr. Dulles was speaking in San Francisco at a meeting of the California Chamber of Commerce. #

The Chinese Communists, he said, are "dumping" goods on the Asian market as part of a trade offensive. And he said studies are being made aimed at assuring that free enterprise "will continue to play its full role as a dynamic and expanding force in developing the economies of the

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free world nations."

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The government of Iceland also resigned today because of growing economic difficulties. The designation of Premier YO-NAS-SON Jonasson and his coalition cabinet came when the Icelandic trades union congress insisted that workers receive more pay. The cabinet was made up of Progressives, Social Democrats, and Communists, each holding two ministerial posts. YO-NAS-SON Jonasson wanted to freeze wages at the November level as a check on inflation. The principal opposition came from union representatives that are Communists and the Communist minister of trade.

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Edward R. Murrow: December 4, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

We and our allies are competing with the Russians in three primary areas -- ideas, economics and weapons. The Russians keep repeating their belief that they will defeat us utterly with the economic weapon.

A classic example of what they can do in this area occurred today. Finland's government collapsed, and it did so because the Russians refused to do business with the Finns. They stopped exporting to Finland, postponed trade talks, refused to discuss a fishing treaty; unemployment increased in Finland, and the Finnish Government, which opposes the Russians politically but can't live without them economically, collapsed.

Just now ~~XXXX~~ world attention is centered on the Berlin question, but we cannot safely ignore the continuing threat of Soviet economic power. They say it's their primary weapon, and we ought to take them seriously. The West isn't very good at thinking about two or three dangers, or planning on two or three fronts at the same time. This is ~~XXXX~~ true, not only of the Western allies but of any single Western government, the United States in particular.

This week in Washington, seven Federal agencies sent experts to tell a House sub-committee about the challenge of the Communist trade policy.

When they had been heard, the Chairman, Hale Boggs of Louisiana, said they "all recognized the danger, but have no policy to equal it."

The Soviet trade monopoly gave a hint of what it can do a couple of years ago, by invading the aluminum market. They cut prices two cents a pound, and stole much of the British market from the Canadians. The Canadians met the lower Soviet price, so the Russians made a further cut of two cents. They also broke the tin market in London. No one is quite sure why they did it. It may have been just a "dry run" of a trade offensive - maybe they needed foreign exchange and had metal surpluses to dispose of. But it is clear that if they can do it with aluminum and tin today, they can do it with other metals tomorrow. Last week the Russians made a deal to supply the Dow Chemical Company with benzine at four to five cents below the market price. This is a thirteen-and-a-half million dollar deal - it's political purpose if any is not clear.

But there is no obscurity at all about Soviet trade policy in Latin America. Russia is selling oil and machinery on a barter basis, taking South American products like coffee and wool in payment.

The Russians have fixed labor costs, can sell at a loss if they deem it politically expedient, and can shuffle raw materials around inside their vast

empire.

American businessmen are being encouraged to make foreign investments, to go into business in the so-called under-developed areas. If they are to take the risks involved, they demand Federal tax concessions. This is an indirect way of helping private enterprise meet Soviet competition. Our government is also considering the insurance of foreign investments against such risks as expropriation, inconvertibility of funds, and war. In short, to guarantee that American capital won't be lost if it's invested in countries where the political regime is unstable. This is about as far as the Administration can go.

The Treasury Department doesn't like the idea of tax concessions, because that means reduced revenue at a time when we're already facing a deficit of twelve billion dollars.

So we are trying to compete economically with Russia, which has a foreign trade monopoly. The question is whether this can be done successfully without new legislation, which would horrify many members of Congress, and responsible members of the business community as well. The question can be simply put: Can our traditional methods of free enterprise in the field of foreign trade compete with the Russian foreign trade monopoly.

Evidence is accumulating every day that the Russians are in deadly earnest about waging this economic war, with every weapon in their arsenal. It may be that we cannot continue to do "foreign business as usual." That will depend upon how seriously we take the Russian economic threat. If it were a case of military war, the government would be given a free hand to mobilize all resources for victory. Habits, traditions, familiar methods of doing business, would all go overboard. If the economic war is as serious and decisive as the Russians say it is, then we may have to find new ways to counter it, unless we are prepared to lose it. Above all, we need to become familiar with the idea that this is a new time, with new dangers, requiring new and flexible defenses. Tax exemptions on foreign trade, a slight increase in foreign economic aid, won't do the job.

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Word for Today

This is a new day...attended by new dangers. [redacted] Khrushchev put it very plainly. "We declare war upon you," he said, "in the peaceful field of trade." In diagnosing the danger...and the challenge to our resourcefulness...Barbara Ward said, "The question is purely a political one. Since we have the means to counter a demonstrable crisis, shall we in fact do so?"

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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GEORGE BRYAN

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Edward R. Murrow Fri., Dec. 5, 1958

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use Lieutenant Mackin in its effort to gain recognition by the United States. As usual, American authorities made inquiries about Mackin through the Russian army headquarters in East Berlin. On learning of this, a minor East German official said Russia had nothing to do with it. "We are a sovereign nation," he said. "The Americans will have to talk to us." All Soviet authorities will say, so far, is that they know an American aircraft "violated" the East German frontier. American officials in Berlin predict that the State Department will not negotiate with the East Germans but with the Russians as in the past.

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President Tito of Yugoslavia stopped off in Egypt today on his tour of Asian-African countries and conferred at length with President Nasser. Tito's next official stop will be Indonesia. After that, he will visit India, Burma, Ceylon, Ethiopia and the Sudan.

Direct air service was opened today between Cairo and Moscow.

The United Nations Security Council will meet on Monday to take up Israel's complaint of aggression against Syria. An Israeli shepherd was killed in a border incident two days ago and several Israeli settlements were shelled.

In the United Nations political committee today, both the United States and Russia supported a draft resolution calling for further United Nations study of the effects of atomic radiation.

Communist China today was served notice that United Nations forces---mostly American---will stay in South Korea until the country is reunited through free elections supervised by the U.N. The notice was contained in a British note, delivered in Peiping on behalf of the sixteen countries that fought in Korea under the United Nations flag.

The Nationalist island of Quemoy was hit today with 253 shells.

At Cape Canaveral, Army scientists have begun fueling a rocket for what they hope will turn out to be a flight past the moon. The launching attempt is now expected in a matter of hours. The Air Force had three tries at a lunar probe and failed. This will be the Army's first attempt.

The North-South issue came up today at the meeting of Democratic Party leaders in Washington. The state central committee in Louisiana sought to have its national committeeman, Cammile Gravel, removed because of his moderate views on public school integration. After a four-hour hearing, the national credentials committee voted...7 to 2...not to replace Gravel with a more outspoken advocate of "massive resistance".

An Alabama judge said today that he would "jail" any agent of the Federal Civil Rights Commission who tries to get the voter registration records which he impounded. Circuit Judge George Wallace said he would defy the commission subpoena to turn over the files. But he declined to say what he would do if ordered to produce the records by a Federal Court. The civil rights commission wants the records for a hearing on alleged violation of Negro voting rights, scheduled to open in Montgomery, Alabama, on Monday.

The federal government today allocated 45-thousand dollars to help rebuild the high school dynamited recently in Clinton, Tennessee. The allocation was announced by Arthur S. Fleming, secretary of health, education and welfare. Fleming said that Anderson County in which Clinton is located qualifies for the assistance because of an expected increase of federal workers in the area. Most of the workers will be employed at the atomic energy plant in nearby Oak Ridge.

In Chicago, funeral services were held today for most of the 87 children who died in the school fire on Monday. The largest service was held in a National Guard Armory, where Archbishop Meyer...assisted by Francis

—7

Cardinal Spellman of New York...celebrated a solemn requiem mass.

The three nuns who died in the fire, and five of the children, were buried yesterday.

Edward R. Murrow: December 5, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

Secretary Dulles's speech yesterday on Far Eastern policy was notable for the crucial importance he attached to the non-recognition of Communist China and his vehemence in saying so. "If we were to grant political recognition to the Chinese Communist regime," he said, "it would be a well-nigh mortal blow to the survival of the non-Communist governments in the Far East." He also said: "It is certain that the diplomatic recognition of the Chinese Communist regime would gravely jeopardize the political, the economic, and the security interests of the United States. The Pacific, instead of being a friendly body of water, would in great part be dominated by hostile forces and our own defense be driven back to or about our continental frontier." That adds up to saying that the maintenance of the free governments in Asia is of utmost importance to this country and that the non-recognition of Red China is essential to save them.

But this speech was also notable for something it did not say. It omitted any reference whatever to India, which is the largest non-Communist country in Asia, and indeed the world, and which is now in dire need of economic aid.

India finds itself under great pressure from Red China, a land of

impoverished peasants like itself, which is using the most drastic and despotic methods to raise its standard of living. The methods are repulsive, but if China succeeds by them, and India's own efforts in freedom, and with the freely-offered help of the West, should fail, it appears inevitable that India will fall to the Communists. That would seem to be more decisive for the rest of free Asia - and to the United States - than Mr. Dulles's policy of not recognizing Red China.

Mr. Dulles did not omit India from his speech because he is not concerned about helping that country. The State Department has worked hard to induce the Administration to broaden its program of aid to India. The amount in the Foreign Aid Program earmarked for India this year is 351 million dollars, of which nearly 240 millions is in agricultural surplus commodities. But Mr. Dulles was making a speech about Far Eastern policy, and India may have been overlooked because it is not a Far Eastern country. But it is significant that what Mr. Dulles said about saving the free countries of Asia did not emphasize the rivalry between them and RedChina in achieving prompt economic success. Right now the Red Chinese are getting some striking economic results, as Mr. Dulles admitted. The increase of their agricultural output this year is at least thirty percent. They are spawning small

industries all over the country. And they are exploiting their huge labor reserves to create public works on a large scale, thus turning this labor into immediate capital investments.

The contrast with India is striking. The second Five Year Plan has until April 1st, 1960 to run. By next April there will be a shortage of 350 million dollars in foreign exchange ~~What must be met to make up bankruptcy~~. The sum must be borrowed or begged. India is getting this amount from the United States, Britain, West Germany, Canada, Japan and the International Bank. But by April the following year the foreign exchange gap will be another 600 million, and the same crisis recurs. Probably the same countries will find the money again and they are tentatively committed to do so. But they are not firmly pledged. The whole subject must be reviewed first.

After the second Five Year Plan there must be a third, and while the Indians hope that by then the economy will be running so well that the need for outside help will taper off, this is by no means assured. The cost of putting India on its feet is high, nearly a billion dollars just to close two foreign exchange gaps, and perhaps another billion or two billions to make the third Five Year Plan a success. Up to this year, the United States had provided India aid of one kind or another to a total of a billion-and-a-

half.

The Western help is incredibly big, compared with what countries ever did for each other in the past. But if the free countries in Asia are not to choose the Communist shortcut, and if, as Mr. Dulles said, we are not to be pushed across the Pacific, this seems to be part of the price.

The nature of the Asian struggle has changed. An old friend of the United States, Ambassador Romulo of the Philippines, spoke out frankly last night. Asians, he warned us, are not interested in our way of life, or our political and economic doctrines. "The struggle which interests Asians," he said, "is the bitter struggle for life itself, the struggle against hunger, poverty, disease and ignorance." / And he added: "The once ingrained belief in the Asian mind, of the invincibility, superiority and invulnerability of the West is gone - finished - forgotten. And what is happening in Asia, when Asia looks at the United States, springs from this fact."

Back in a moment.

George Bryan -

Word for Today

The largest non-Communist country in Asia is India, and the way [redacted] India goes could decide the fate of the Free World. Communist China is putting pressure on India, and to hungry Indian peasants it makes little difference from whence help comes. Ghandi said, "To the millions who have to go without two meals a day, the only acceptable form in which God dare appear is food."

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Soviet Premier Khrushchev today sent a note to British Prime Minister Macmillan on the Berlin crisis, but the contents of the note have not been divulged. The note is in reply to a message which Macmillan sent on November 22nd,

stating that Russia had no right to break any of the four-power agreement on Berlin. Macmillan said Britain would stand by its obligations.

President Tito of Yugoslavia stopped off in Egypt today on his tour of Asian-African countries and conferred at length with President Nasser. Tito's next official stop will be Indonesia. After that, he will visit India, Burma, Ceylon, Ethiopia and the Sudan.

Direct air service was opened today between Cairo and Moscow.

The United Nations Security Council will meet on Monday to take up Israel's complaint of aggression against Syria. An Israeli shepherd was killed in a border incident two days ago and several Israeli settlements were shelled.

In the United Nations political committee today, both the United States and Russia supported a draft resolution calling for further United Nations study of the effects of atomic radiation.

Communist China today was served notice that United Nations forces---mostly American---will stay in South Korea until the country is reunited through free elections supervised by the U.N. The notice was contained in a British note, delivered in Peiping on behalf of the sixteen countries that fought in Korea under the United Nations flag.

The Nationalist island of Quemoy was hit today with 253 shells.

At Cape Canaveral, Army scientists have begun fueling a rocket for what they hope will turn out to be a flight past the moon. The launching attempt is expected in a matter of hours. The Air Force had three tries at a lunar probe and failed. This will be the Army's first attempt.

The North-South issue came up today at the meeting of Democratic Party leaders in Washington. The state central committee in Louisiana sought to have its national committeeman, Cammile Gravel, removed because of his moderate views on public school integration. After a four-hour hearing, the national credentials committee voted...7 to 2...not to replace Gravel with a more outspoken advocate

of "massive resistance."

An Alabama judge said today that he would "jail" any agent of the Federal Civil Rights Commission who tries to get the voter registration records which he impounded. Circuit Judge George Wallace said he would defy the commission subpoena to turn over the files. But he declined to say what he would do if ordered to produce the records by a Federal Court. The civil rights commission wants the records for a hearing on alleged violation of Negro voting rights, scheduled to open in Montgomery, Alabama, on Monday.

The federal government today allocated 45 thousand dollars to help rebuild the high school dynamited recently in Clinton, Tennessee. The allocation was announced by Arthur S. Fleming, secretary of health, education and welfare. Fleming said that Anderson County in which Clinton is located qualifies for the assistance bacause of an expected increase of federal workers in the area. Most of the workers will be employed at the atomic energy plant in nearby Oak Ridge.

In Chicago, funeral services were held today for most of the 87 children who died in the school fire on Monday. The largest service was held in a National Guard Armory, where Archbishop Meyer...assisted by Francis Cardinal Spellman of New York...celebrated a solemn requiem mass. The three nuns who died in the fire and five of the children were buried yesterday.

Secretary Dulles's speech yesterday on Far Eastern policy was notable for the crucial importance he attached to the non-recognition of Communist China and his vehemence in saying so. "If we were to grant political recognition to the Chinese Communist regime," he said, "it would be a well-nigh mortal blow to the survival of the non-Communist governments in the Far East." He also said: "It is certain that the diplomatic recognition of the Chinese Communist regime would gravely jeopardize the political, the economic, and the security interests of the United States. The Pacific, instead of being a friendly body of water, would in great part be dominated by hostile forces and our own defense be

driven back to or about our continental frontier." That adds up to saying that the maintenance of the free governments in Asia is of utmost importance to this country and that the non-recognition of Red China is essential to save them.

But this speech was also notable for something it did not say. It omitted any reference whatever to India, which is the largest non-Communist country in Asia, and indeed the world, and which is now in dire need of economic aid.

India finds itself under great pressure from Red China, a land of impoverished peasants like itself, which is using the most drastic and despotic methods to raise its standard of living. The methods are repulsive, but if China succeeds by them, and India's own efforts in freedom, and with the freely-offered help of the West, should fail, it appears inevitable that India will fall to the Communists. That would seem to be more decisive for the rest of free Asia - and to the United States - that Mr. Dulles's policy of not recognizing Red China.

Mr. Dulles did not omit India from his speech because he is not concerned about helping that country. The State Department has worked hard to induce the Administration to broaden its program of aid to India. The amount in the Foreign Aid Program earmarked for India this year is 351 million dollars, of which nearly 240 millions is in agricultural surplus commodities. But Mr. Dulles was making a speech about Far Eastern policy, and India may have been overlooked because it is not a Far Eastern country. But it is significant that what Mr. Dulles said about saving the free countries of Asia did not emphasize the rivalry between them and Red China in achieving prompt economic success. Right now the Red Chinese are getting some striking economic results, as Mr. Dulles admitted. The increase of their agricultural output this year is at least thirty percent. They are spawning small industries all over the country. And they are exploiting their huge labor reserves to create public works on a large scale, thus turning this

labor into immediate capital investments.

The contrast with India is striking. The second Five Year Plan has until April 1st, 1960 to run. By next April there will be a shortage of 350 million dollars in foreign exchange. The sum must be borrowed or begged. India is getting this amount from the United States, Britain, West Germany, Canada, Japan and the International Bank. But by April the following year the foreign exchange gap will be another 600 million and the same crisis recurs. Probably the same countries will find the money again and they are tentatively committed to do so. But they are not firmly pledged. The whole subject must be reviewed first.

After the second Five Year Plan there must be a third, and while the Indians hope that by then the economy will be running so well that the need for outside help will taper off, this is by no means assured. The cost of putting India on its feet is high, nearly a billion dollars just to close too foreign exchange gaps, and perhaps another billion or two billions to make the third Five Year Plan a success. Up to this year the United States had provided India aid of one kind or another to a total of a billion-and-a-half.

The Western help is incredibly big, compared with what countries ever did for each other in the past. But if the free countries in Asia are not to choose the Communist shortcut, and if, as Mr. Dulles said, we are not to be pushed across the Pacific, this seems to be part of the price.

The nature of the Asian struggle has changed. An old friend of the United States, Ambassador Romulo of the Philippines spoke out frankly last night. Asians, he warned us, are not interested in our own way of life, or our political and economic dectrines. "The struggle which interests Asians," he said, "is the bitter struggle for life itself, the struggle against hunger, poverty, disease and ignorance." And he added: "The once ingrained belief in the Asian mind of the invincibility, superiority and invulnerability of the West

is gone - finished - forgotten. And what is happening in Asia, when Asia looks at the United States springs from this fact."

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. But first, here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: The largest non-Communist country in Asia is India, and the way India goes could decide the fate of the Free World. Communist China is putting pressure on India, and to hungry Indian peasants it makes little difference from whence help comes. Ghandi said, "To the millions who have to go without two meals a day, the only acceptable form in which God dare appear is food."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Mon., Dec. 8, 1958

This is the news:

The Moscow radio announces that Russia's security chief, General Serov, has been removed from his post. The brief announcement says that Serov "is taking up other work." It does not describe the nature of this "other work." As chairman of the committee on state security, Serov directed the activities of the secret police. He took the job in April, 1954, succeeding Lavrenti Beria, who was removed shortly after the death of Stalin. Beria was executed as a traitor. The reason for Serov's removal is not given. It is noted that he was a friend of Malenkov early in his career. Malenkov is now in disgrace.

Final returns in the West Berlin city election show that the Communists got less than 2 percent of the vote. Chancellor Adenauer's Christian Democratic Party got 37 percent of the vote. And the Social Democrats, led by West Berlin Mayor Willy Brandt, emerged as the majority party with 52 percent. In Washington, the State Department calls the decisive defeat of the Communists "a clear answer" to Khrushchev's proposal that West Berlin be demilitarized and turned into a "free city". The vote, it says, "should give some idea as to the amount of trust the people of West Berlin are willing to place in Soviet proposals regarding their future." The West German government announces that Mayor Brandt will attend the conference of Western statesmen, due to be held in Paris next week prior to the meeting of NATO foreign ministers.

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are simply agreements in principle. Details (on which there is wide disagreement) must still be worked out.

The United Nations political committee today took up the Algerian question, and the French delegation promptly walked out. France had announced in advance that it would boycott the debate on grounds that Algeria is a domestic matter. Tunisia said the "logical way" to end the Algerian war was through negotiation. The rebels, it said, had interpreted DeGaulle's bid to them "to raise the white flag of parleys" as a bid to surrender.

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Premier Kassem of Iraq says that he has smashed a "serious plot" to overthrow his government. His announcement was made in a communique, broadcast by the Baghdad radio. Leaders of the plot have been placed under

arrest. They are not identified.

Prime Minister Nkrumah of Ghana today called for total liberation of Africa by non-violent means. Nkrumah's speech opened the All-African Peoples Conference in Accra, the Ghana capital. In denouncing colonialism, he warned, "It may come to us yet in a different guise---not necessarily from Europe." The conference is attended by more than 200 delegates from 25 countries, including Nasser's United Arab Republic and the Algerian government-in-exile. Messages from Khrushchev and Chou En-lai were greeted with applause. There was no message from the government of the United States.

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The Supreme Court ruled today that pipeline companies...supplying natural gas...may raise their prices without waiting for approval by the Federal Power Commission. It was a 5-to-3 decision, with Justice Clark taking no part. Justice Douglas, who was one of the three dissenters, says the decision as far as consumers are concerned "makes a shambles out of the Natural Gas Act." Although the decision allows pipeline companies to use a short-cut procedure in increasing their rates, such increases are subject to refund...if the Federal Power Commission later finds the higher rates unwarranted.

The Supreme Court today declined to review the case of Marie Torre, a New York radio and television columnist. Miss Torre was sentenced in November, 1957, to serve a 10-day jail sentence for refusing to identify the source of a news story. The formal charge was criminal contempt of court. She had argued that a reporter has the privilege of not identifying a news source.

In Montgomery, Alabama, the federal Civil Rights Commission today opened public hearings into complaints of discrimination against prospective Negro voters. The first witness was Walter P. Mitchell, executive secretary

of the Tuskeegee Civic Association. Mitchell said that in Macon County, only 32 percent of the Negroes who have ~~applied~~ tried to register as voters in the past eight years have been registered. He said that he was registered himself, only after he had applied three times and had filed suit in court.

Edward R. Murrow: December 8, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

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The program consisted of twenty-four points, twice as many as the twelve-point program of Senator Lyndon Johnson. It differed from it not only in scope but in two particulars. It omitted any reference to

legislation about the use of outer space, and it stressed civil liberties which Senator Johnson did not mention. It made two recommendations on civil liberties. It asked for legislation to help re-open the schools closed in the ~~XXXXXXXX~~ resistance to racial integration, as well as to prevent further closing of schools in the same cause. And it advocated the passage of the controversial section of last year's civil liberties bill which was dropped. This would empower the Justice Department to file civil suits against anyone who deprives citizens of their rights to equal protection under the law on account of race, color, religion or national origin. It also advocated change of the Senate rules to make it easier to halt filibusters, and plumped for the right of the Senate to make new rules at the start of each session.

On these issues the council was not unanimous, southern members voting against the majority. But on everything else the eighteen members in attendance were unanimous. They urged the liberalization of the social security program, with increased benefits to many, with higher pensions for widows and the disabled, and the adoption of hospitalization insurance.

In the labor field, they asked for an increase of the minimum wage to $1.25 an hour with a larger number of eligibles, a repeal of the law

permitting states to enact right-to-work legislation, the application of federal minimum standards in state unemployment insurance, and the passage of the Kennedy-Ives union reform bill. In the field of agriculture they proposed programs to use surplus food stocks to benefit the needy at home and abroad, also laws to protect the family-size farm and to bring farmers toward income parity with other groups. They urged more economic aid for under-developed countries, and recommended adoption of a billion-dollar Economic Development Fund. They recommended more federal aid for school construction and for federal scholarships. They also backed three spending programs, one for housing, one for urban development and one for assistance for depressed areas. The Democratic majority in Congress may be expected to pass all three, XXXX and the President is pretty well committed to vetoing them.

As can be judged from this brief summary, the Democratic majority is being asked to move somewhat left-of-center. But though the Council carefully included praise for Senator Johnson and Speaker Rayburn for their leadership in Congress, it is being predicted in Washington that these two will feel no obligation to follow the program in all ways.

But the effect on the party of the policy statement is not to be under-estimated. In attendance at yesterday's meeting were former President

Truman, Adlai Stevenson, Governor Harriman, Governor Mennen Williams and former Senator Lehman, all of them sure to carry weight with most of the incoming Congressional freshmen. / And whatever President Eisenhower puts forward in his State of the Union message, the proposed program will tend to make his appear negative and over-cautious.

Back in a moment —

George Bryan —

Word for Today

The Democratic Advisory Committee has advocated new civil rights legislation, ~~and the issue is bound to be debated when Congress reconvenes.~~ ~~Sidney Hyman~~ This is not a subject easily decided. Sidney Hyman once said, "Old lines of discrimination between justice and injustice, liberty and ~~oppression~~ oppression, suddenly seem to be as indistinct as lines ~~drawn~~ DRAWN in water. Somewhere, somehow, new lines will be drawn."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: The Democratic Advisory Committee has advocated new civil rights legislation. This is not a subject easily decided. Sidney Hyman once said, "Old lines of discrimination between justice and injustice, liberty and oppression, suddenly seem to be as indistinct as lines drawn in water. Somewhere, somehow, new lines will be drawn."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Tues., Dec. 9, 1958

This is the news:

Democratic Senator Humphrey today gave President Eisenhower a secret message from Soviet Premier Khrushchev. Humphrey did not divulge the contents of the message given to him by Khrushchev in the course of their eight-hour conversation in Moscow a week ago. It was up to the State Department and the Atomic Energy Commission, Humphrey said, to determine whether details of the message should be released. He did say that it involved Soviet atomic weapons or explosions "of a very substantial nature." Tonight, the Associated Press...quoting "Senate sources"...says that Khrushchev boasted of having an intercontinental ballistic missile capable of delivering its warhead more than 8-thousand miles. Such a missile would place almost all of the United States within the range of Soviet rockets. The maximum range achieved so far by an American intercontinental ballistic missile---the Atlas---is 6-thousand, 325 miles.

West German Chancellor Adenauer today cancelled the trip he planned to make to London on Friday because of a bad cold. Arrangements for a meeting with Prime Minister Macmillan had been made at Adenauer's request. Britain and West Germany have been at odds on how to react to Khrushchev's proposal to make West Berlin a "free city". Britain has favored a full discussion with Russia on the whole German problem, while...at the same...rejecting the Khrushchev proposal. Adenauer wants the West to reject Khrushchev's proposal period. He feels that it would weaken the position of the West to link Berlin at this time with the entire German question.

The West German foreign office said tonight that the foreign ministers of the United States, Britain, West Germany and France will meet in Paris next Sunday to discuss the Berlin question. This is two days before the scheduled meeting of the NATO Council. The State Department says that Secretary Dulles continues to recover from his intestinal ailment and that he plans to leave for Paris on Friday. He is still in Walter Reed Hospital.

East German party boss Walter Ulbricht arrived in Warsaw today for talks with Polish leaders. Reportedly, they are discussing the latest developments in Berlin. The East German delegation will be in Warsaw for five days.

The Chinese Communists...following their every-other-day bombardment schedule...hit the Quemoy island complex today with more than 3-thousand shells.

In Paris today, the new National Assembly of the Fifth Republic met for the first time. Jacques Chaban-Delmas (SHA-BON DELL-MA), a former defense minister from Bordeaux, was elected Assembly president on the second ballot. He belongs to the powerful Gaullist party headed by Jacques Soustelle.

The United States ~~[illegible]~~ promised today to help set up regional free trade areas in Latin America as a means of stimulating production. The promise was given by Thomas C. Mann, assistant secretary of state for economic affairs, at the meeting of 21 American nations in Washington. He said that new machinery for ~~[illegible]~~ developing regional free trade areas would be set up within the Organization of American States. The United States, he said, would give its "material and moral support."

The Justice Department says it will seek a court order, compelling Alabama officials to produce voting records requested by the federal Civil Rights Commission. / It says that if an order is issued...and not obeyed...contempt proceedings will be instituted in Federal Court.

At the civil rights hearing yesterday in Montgomery, Alabama, voter registrars in six counties refused to produce records subpoenaed by the commission. They argued that the commission had no legal right to call for records that had been impounded by state authorities. / Some of the registrars went further and refused to testify. / The commission hearings on alleged violation of Negro voting rights in Alabama ended today. / One of the last witnesses told of two counties in which no Negroes are listed as eligible to vote, although they outnumber the white residents.

A federal grand jury today indicted Boston industrialist Bernard Goldfine on 18 counts of contempt of Congress. / The indictment is based on Goldfine's refusal...last summer...to answer questions put to him by the House subcommittee on legislative oversight. / The subcommittee was investigating his troubles with the federal regulatory agencies and his relationship

—INSERT—

We are told that April fifteenth will be observed each year as "Africa Freedom Day." All African nations will celebrate the day with demonstrations and mass meetings. April fifteenth was chosen because that was the date...this year...when a conference of independent African states was held in Accra.

with Sherman Adams. Goldfine will be arraigned on Friday. And his attorney says the case will be fought "to the bitter end." [~~If convicted, Goldfine would face a possible maximum sentence of a year in jail and a fine of one thousand dollars on each count.~~]

Today...in the Security Council...Russia vetoed a United States move to grant United Nations membership to South Korea and South Vietnam. The council...by a vote of 10 to 1...rejected a Soviet counter-proposal for the admission of North Korea. It recommended acceptance of the membership application of the new state of Guinea in West Africa. And the application now goes to the General Assembly, where approval is expected.

In Ghana, the All-African Peoples Conference has got down to business after yesterday's opening formalities. For a direct report on that important meeting and how it is developing we switch to my colleague Charles Collingwood in Accra.

(Tape runs 5:40
Returns on cue: "Now back to Ed Murrow in N.Y."

That was my colleague Charles Collingwood, reporting on the first All-African Peoples Conference in Accra.

—INSERT—

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. (pause) First, here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

Word for Today

The All-African Peoples Conference may be split as to how independence is to be achieved, but there is no disagreement as to the goal. Half a dozen African colonies have gained independence in recent ~~weeks,~~ months and this is only a start. As George Washington observed upon the birth of our country, "Liberty, when it begins to take root, is a plant of rapid growth."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Tuesday, December 9, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... In Ghana, the All People's conference has get down to business, after yesterday's opening formalities. For a direct report on that important meeting, and how it is developing, we switch to my colleague Charles Collingwood in Accra.

COLLINGWOOD: This conference in Accra is undoubtedly the most representative meeting of Africans that has ever been held. You don't have to count noses to have this impressed upon you. The very scene itself is confirmation. There are the togas of Ghana, the flowing robes of Nigeria, a delegate from Kenya in an enormous feathered headdress, the Tunisians in filmy white gowns, there are fezzes, African coiffures, crowns and all manner of exotic headgear and tribal dress from one corner of Africa to the other. In all there are more than 200 official delegates here, from more than twenty-five African countries, representing fifty or sixty organizations. All the organizations are nationalist, dedicated to independence - and that is the purpose of this conference, to coordinate the drive for African independence which is convulsing the continent. The delegations range from the rebel F.L.N. of Algeria, whose grim and bloody war has cost the lives of thousands, to the Nigerians who boast that when they get their freedom, in 1960, it will have been achieved at the cost of not one drop of blood. Nasser's United Arab Republic is here in force, with a corps of articulate, well-heeled and conspiratorial delegates. And, if only because Ghana is the host country, the Ghanians of Prime Minister Nkrumah are (indistinct) of all. Already, a split is developing in the All-African People's conference and in the shifting, evolving pattern of this continent in ferment it is one which may become increasingly important i nthe future. Not only for Africa but for the West as whll.

The split takes many forms but it's the same split. (Indistinct) it's a rivalry between Nkrumah and Nasser. It shows itself in a bn bitter, behind the scene struggle over whether this all-African peoples conference advocates non-violent means to independence or whether it should countinent all acts necessary to gain the overriding goal. It expressed in tension between Arab Africa and Black Africa. Between those who have achieved or are about to achieve their independence and those who are still fighting for it. You can see it in the attitudes toward Communism and attitudes towards the West. The difference crops up in many ways but in almost every case you can translate one side as Nasser and the j other side as Nkrumah. The shortest evidence of the split surrounds the issue of non-violence. Nkrumah, who got his indpendence from the British by non-violent means and to run his country in the tradition of British institution issued the call for the conference on the basis of its advocacy of non-violence but as soon as they got here and started talking about the agenda, they ran into trouble. For one thing, the Algerian FLN is here, and how can a conference which includes and supports the Algerian rebels put itself on record as insisting on non-violent methods. Nasser's people who are busily offering help and facilities to every African independence movement, naturally is opposed to any limitation on the use of force. Only acts count they state contemptously to the apostles of non-violence. Indeed, the delegates at one time are supposed to have decided to bury the non-violence issue here but in his keynote address to the conference, Nkrumah went out of his way to bring it up again and his newspapers here in Ghana are running editorials in favor of non-violence. The United Arab Republic, The Algerians and their adherents and admirers are hopping mad. The issue may be buried yet. But the argument over it is systematic of the struggle of influence, the struggle for influence as this conference inevitably reveals. On the main thing, of course, this all-African conference is united. The achievement of independence, and its most important fruit is

the sense of community that is developing here. It hasn't developed in Africa before, if only because of the painful difficulties of communication which have kept Africans from getting together over the centuries. The mountains and rivers and jungles and vast distances and poverty have kept the peoples of Africa apart. This sense of Community they speak of here as developing the African personality. That can be variously defined and the Ghanans would like to define it as something just like Nkrumah, others want it to be something like Nasser. But that something is developing, the feeling of being African as well as national is undeniable. The conference is going to set up a permanent organisation which they hope will be the nerve center of the African revolution or at any rate be the continuing expression of the common purpose. Meanwhile, everything is fluid, shifting and inconclusive, but there's a tremendous potential here in Africa, which sometimes comes in awkward way the delegates here are trying to unleash. That the African continent will, one day, be on one side or the other (indistinct) factor in the world balance cannot be denied at all, and that is why this rather fumbling but deadly earnest conference going on in Accra is so important. Now back to Ed Murrow in New York.

E.D.TRANS/PO-RC

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

Democratic Senator Humphrey today gave President Eisenhower a secret message from Soviet Premier Khrushchev. Humphrey did not divulge the contents of the message given to him by Khrushchev in the course of their eight-hour convergation in Moscow a week ago. It was up to the State Department and the Atomic Energy Commission, Humphrey said, to determine whether details of the message should be released. He did say that it involved Soviet atomic weapons or explosions "of a very substantial nature." Tonight, the Associated Press... quoting "Senate sources"...says that Khrushchev boasted of having an intercontinental ballistic missile capable of delivering its warhead more than 8-thousand miles. Such a missile would place almost all of the United States within the range of Soviet rockets. The maximum range achieved so far by an American intercontinental ballistic missile---the Atlas---is 6-thousand, 325 miles.

West German Chancellor Adenauer today cancelled the trip he planned to make to London on Friday because of a bad cold. Arrangements for a meeting with Prime Minister Macmillan had been made at Adenauer's request. Britain and West Germany have been at odds on how to react to Khrushchev's proposal to make West Berlin a "free city." Britain has favored a full discussion with Russia on the whole German problem, while...at the same...rejecting the Khrushchev proposal. Adenauer wants the West to reject Khrushchev's proposal period. He feels that it would weaken the position of the West to link Berlin at this time with the entire German question.

The West German foreign office said tonight that the foreign ministers of the United States, Britain, West Germany and France will meet in Paris next Sunday to discuss the Berlin question. This is two days before the scheduled meeting of the NATO Council.

The State Department says that Secretary Dulles continues to recover from his intestinal ailment and that he plans to leave for Paris on Friday. He is still in Walter Reed Hospital.

East German party boss Walter Ulbricht arrived in Warsaw today for talks with Polish leaders. Reportedly, they are discussing the latest developments in Berlin. The East German delegation will be in Warsaw for five days.

The Chinese Communists...following their every-other-day bombardment schedule...hit the Quemoy island complex today with more than 3 thousand shells.

In Paris today, the new National Assembly of the Fifth Republic met for the first time. Jacques Chaban-Delmas, a former defense minister from Bordeaux, was elected Assembly president on the second ballot. He belongs to the powerful Gaullist party headed by Jacques Soustelle.

The United States promised today to help set up regional free trade areas in Latin America as a means of stimulating production. The promise was given by Thomas C. Mann, assistant secretary of state for economic affairs, at the meeting of 21 American nations in Washington. He said that new machinery for developing regional free trade areas would be set up within the Organization of American States. The United States, he said, would give its "material and moral support."

The Justice Department says it will seek a court order, compelling Alabama officials to produce voting records requested by the federal Civil Rights Commission. It says that if an order is issued....and not obeyed... contempt proceedings will be instituted in Federal Court.

A federal grand jury today indicted Boston industrialist Bernard Goldfine on 18 counts of contempt of Congress. The indictment is based on Goldfine's refusal...last summer...to answer questions put to him by the House subcommittee on legislative oversight. The subcommittee was investigating his troubles with the federal regulatory agencies and his relationship with Sherman Adams. Goldfine

will be arraigned on Friday. And his attorney says the case will be fought "to the bitter end."

Today...in the Security Council...Russia vetoed a United States move to grant United Nations membership to South Korea and South Vietnam. The council...by a vote of 10 to 1...rejected a Soviet counter-proposal for the admission of North Korea. It recommended acceptance of the membership application of the new state of Guinea in West Africa. And the application now goes to the General Assembly, where approval is expected.

In Ghana, the All-African Peoples Conference has got down to business after yesterday's opening formalities. For a direct report on that important meeting and how it is developing, we switch to my colleague Charles Collingwood in Accra.

COLLINGWOOD: This conference in Accra is undoubtedly the most representative meeting of Africans that has ever been held. You don't have to count noses to have this impressed upon you. The very scene itself is confirmation. There are the togas of Ghana, the flowing robes of Nigeria, a delegate from Kenya in an enormous feathered headdress, the Tunisians in filmy white gowns, there are fezzes, African coiffures, crowns and all manner of exotic headgear and tribal dress from one corner of Africa to the other. In all there are more than 200 officaal delegates here, from more than twenty-five African countries, representing fifty or sixty organizations. All the organizations are nationalist, dedicated to independence - and that is the purpose of this conference, to coordinate the drive for African independence which is convulsing the continent. The delegations range from the rebel F.L.N. of Algeria, whose grim and bloody war has cost the lives of thousands, to the Nigerians who boast that when they get their freedom, in 1960, it will have been achieved at the cost of not one drop of blood. Nasser's United Arab Republic is here in force, with a corps of articulate, well-heeled and conspiratorial delegates. And, if only because Ghana is the host

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MURROW: That was my colleague Charles Collingwood, reporting on the first All-African Peoples Conference in Accra.

We are told that April 15th will be observed each year as "Africa Freedom Day." All African nations will celebrate the day with demonstrations and mass meetings. April 15th was chosen because that was the date...this year... when a conference of independent African states was held in Accra.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today.

First, here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: The All-African Peoples Conference may be split as to how independence is to be achieved, but there is no disagreement as to the goal. Half a dozen African colonies have gained independence in recent months, and this is only a start. As George Washington observed upon the birth of our country, "Liberty when it begins to take root is a plant of rapid growth."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Wed., Dec. 10, 1958

This is the news:

President Eisenhower today held his first news conference in five weeks. / He said that the United States is "firm" in its resolve to maintain the free existence of West Berlin. / We not only have the right to do this, he said, but the duty. The President said there was nothing "particularly new" in the Berlin proposals made by Soviet Premier Khrushchev, which Democratic Senator Humphrey brought back from Moscow. / He saw no reason to doubt reports that Russia now has an intercontinental ballistic missile, with a range of better than 8-thousand miles, also a hydrogen bomb in the five-megaton range---that is, a bomb with the explosive power of 5-million tons of T.N.T. / He noted that the United States has successfully

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tested its 6-thousand-mile-range missile. He called this a "sufficient" range. And he said that we, too, have exploded bombs of greater than megaton force. Mr. Eisenhower, however, placed small credence in reports that the Russians have been test-flying an atomic-powered aircraft. There is, he said, "absolutely no intelligence, no reliable evidence of any kind," that this is so.

CBS ~~News~~ White House Correspondent Robert Pierpoint asked the President how he felt about the refusal of public officials in Alabama to cooperate with the federal Civil Rights Commission. Here is Mr. Eisenhower's reply in full:

(Tape runs 5:40
Ends in cue: "---to our government,
and that's what we need."

In answer to another question, Mr. Eisenhower said that he would ask Congress to extend the life of the Civil Rights Commission. Under present law, it will pass out of existence in November, 1959.

In Atlanta, Georgia, a mistrial was declared today in the effort to convict George Bright on the charge of bombing a Jewish temple. In Georgia, conviction of bombing carries a possible death penalty.

Judge Durwood Pye directed an order of mistrial when the jury was unable to reach a verdict after deliberating for three and a half days. He immediately called the case for retrial. Defense motions to dismiss were overruled.

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The government reports virtually no change in the number of persons unemployed in November. This reflects a general improvement in the ~~[illegible]~~ economy...since unemployment usually goes up in November due to the seasonal lay-off of workers on farms and in the construction industry. Last month, the decline in outdoor employment was less than usual...and some previously unemployed factory workers were called back to their jobs because of the settlement of strikes. The average earnings of factory workers reached a new high.

Distribution of all major New York City newspapers was stopped today by a strike of deliverymen. The only selling done was over the counter at the picketed newspaper plants.

The Associated Press reports...in a Formosa dispatch...that United States air and naval forces in the Formosa area are being "thinned out." Marine Air Group 11 and the 337th fighter-interceptor squadron are still on Formosa. But the F-104A Starfighters have been sent home.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. (pause) First, a word from George Bryan ~~mmmmmmmm~~ about the weather.

Word for Today

President Eisenhower, by coincidence, made his comment on the Alabama hearings on the 10th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. This declaration...approved by the United Nations General Assembly...was referred to today by the president of the Assembly, Dr. Charles Malik, as potentially "a mighty ideological weapon." Alas, he said, it is not used enough.

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Wednesday, December 10, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM, EST

MURROW: ... here is Mrs. Eisenhower's reply in full.

PRES. EISENHOWER: Well, I don't feel very well about it. This is what I feel. This commission was in its ... its formulation was supported by people from different sections and certainly I took every possible pains I could to get one that would represent every shade of opinion in this field and even to give it a geographical base that I thought would appeal to the common sense and the general opinion of the country. For example, Governor Battle and Mr. Storey, who is President of the American Bar Association and Mr. Grotton are all from the south. And, so we had that kind of a commission. And, it ... merely ... one reason for their slowness in getting started was ... was the difficulty I had in getting exactly the kind of people that I wanted and the time took. Now, that kind of a commission goes down and under the authority of the Congress which has given them the power of subpoena is defied and they've had to ask from the Justice Department to come in to place this case before a Federal Court. I think ... I think this is a rather sad sort of thing because all the way around, we are running into this refusal of complying with the basic laws of the land. Land laws that have been upheld by our courts as legal and proper. Now, I'm not trying to get into the basic question. I'm talking about the procedures and the habits that make this kind of thing so reprehensible. Because, it means as I see it, showing the American public that - and any member of it, at his or their pleasure they can defy the laws of the land when popular opinion in the particular section or locality may support these people. Now, I ... I'm talking about unquestionably some of my good friends. As most of you people know, I lived a great bit of my time in the south and of course this applies I have no doubt that it applies in certain sections of the north. But, the fact is what I'm pleading for and what I would like to ... to get help in

pleading for - throughout the country is reppect for law. And, I would say one other thing about this commission, this is to look into the facts, to find the facts about interference with the right of free man to vote. Now, this you remember, was part of the so called Civil Rights Bill of 1956, and during the course of that time, I had a number of my respected southern friends to talk the matter over with them. Now, none of them, of course, was particularly happy to see a Civil Rights bill projected, but every single one of them that I can recall said, the right to vote does belong to any citizen that can qualify for the voting privilege and all of us should stand for that. Now, I think they would rather see us not had a law apparently, but they said just exactly that. And, I believe that responsible people in every section if they will look at this will see the need for complying with the law if we're not going to have a deterioration in this ... in the quality of governmental activity and indeed possibly the quality of our own thinking with reppect xx to our government - and that's what we need.

MURROW: In answer to another question ....

PT/m.m.

CBS RADIO NETWORK

BERNARD R. MERROW WITH THE NEWS

Wednesday, December 10, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MERROW: In Washington, Democratic representative Cannon of Missouri said today that he would do everything in his power to eliminate unnecessary spending in the next session of Congress. Cannon, who is chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, said the spenders can't spend what we do not appropriate. So it is quite clear that the major battle in Congress during the coming session will be spending against non-spending and it remains to be seen whether the Democratic Party in Congress that is in the House and the Senate will support the policy resolution prepared by the Advisory Committee of the Democratic Party. The Chinese Communist troops opened fire on farmers who staged a two hour revolt on Lappa Island near Macao. This is according to the English language newspaper Hong Kong Standard. We have no further details on this reported action.

R.D./TRANS/MC

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

President Eisenhower today held his first news conference in five weeks. He said that the United States is "firm" in its resolve to maintain the free existence of West Berlin. We not only have the right to do this, he said, but the duty. The President said there was nothing "particularly new" in the Berlin proposals made by Soviet Premier Khrushchev, which Democratic Senator Humphrey brought back from Moscow. He saw no reason to doubt reports that Russia now has an intercontinental ballistic missile with a range of better than 8 thousand miles, also a hydrogen bomb in the five-megaton range---that is, a bomb with the explosive power of 5-million tons of T.N.T. He noted that the United States has successfully tested its 6-thousand-mile-range missile. He called this a "sufficient" range. And he said that we, too, have exploded bombs of greater than megaton force. Mr. Eisenhower, however, placed small credence in reports that the Russians have been test-flying an atomic-powered aircraft. There is, he said, "absolutely no intelligence, no reliable evidence of any kind," that this is so.

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MURROW: President Eisenhower, by coincidence, made his comment on the Alabama hearings on the 10th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. This declaration...approved by the United Nations General Assembly...was referred to today by the president of the Assembly, Dr. Charles Malik, as potentially "a mightyideological weapon." Alas, he said, it is not used enough.

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., Dec. 11, 1958

This is the news:

Russia today appealed to the Western powers to be "realistic" in dealing with its proposals on Berlin. The official Soviet news agency Tass charged that by keeping its troops in West Berlin the United States was creating "a threat to peace." Tass noted President Eisenhower's statement yesterday that the Western powers have a right and a duty to stay in West Berlin to preserve its freedom. Tass said the occupation rights of the Western powers had "long ago ceased to exist." And it claimed that no threat to the freedom of West Berlin exists, either from Russia or from the East German regime. The Soviet news agency again derided the idea of a big power conference on German reunification. That is a question, it said, to be settled by the two German states. Tonight...in a telephone interview

with a West German newspaper...Khrushchev said there are some "hotheads" who talk of forcing their way into West Berlin by means of tanks. He suggested that this might mean war...but added that he did not think the West wanted to "pick" a war on the Berlin issue. ~~Khrushchev rejected the idea of a conference at which the Berlin question would be discussed as part of the over-all German problem.~~

The military leaders of NATO are meeting in Paris for two days of talks. And on Saturday, the foreign ministers of the United States, Britain, West Germany and France are due in Paris for consultation on the Berlin question. Two days later, they will be joined by the other 11 NATO foreign ministers for the annual NATO Council meeting. It was formally announced today by the State Department that Secretary Dulles will head the American delegation. He has been hospitalized since last Friday with an intestinal disorder. He will leave the hospital late tomorrow morning and fly to Paris tomorrow night.

The United Nations General Assembly today debated the Hungarian question. American Ambassador Lodge charged that a "reign of terror", directed by Moscow, still exists in Hungary...and he called on the Assembly to pass a new resolution, directing Russia and its puppet regime in Hungary "to desist from repressive measures against the Hungarian people." In reply, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Zorin called the Hungarian issue "a cold war concoction." Nothing the United Nations does on the subject, he said, will make any difference."

The rebel radio in Cuba announces what may be the first step in setting up a provisional government. It reports the arrival in what it calls "Free Cuba" of Dr. Manuel ~~Urruthia~~ Urrutia, a man Fidel Castro has referred to as his choice for provisional president. ~~Urruthia~~ Urrutia has been in exile in this country and in Venezuela.

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Edward R. Murrow: December 11, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

Russia today appealed to the Western powers to be "realistic" in dealing with its proposals on Berlin. The official news agency Tass charged that by keeping its troops in West Berlin the United States was creating "a threat to peace." Tass noted President Eisenhower's statement yesterday that the Western powers have a right and a duty to stay in West Berlin to preserve its freedom. Tass said the occupation rights of the Western powers had "long ago ceased to exist." And it claimed that no threat to the freedom of West Berlin exists, either from Russia or from the East German regime. The Soviet news agency again derided the idea of a big power conference on German reunification. That is a question, it said, to be settled by the two German states. Tonight...in a telephone interview with a West German newspaper...Khrushchev said there are some "hotheads" who talk of forcing their way into West Berlin by means of tanks. He suggested that this might mean war...but added that he did not think the West wanted to "pick" a war on the Berlin issue.

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GEORGE BRYAN

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Edward R. Murrow Fri., Dec. 12, 1958

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[Tape runs 5:10
Ends on cue: "Now back to Ed Murrow in N.Y."

That was my colleague, Charles Collingwood, reporting from Accra Ghana on the first All-African Peoples Conference.

This is Ed. Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. (pause* But first here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

Word for Today

The tide is moving fast in Africa toward independence. Sometimes we forget our own revolutionary origin. One hundred and ten years ago, in the House of Representatives, Abraham Lincoln said, "Any people anywhere, being inclined and having the power, have the right to rise up and shake off the existing government and form a new one that suits them better."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Friday, December 12, 1958

MURROW: The first all-African Peoples conference is running an extra day. For direct report on that meeting we switch to my colleague Charles Collingwood in Accra.

COLLINGWOOD: It is not surprising that the delegates to the all-African Peoples Conference were not able to finish their sessions today as they had originally planned. They had a lot to talk about. They had come from all over Africa. The leaders of the Independence Movements which operate in every African country with varying degrees of success from embattled Algeria to the tip of South Africa. Freedom Fighters!, they call themselves and (indistinct) in Accra say, Welcome Freedom Fighters. Many of these people have never met each other before. So difficult are communications in Africa both for geographical and political reasons. Some of them came to Accra at considerable personal risk. There is a man from South Africa who,is one of the defendants in the treason trial there and must have skipped bail to come. The delegates from Portuguese Angola wan't even give his right name and had his speech read for him by the chairman. The Portuguese are very harsh with those who challenge their rule. There are delegates from Kenya here who live outside their country because they are sure they'd be detained if they would go back. There's a man from one of the French West African territories who has almost openly climbed (indistinct) on. These people have much to talk about. Not only to concert a common policy and profess a common philosophy but in the simple business of making friendships,exchanging experience, learning about each other's problems and discussing tactics. In fact, the most important accomplishment of this All-African Conference is that it was held at all. It was able to bring so many together from

so far. Anyone who has ever traveled in Africa, knows how hard it is even with all the modern apparatus of travel agencies, airlines and the rest to get from one place to another. For most of these people, it was even more difficult. They got here and they talked. There will be a lot of flamboyant resolutions coming out of this conference which won't mean a great deal more than most of the resolutions which come out of most conferences. The important thing is the conference itself. All these people coming together and in order not to lose this sense of contact that they have established theyare setting up a permanent organization here in Accra to be a central liason point for all the struggles for independence which are being unfolded throughout Africa. There is also talk of establishing a so-called freedom fund through which the better healed African countries will contribute to the efforts toward independence of the others. These will be first steps toward what is hoped to approve an acceleration of what is sometimes called here .. the decolonialization of Africa. There will be much language in the resolutions of the conference as there has been in the speeches which will sound spalling to Western ears. I don't mean for stylistic reasons, although there's been much to marvel at there. Because the (indistinct) seem excited and inflamatory with more than one phrase borrowed from the (indistinct) of Marxism but you have to look at these things in their context and the fact is that for a conference of such kind, of men drunk with the idea and the prospect of freedom, the tone has been remarkably moderate. Themasters of the conference and those who have exercised the greatest way of upon it are responsible men committed to work in the present phase by constitutional and political means. Most of them recognize the necessity for ties with the West, they just don't want to be ruled by the West. Manymof them look to the U. S. for both help and inspiration. One gets the strong impression that much of the future orientation of Africa is going to depend upon the policy which we in the

United States call follow toward the newly independent states of Africa. Many of the soberer and more responsible personalities here think rightly or wrongly that American policy is determined in its last analysis by our relations with the colonial powers themselves. Principally, Britain and France. They'll take Americans aside and urge with great earnestness that if Africa is to remain oriented toward the West, we must develop and persue and a new dependent policy toward the newly independent countries as they emerge. They all (indistinct) with gratitude and appreciation the prompt American recognition of Guinea as the kind of thing that they think we ought to do if it's followed up by economic and technical help as well. But behind this moderation, there is a visible and audible sense of desperation as well. Things are moving fast in Africa. They could well move faster than we would like. There is, one suspects, not a great deal of time left. And if the pull of Western influence is not maintained and strengthened there are plenty of people at this conference and throughout Africa who stand ready to offer an alternative influence. Now back to Ed Murrow in New York.

ED TRANS/rc

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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Freedom Fighters!, they call themselves and in Accra say, Welcome Freedom Fighters. Many of these people have never met each other before. So difficult are communications in Africa both for geographical and political reasons. Some of them came to Accra at considerable personal risk. There is a man from South Africa, who is one of the defendants in the treason trial there and must have skipped bail to come. The delegates from Portuguese Angola won't even give his right name and had his speech read for him by the chairman. The Portuguese are very harsh with those who challenge their rule. There are delegates from Kenya here who live outside their country because they are sure they'd be detained if they would go back. There's a man from one of the French West African territories who almost openly climed (indistinct) on. These people have much to talk about. Not only to concert a common policy and profess a common philosophy, but in the simple business of making friendships, exchanging experience, learning about each other's problems and discussing tactics. In fact, the most impor/tant accomplishment of this All-African Conference is that it was held at all. It was able to bring so many together from so far. Anyone who has ever traveled in Africa, knows how hard it is even with all the modern apparatus of travel agencies, airlines and the rest to get from one place to another. For most of these people, it was even more difficult. They got here and they talked. There will be a lot of flamboyant resolutions coming out of this conference which won't mean a great deal more than most of the resolutions which come out of most conferences. The important thing is the conference itself. All these people coming together and in order not to lose this sense of contact that they have established, they are setting up a permanent organization here in Accra to be a central liaison point for all the struggles for independence which are being unfolded throughout Africa. There is also talk of establishing a so-called freedom fund through which the better heeled African countries will contribute to the efforts toward independence of the others. These will be first steps toward what is hoped to improve an

acceleration of what is sometimes called here...the decolonialization of Africa. There will be much language in the resolutions of the conference as there has been in the speeches which will sound apalling to Western ears. I don't mean for stylistic reasons, although there's been much to marvel at there. Because the (indistinct) seem excited and inflamatory with more than one phrase borrowed from the (indistinct) of Marxism but you have to look at these things in their context and the fact is that for a conference of such kind, of men drunk with the idea and the prospect of freedom, the tone has been remarkably moderate. The meeters of the conference and those who have exercised the greatest way upon it are responsible men committed to work in the present phase by constitutional and political means. Most of them recognize the necessity for ties with the West, they just don't want to be ruled by the West. Many of them look to the United States for both help and inspiration. One gets the strong impression that much of the future orientation of Africa is going to depend upon thepolicy which we in the United States will follow toward the newly independent states of Africa. Many of the soberer and more responsible personalities here think rightly or wrongly that American policy is determined in its last analysis by our relations with the colonial powers themselves. Principally, Britain and France. They'll take Americans aside and urge with great earnestness that if Africa is to remain oriented toward the West, we must develop and pursue a new independent policy toward the newly independent countries as they emerge. They all (indistinct) with gratitude and appreciation the prompt American recognition of Guinea as the kind of thing that they think we ought to do if it's followed up by economic and technical help as well. But behind this moderation, there is a visible and audible sense of desperation as well. Things are moving fast in Africa. They could well move faster than we would like. There is, one suspects,. not a great deal of time left. And if the pull of Western influence is not maintained and strengthened there are plenty of people at this conference and throughout Africa who stand

ready to offer an alternative influence. Now back to Ed Murrow in New York.

MURROW: That was my colleague, Charles Collingwood, reporting from Accra, Ghana on the first All-African Peoples Conference.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. But first here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: The tide is moving fast in Africa toward independence. Sometimes we forget our own revolutionary origin. One hundred and ten years ago, in the House of Representatives, Abraham Lincoln said, "Any people anywhere, being inclined and having the power, have the right to rise up and shake off the existing government and form a new one that suits them better."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Mon., Dec. 15, 1958

This is the news:

Secretary of State Dulles conferred in Paris today with French Premier Charles DeGaulle. An American spokesman said the meeting...that lasted an hour and a half...was cordial. He said that DeGaulle and Dulles agreed on the necessity of showing "great firmness" in the Berlin situation...and that they discussed DeGaulle's demand for closer coordination among the United States, Britain and France. According to reliable sources, they also discussed the installation of intermediate range ballistic missile bases on French soil. (DeGaulle has not yet agreed that they shall be installed). And a French source says DeGaulle wanted to know why the United States had abstained in the United Nations vote to consider the

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Algerian question, instead of voting against consideration.

Mr. Dulles did not attend a diplomatic dinner tonight. But he is described as doing well after last week's illness. Tomorrow, he will join the foreign ministers of the other 14 NATO countries in their annual meeting. The secretary-general of NATO, Paul-Henri Spaak, said today that the Berlin question undoubtedly will dominate the talks...which will last for three days.

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The central committee of the Soviet Communist Party met today in Moscow. The Moscow radio says Premier Khrushchev spoke on the development of Soviet agriculture. He is also said to have renewed his attack on

the "anti-party group." This is the group of former Soviet leaders, including Bulganin, Malenkov and Molotov, who have fallen in disgrace.

[Russia has protested to the United States over what it calls the "unprovoked shooting" by American military aircraft of a Soviet fighter plane near Latvia. Neither the United States Air Force, nor the State Department, had knowledge of the incident.]

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of 80-billion dollars. That would be an increase of about 800-million dollars over this year's budget. But it was emphasized by those who attended today's meeting that...so far...no figures are final.

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Here in New York, the strike of deliverymen against the major daily newspapers has gone through its sixth day. FURTHER Negotiations (WILL BE HELD TOMORROW) ~~are in progress~~, but prospects for an early settlement are described as "not bright."

[~~The major New York papers are still not publishing.~~]

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The United Arab Republic today signed a three-year trade agreement with Red China. The pact calls for an annual exchange of goods valued at 84-million dollars.

The annual NATO meeting...that starts tomorrow in Paris...will seek military solidarity. But Western Europe also is endangered by a lack of economic solidarity. I have asked my colleague, Alexander Kendrick, to spell out the economic problem. And since Britain is much involved in this, we go to London for his report.

(Tape runs 5:10
Ends on cue, "Now back to Ed Murrow in N.Y."

That was my colleague, Alexander Kendrick, reporting on the highly technical and important question of West European trade.

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Western Europe is threatened with a trade war, due to a bad relationship between two organizations founded with the best of economic motives. Something Sir Winston Churchill said almost ten years ago on this subject of unity would still seem to hold true. "If we are to achieve our supreme reward," he said, "we must lay aside every impediment and conquor ourselves."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Monday, December 15, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: The Annual NATO meeting that starts tomorrow in Paris will seek military solidarity, but Western Europe also is endangered by lack of economic solidarity. I have asked my colleague, Alexander Kendrick, to spell out the economic problem and since Britain is much involved in this, we go to London for his report.

KENDRICK: London's Financial Times, a journal not given to sensationalism reported this morning that Europe is forced on the brink of a trade war. The reason is the European common market which goes into effect January 1st. With the new year, six European nations, the three (indistinct) countries, France, West Germany and Italy add another step toward economic integration will reduce their tariffs to one another by 10% and will raise their import quotas to one another. Britain and ten other countries are not in the common market, though like the other six they are all members of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation. Both the OEEC and the common market are outgrowths of the quest for European political and economic unity under the auspices of the Council of Europe and the common market itself is the direct descendant of the European Coal and Steel Community made up of the same six nations. This island kingdom which lives by and on trade also happens to be the capital of a worldwide community to which it is bound by what used to be called empire preference and is now called commonwealth preference. Goods from other commonwealth countries like India and New Zealand arrive in this country and goods from Britain are sent to the commonwealth without tariff restrictions. Now, this is not really free trade. The British, in fact, admit that they have a system which discriminates against non-commonwealth countries. But their European trade is only a fraction of their commonwealth trade. They do not want to give up the greater for the smaller and they

say they do not believe the answer to discrimination lies in more discrimination. This is why Britain has taken th e lead among the 11 non-members against the European common market. The British argument is that the common market, while it may further the unity of six nations, in a larger picture is really a move to European disunity by setting up barriers around these six against the other 11. For more than a year, the British have tried to stave off the common market by proposing instead a European free trade area embracing all 17 OEEC nations. In the free trade area, all the countries with lower tariffs and raised quotas as against one another but would have their own separate tariff and quota relations with the rest of the world. Britain has thus been accused of trying to gain the benefits of the common market without any of the responsibilities. This European intra-mural conflict came to a head when the common market countries broke off further negotiations a few weeks ago and decided no free trade area. They agreed however, that some minimum benefits which go into effect January 1st for themselves could be extended to the other eleven nations as an interim measure. The one-day meeting of the OEEC Council in Paris today, which incidentally was headed by Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer, Derek Heckert Amory has been trying to find a compromise and there is the probability of renewed negotiations not for a free trade area but for some other form of multi-lateral association between the 6 and the 11. As a last resort, the British in Paris today offered to open up their home markets to the commonmarkets industrial goods in return for equal privileges. But if no compromise is arrived at, what the British call discrimination against them and the European markets goes into effect January 1st. It lies not so much in the field of tariffs as in that of quotas. The favorite British example is automobiles. France is to allow a much increased quota of German and Italian cars but a smaller increased quota of British cars. Whereupon the British forgetting their argument that the answer to discrimination is not more discrimination, threatened to impose quotas on French wines

perfumes and other goods. For in British eyes, it is France that is the villian of the peace. The cross channel the Entente Cordial seems in abeyance tonight as the British charged the French with fomenting European disunity and trying to protect their high priced industry against normal competition. So far as OEEC is concerned, the British accuse the French of failing to honor their committment to it by not liberalizing their general quota system enough. The British say, France's obligations to 17 nation Europe come before her obligations to six nation Europe. Theywarn of the political and even military deterioration that might result at a time when all Western Europe should be unified against a common threat from outside. More editorials entitled Britain and Europe have been printed here in the past week and from ~~xxxx~~ ~~xxxx~~ months before. They all say the same thing, that Western solidarity in such matters as Berlin is imperiled by lack of Western solidarity ~~xx~~ in such matters as motor cars and (indistinct.) Now back to ~~Mr~~ Murrow in New York.

ED TRANS/BS

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

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Good night and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Tues., Dec. 16, 1958

This is the news:

The NATO foreign ministers today rejected Khrushchev's proposal for ending the four-power occupation of Berlin. They said...in a communique... that no state has the right to withdraw unilaterally from its international engagements. The member states of NATO, they said, cannot approve a solution which jeopardizes the right of the three Western powers to remain in Berlin so long as their responsibilities require and which does not assure freedom of communication between that city and the free world. The communique states that the Soviet Union will be held responsible for "any action which has the effect of hampering this free communication or endangering this freedom." And it points out that the two million

inhabitants of West Berlin...in a free vote...have reaffirmed their support of this position upheld by the Western powers. / The communique says that the Berlin question can only be settled in the framework of an agreement with Russia on Germany "as a whole." / It recalls that the Western powers "have repeatedly declared themselves ready to examine this problem, as well as those of European security and disarmament." And, it says, the Western powers are still ready to discuss all these problems.

The communique was issued at the end of the first day of the three-day NATO Council meeting in Paris. Secretary of State Dulles told a morning session that the West "cannot agree to negotiate under threats." / He also thought Russia would be unwilling to risk war over Berlin. "Therefore," he said, "we can proceed with confidence." / British Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd...while advocating a firm attitude...also called for a constructive approach. "The rightful position of Berlin," he said, "is as capital of a free and united Germany."

The Moscow radio says that the rejection of Khrushchev's proposal on Berlin "shows once more that NATO is an instrument of cold war."

Assistant Secretary of State William Rountree conferred in Baghdad today with Premier Kassem of Iraq. There was no repetition of yesterday's violence...in which Rountree's automobile was splattered with mudballs and eggs. / The car also was struck by at least one rock. / The American diplomat saw Kassem for an hour...and we are told only that the "full-range of American-Iraqi relations must have been discussed."

In Washington, the State Department says that yesterday's demonstration against Rountree was staged by "irresponsible and apparently subversive elements." / The department spokesman, Lincoln White, said it was his personal opinion that the demonstrators were Communist-inspired.

The Baghdad radio said today that the Iraqi government has decided to close its border with Iran. / The broadcast gave no details, except to say that tele-communications with Iran would also be shut off.

Russia warned Turkey tonight not to sign a new military agreement with the United States. / Such an agreement, it said, would increase international tension.

The United Nations Command announced today that Matador guided missiles have been brought into South Korea...and are in the possession of American troops. The Matador is a weapon of atomic capability.

Reports from Peiping confirm that Mao Tse-tung has decided to give up the chairmanship of the Peoples Republic of China. /Mao will remain chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, which...as in Russia...is the position of real power. The duties he is relinquishing are mostly routine. Chen Yi (YEE), the foreign minister of Communist China, is quoted as saying that Mao wants "to conserve himself for more important tasks." /Chen himself... besides being foreign minister...is vice-chairman of the government, and he is regarded as a likely successor to Mao as chairman. /According to the constitution of Communist China, a government chairman is elected by the Peoples Congress once every four years. /Mao was "elected" in September, 1954. And the question of choosing his successor probably will come up when the Congress meets next month. /It is the view of diplomatic observers...both in Washington and London...that Mao is acting voluntarily. They point out that the party governs China and that Mao will still be head of the party. However...on Formosa...the Chinese Nationalists disagree and say that Mao is being down-graded because of internal pressures, including discontent over the new system of communes.

The Air Force today launched a 10-thousand-mile-an-hour Thor missile from the Vandenberg test center in California. Distance and destination of the shot were not disclosed because the Thor is an operational weapon. Its nominal range is 15-hundred miles. This is the first time that a ballistic missile has been launched on the West Coast.

The Supreme Court today agreed to pass on the validity of a North Carolina literacy test for voters. Validity of the state law had been challenged by a Negro woman who had refused to take the test and was then denied permission to register.

Bill Corum...the sports columnist who was also president of Churchill Downs...died tonight at the age of 63. Bill Corum contracted pneumonia during the World Series and had been in failing health ever since. He died in St. Luke's Hospital, here in New York.

The New York newspaper strike has taken a new turn. The deliverymen... who walked out in support of their demand for higher pay...have now decided to vote again on the same wage offer they rejected a week ago. The new vote will not be taken, however, until Thursday. In the original offer, the publishers agreed to a seven-dollar a week increase, spread out

over a period of two years. The publishers also agreed to reduce the weight of newspaper bundles from 53 pounds to 50 pounds.

Edward R. Murrow: December 16, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

It is no secret that the landing of American troops in Lebanon and British troops in Jordan was meant principally as a warning to Nasser to keep hands off Iraq. The uprising that had cost King Feisal and Prime Minister Nuri their lives was assumed to have been plotted by Nasser. So he was being ordered to leave Jordan alone and not to incorporate Iraq in the United Arab Republic. But we and the British could not have been more wrong. The Bagdad uprising was not Nasser's doing. The regime of General Kassim not only has cleansed itself of all its pro-Nasser elements, it is getting rid too of ~~XXX~~ some of the Nationalists who helped make the revolution. And their places are going to Communists. Presumably Kassim is not completely under Moscow domination. But he already has accepted arms from the Kremlin, increased trade from the Satellite countries and received aid from the Soviet Treasury. He has put pro-Communists in charge of the police and in other key posts. And Moscow is in command of the Bagdad street mobs, which is a big political factor in an Arab state. The mobs have been obediently demonstrating for Kassim and against his foes. So that he owes much of his domestic security to the Kremlin.

When our troops landed in Lebanon we received a stern warning from

Moscow not to cross into Iraq. That should have tipped us off to the fact that Moscow already had its eyes on Kassim. We were delighted to discover that Kassim was not Nasser's man, and hoped he was going to turn out a strong and independent Nationalist. So we recognized him with all possible speed. It may be said, as an afterthought, that if we hadn't, his submission to Moscow would have been even surer. But our doing so did not deter him from sending a mission to Moscow to accept Soviet arms. We and the British had been supplying Iraq's army as a member of the Bagdad Pact. We offered arms to Kassim. We even had Air Force crews near Bagdad, waiting to train Iraqi pilots to fly our planes. Some of these men are still there, still waiting. In the meantime planes have arrived, but they came from Russia, and the training of pilots is being done by Soviet instructors flown in from Egypt.

If there were only two choices for Kassim, to throw in his lot with Nasser or to throw it in with the Kremlin, the Kremlin already would have won, for the break with Nasser is complete. But there is a third choice. Kassim might decide to become an independent Nationalist, independent not only of Nasser, but of all foreign controls - our own, British and Russian. We see no likelihood of Kassim remaining a working member of the Bagdad

Pact. But he might dedicate himself to the improvement of his country. For Iraq is intrinsically the strongest of all Arab states. It is economically stronger than Egypt because of its oil. It has a better army. Socially it is on the way to modernization, thanks to the investment of oil revenues under Feisal and Nuri. The rich were benefitting more from this program than the poor, which is one reason the overthrow of Feisal was popular. Now Kassim could broaden the base of the social reforms and consolidate his position.

Presumably Assistant Secretary of the State Rountree went to Bagdad to argue for this third choice of independence and to offer American co-operation so long as the Communists are kept out of power. He had a bad reception from the Bagdad mob. But in a sense that was an admission that the Russians haven't won everything yet, for if they had, the Communists would not find it necessary to whip up sentiment against an American visitor.

But if that is what Mr. Rountree has been saying, American diplomacy admittedly has its back to the wall. All we now can hope for is that Kassim will be incorruptible and strong and will keep the Communists from running him and his country. He was strong in his resistance to Nasserism. But he had to enlist Communist help to drive out Nasser's men. Now many

Communists are in power and there is no one but Kassim to drive them out, assuming that he wants to.

If he does not want to, or is unable to do so, the Soviet Union will at long last have its foothold in the Middle East and may well expect to draw one Arab state after another into its orbit. How Kassim will decide, or can decide, is admittedly touch and go. At best, this means that the Soviet Union is close to a victory, a victory which, if won, would be its greatest since the war.

Back in a moment.—

George Bryan.

Word for Today

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

The NATO foreign ministers today rejected Khrushchev's proposal for ending the four-power occupation of Berlin. They said,..in a communique... that no state has the right to withdraw unilaterally from its international engagements. The member states of NATO, they said, cannot approve a solution which jeopardizes the right of the three Western powers to remain in Berlin so long as their responsibilities require and which does not assure freedom of communication between that city and the free world. The communique states that the Soviet Union will be held responsible for "any action which has the effect of hampering this free communication or endangering this freedom." And it points out that the two million inhabitants of West Berlin...in a free vote...have reaffirmed their support of this position upheld by the Western powers. The communique says that the Berlin question can only be settled in the framework of an agreement with Russia on Germany "as a whole." It recalls that the Western powers "have repeatedly declared themselves ready to examine this problem, as well as those of European security and disarmament." And, it says, the Western powers are still ready to discuss all these problems.

The communique was issued at the end of the first day of the three-day NATO Council meeting in Paris. Secretary of State Dulles told a morning session that the West "cannot agree to negotiate under threats." He also thought Russia would be unwilling to risk war over Berlin. "Therefore," he said, "we can proceed with confidence." British Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd...while advocating a firm attitude...also called for a constructive approach. "The rightful position of Berlin," he said, "is as capital of a free and united Germany."

The Moscow radio says that the rejection of Khrushchev's proposal on Berlin "shows once more that NATO is an instrument of cold war."

Assistant Secretary of State William Rountree conferred in Baghdad today with Premier Kassem of Iraq. There was no repetition of yesterday's violence...in which Rountree's automobile was splattered with mudballs and eggs. The car also was struck by at least one rock. The American diplomat saw Kassem for an hour...and we are told only that the "full-range of American-Iraqi relations must have been discussed."

In Washington, the State Department says that yesterday's demonstration against Rountree was staged by "irresponsible and apparently subversive elements." The department spokesman, Lincoln White, said it was his personal opinion that the demonstrators were Communist-inspired.

The Baghdad radio said today that the Iraqi government has decided to close its border with Iran. The broadcast gave no details, except to say that tele-communications with Iran would also be shut off.

Russia warned Turkey tonight not to sign a new military agreement with the United States. Such an agreement, it said, would increase international tension.

The United Nations Command announced today that Matador guided missiles have been brought into South Korea...and are in the possession of American troops. The Matador is a weapon of atomic capability.

Reports from Peiping confirm that Mao-Tse-tung has decided to give up the chairmanship of the Peoples Republic of China. Mao will remain chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, which...as in Russia...is the position of real power. The duties he is relinquishing are mostly routine. Chen Yi, the foreign minister of Communist China, is quoted as saying that Mao wants "to conserve himself for more important tasks." Chen himself...besides being foreign minister is vice-chairman of the government, and he is regarded as a likely successor to Mao as chairman. According to the constitution of Communist China, a government chairman is elected by the Peoples Congress once every four years. Mao was

"elected" in September, 1954. And the question of choosing his successor probably will come up when the Congress meets next month. It is the view of diplomatic obeervers...both in Washington and London,...that Mao is acting voluntarily. They point out that the party governs China and that Mao will still be head of the party. However...on Formosa...the Chinese Nationalists disagree and say that Mao is being down-graded because of internal pressures, including discontent over the new system of communes.

The Air Force today launched a 10-thousand-mile-an-hour Thor missile from the Vandenberg test center in California. Distance and destination of the shot were not disclosed because the Thor is an operational weapon. Its nominal range is 15-hundred miles. This is the first time that a ballistic missile has been launched on the West Coast.

The Supreme Court today agreed to pass on the validity of a North Carolina literacy test for voters. Validity of the state law had been challenged by a Negro woman who had refused to take the test and was then denied permission to register.

Bill Corum...the sports columnist who was also president of Churchill Downs...died tonight at the age of 63. Bill Corum contracted pneumonia during the World Series and had been in failing health ever since. He died in St. Luke's Hospital here in New York.

The New York newspaper strike has taken a new turn. The delivermen who walked out in support of their demand for high pay...have now decided to vote again on the same wage offer they rejected a week ago. The new vote willnot be taken, however, until Thursday. In the original offer, the publishers agreed to a seven-dollar a week increase, spread out over a period of two years. The publishers also agreed to reduce the weight of newspaper bundles from 53 to 50 pounds.

It is no secret that the landing of American troops in Lebanon and British troops in Jordan was meant principally as a warning to Nasser to keep hands off Iraq. The uprising that has cost King Feisal and Prime Minister Nuri their lives was assumed to have been plotted by Nasser. So he was being ordered to leave Jordan alone and not to incorporate Iraq in the United Arab Republic. But we and the British could not have been more wrong. The Baghdad uprising was not Nasser's doing. The regime of General Kassim not only has cleansed itself of all its pro-Nasser elements, it is getting rid too of some of the Nationalists who helped make the revolution. And their places are going to Communists. Presumably Kassim is not completely under Moscow domination. But he already has accpeted arms from the Kremlin, increased trade from the satellite countries and received aid from the Soviet treasury. He has put pro-Communists in charge of the police and in other key posts. And Moscow is in command of the Baghdad street mobs, which is a big political factor in an Arab state. The mobs have been obediently demonstrating for Kassim and against his foes. So that he owes much of his domestic security to the Kremlin.

When our troops landed in Lebanon we received a stern warning from Moscow not to cross into Iraq. That should have tipped us off to the fact that Moscow already had its eyes on Kassim. We were delighted to discover that Kassim was not Nasser's man, and hoped he was going to turn out a strong and independent Nationalist. So we recognized him with all possible speed. It may be said, as an afterthought, that if we hadn't, his submission to Moscow would have been even surer. But our doing so did not deter him from sending a mission to Moscow to accept Soviet arms. We and the British had been supplying Iraq's army as a member of the Baghdad Pact. We offered arms to Kassim. We even had Air Force crews near Baghdad, waiting to train Iraqi pilots to fly our planes. Some of the men are still there, still waiting. In the meantime planes have arrived, but they came from Russia, and the training of pilots is being done by Soviet instructors flown in from Egypt.

If there were only two choices for Kassim, to throw in his lot with Nasser or to throw it in with the Kremlin, the Kremlin already would have won, for the break with Nasser is complete. But there is a third choice. Kassim might decide to become an independent Nationalist, independent not only of Nasser, but of all foreign controls - our own, British and Russian. We see no likelihood of Kassim remaining a working member of the Baghdad Pact. But he might dedicate himself to the improvement of his country. For Iraq is intrinsically the strongest of all Arab states. It is economically stronger than Egypt because of its oil. It has a better army. Socially it is on the way to modernization, thanks to the investment of ail revenues under Feisal and Nuri. The rich were benefitting more from this program than the poor, which is one reason the overthrow of Feisal was popular. Now Kassim could broaden the base of the social reforms and consolidate his position.

Presumably Assistant Secretary of the State Rountree went to Baghdad to argue for this third choice of independence and to offer American co-operation so long as the Communists are kept out of power. He had a bad reception from the Baghdad mob. But in a sense that was an admission that the Russians havent won everything yet, for if they had, the Communists would not find it necessary to whip up sentiment against an American visitor.

But if that is what Mr. Rountree has been saying, American diplomacy admittedly has its back to the wall. All we now can hope for is that Kassim will be incorruptible and strong and will keep the Communists from running him and his country. He was strong in his resistance to Nasserism. But he had to enlist Communist help to drive out Nasser's men. Not many Communists are in power and there is no one but Kassim to drive them out, assuming that he wants to.

If he does not want to, or is unable to do so, the Soviet Union will at long last have its foothold in the Middle East and may well expect to draw one Arab state after another into its orbit. How Kassim will decide, or can

decide, is admittedly touch and go. At best, this means that the Soviet Union is close to a victory, a victory which, if won, would be its greatest since the war.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now, here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

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Edward R. Murrow Wed., Dec. 17, 1958

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appropriate force to the assistance of any NATO country subjected to armed attack."

The NATO ministers also discussed a secret report on the military strength of Russia and the satellite states. And Secretary of State Dulles submitted a report on the Far East...warning that any United States withdrawal from the Western Pacific meant that the entire area would fall under Communist control. "This," he said, "would give great reward to the Communists in the form of the utilization of the industrial power of Japan."

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President Eisenhower does not intend to take sides in the party fight between conservatives and liberals for Republican leadership in the Senate. Senator Bridges, chairman of the Senate Republican Policy Committee, said today that this was his impression after talking with the President. Mr. Eisenhower, he said, does hope that the Republican Party will be united as it starts the new year. A liberal Republican group---led by Senator Aiken of Vermont---is fighting the election of Senator Dirksen of Illinois as MINORITY leader. Bridges says he already has suggested a compromise under which the liberals would get the post of Republican whip, or assistant minority leader. He promised they would also have "adequate" representation on the various legislative committees. He suggested that it would be wise for the liberals to accept this compromise...because, he said, "we have the votes."

A special committee recommended today that the House refuse to seat Dr. Dale Alford, the Little Rock segregationist who defeated Representative Brooks Hays in November. The House committee vote against seating Alford...pending a thorough investigation...was 3 to 2. Alford won the election as a write-in candidate against Hays, who advocated moderation on the school integration issue. John Wells, publisher of a weekly newspaper in Little Rock, has charged that the number of voters casting ballots exceeded the number of persons registered to vote.

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the gain in income, so that consumer buying power this year has not increased.

Here in New York, directors of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company today recommended a three-for-one split in stock. The recommendation will not be voted on by the stockholders until April, but A. T. and T. stock immediately went up 21 points, to 223 dollars a share.

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Edward R. Murrow: December 17, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

When the largest nation in the world is in the agony of a basic social upheaval, and its dictator ~~relinquishes~~ gives up one of his two top posts, the first inference is that he is in personal trouble, and fresh blood is being sought for the leadership. Mao Tse-Tung, in giving up the administrative chairmanship of the Chinese People's Republic, is turning over the task of carrying through the communization program to someone else. / If all were going well with that program, one could doubt that Mao would give up this portion of his duties. For the talk of down-grading the dictator, even if it is not true, can do great damage to a totalitarian regime. It upsets the people, affects relations with allies, and gives heart to foreign and home opponents. / So it is probably more than coincidence that Mao is giving up administrative control of his country just as the communization program faces its hardest going.

However, there are plausible reasons to believe that Mao's decision was not the result of personal troubles. He is aging - he is sixty-five - and not in good health. / His job, as boss of the Communist Party, which he keeps, is enough for one man to do. In giving up his administrative post he is shedding duties, but not much power. The power in a Communist

dictatorship lies far more with the Party than with the Government.

Nor is the change unscheduled. Mao was government Chairman for a four-year term which expires this month. He has simply decided not to accept another term. So he is not being pushed or shouldered out. One will get a clearer view of what has happened when his successor is named. If he turns out to be a fresh face and not a tested Mao follower, that will point to Mao having been in personal trouble. But if the new man is a loyal Mao adherent, his choice might be quite significant. Mao might be building him up as his eventual successor, and to say this rules out General Chu Teh, now mentioned as possibly the next Government Chairman. Chu Teh is seventy-two, and would only be a transition chairman.

Mao may have decided to cut down his administrative work to have more time for his chosen role as the senior Communist theorist in the world. For he considers himself the foremost in that line since Lenin. In that role his influence may rise rather than decline. And this is something that can affect non-Communists as much as Communists. For what the two dictators - Mao and Khrushchev - do touches all lives involved in the power conflict and the war of ideas.

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as well as Khrushchev's. For it was Mao who put a sudden end to the soft policy in his own country too, reversing his celebrated admonition "to let a hundred flowers bloom". He reversed also his encouragement to Poland and Yugoslavia to find their own kinds of socialism. After the Hungarian revolt he turned almost savagely on Polish and Hungarian Communists seeking a little independence from ironclad Moscow control. And he is credited with having insisted on Khrushchev becoming tough with Tito as well as the West.

What produced this violent change in Mao's thinking we do not know. But it came after he was convinced he could expect no conciliation from Washington. It followed a report to him from Prime Minister Nehru of his talks with President Eisenhower, which indicated no change from America's policy of non-recognition.

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Edward R. Murrow Thurs., Dec. 18, 1958

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The NATO ministers today issued a communique saying that they would never yield to Soviet threats against Berlin. The NATO countries, it said, believe that a solution of the German question...linked with European security arrangements and controlled disarmament...is essential. The Western powers will ~~[illegible]~~ seek equitable solutions to these problems. But NATO defense strategy "continues to be based on effective shield forces and on the manifest will to use nuclear retaliatory forces to repel aggression." The communique recognized that procedures for political consultation among NATO members could be improved. And it advocated that "a multi-lateral association" to improve cooperation in the economic field be set up at the earliest possible date.

The communique was issued in Paris...at the end of three days of talks attended by the foreign, finance and defense ministers of the fifteen NATO countries. Secretary of State Dulles said he thought the meeting was "successful and significant." He left Paris by plane tonight for a vacation in Jamaica of about one week.

The State Department today announced that Soviet Deputy Premier Mikoyan is being granted a visa to visit this country next month. Mikoyan is Russia's chief expert on trade. In applying for his visa, the Soviet Foreign Ministry said that Mikoyan wished to come to Washington as the guest of Soviet Ambassador Menshikov. So far, he has not asked to see any high official of the United States government.

The official announcement that Mikoyan is coming to Washington created wide interest at the NATO meeting in Paris. In a few minutes, we will have a first-hand report on the Paris reaction and on the NATO meeting itself.

In Geneva today, the East-West talks on prevention of surprise attack ended in total disagreement. After five weeks of fruitless argument, it was decided to adjourn the conference indefinitely. The United States accused Russia of "sabotaging" the talks...which were supposed to be technical... by injecting political issues. Russia accused the United States

of trying to learn its military secrets. The other Geneva conference, trying to draft a treaty for the prohibition of nuclear weapons tests, is still meeting...and is still making progress.

~~The Moscow radio says that~~ Former Premier Bulganin was a speaker at today's session of the Communist Party Central Committee. Moscow says that he "confessed his crimes." Only two days ago, Premier Khrushchev denounced Bulganin before the committee, as a member of the "anti-party group".

Today, Bulganin agreed with that criticism. He said, "When in 1957, the anti-party activities of Malenkov, Kaganovich, Molotov and Shepilov developed, I joined them." These people, he said, "persistently opposed" the course proclaimed by the 20th Party Congress.

The leaders of Communist China have decided to slow down their program of communization. The decision was revealed today by Peiping Radio...which broadcast the text of a 10-thousand-word resolution passed last week by the Chinese party central committee. This is the same committee which approved the decision of Mao Tse-tung not to seek another four-year term as chairman of the government. Mao remains chairman of the Communist Party in China, which is the position of real power. The resolution says that the extension of communes in large urban areas should be postponed, except for what it calls "necessary preparatory measures." "Peoples communes should be established on a large scale in cities," it says, "only after rich experience has been gained, and skeptics and doubters convinced." The

resolution goes on to demand improvement in the 26-thousand communes already established in rural areas. Communal mess halls and nurseries, it says, must be well run. And fears that all private property...such as clothing, furniture and bank deposits...will be surrendered to the commune, must be dispelled. The resolution warned that the transition to absolute communism---ownership by the whole people---will take many years. "Over eager" comrades, it said, must not get "dizzy with success."

An Atlas intercontinental ballistic missile was fired tonight at Cape Canaveral, Florida. Operations concerning the shoot were cloaked in more than usual secrecy. The Air Force says the launching was one of a continuing series of advanced research and development tests."

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The Civil Aeronautics Board today reaffirmed its rule that the new jet airliners must be manned by two pilots and a flight engineer. There was no immediate indication of how this will affect the strike of flight engineers against Eastern Airlines, a walkout now in its 25th day. One reason the flight engineers walked out is that Eastern wanted all three crewmen to be qualified pilots, as recommended by a presidential emergency board.

Here in New York, there was no break today in the strike of deliverymen against the major daily newspapers.

Now, for that report on the annual NATO meeting...we switch to Paris and my colleague, David Schoenbrun.

(Tape runs 5:40
Ends in cue: "Now back to Edw R. Murrow in N.Y."

Deputy Premier Mikoyan-

That was Daniel Schorr and David Schoenbrun reporting from Paris.

Back in a moment.-

George Bryan

Word for Today

Another NATO meeting has ended and defense programs formalized. Justice William O. Douglas of the Supreme Court once said, "We can keep our freedom through the increasing crisis of history only if we are self-reliant enough to be free---dollars, guns, and all the wondrous products of science will not be enough. 'This night thy soul shall be required of thee'."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Thursday, December 18, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: Now for that report on the annual NATO meeting we switch to Paris and my colleague David Schoenbrun.

SCHOENBRUN: The Russians have done it again as they do at almost every NATO meeting with an extraordinary sense of timing and a knowledge of how the Western press functions. They waited carefully for the ministers of the 15 Atlantic nations to gather together here in Paris for their annual review to unite themselves against the Soviet threat which is the main (indistinct) of NATO and then just as the (indistinct) the public were ready for the happy ending to the successful NATO meeting, the Russians stole the story from NATO when leading presidium personality, Deputy Premier A. I. Mikoyan applied for a visa to America. Mikoyan was in Washington, the first top Soviet leader to come to America since Molotov attended the U. N. Conference in San Francisco in 1945. This news bomb exploded today over the Palais de Chaillot and it's dust just about obscured the NATO final communique. Almost every reporter here is writing the Mikoyan story, describing the man and his position in Russia. Speculating about the reason for his visit to Washington, wondering whether it's time into the Soviet ultimatum about Berlin. We will hear about the man and the official in just a moment from my colleague Daniel Schorr, former CBS News Moscow correspondent, who's been here in Paris covering the NATO meeting. Before Dan Schorr gives us his report, perhaps you might bear with me for just a few moments to hear what happened at NATO for there has been a NATO meeting and an interesting one in many respects.

The most interesting aspect of this meeting was the reaction of the Atlantic allies to the Soviet ultimatum in Berlin. Exactly ten years ago tonight, Berlin was living desperately under a Soviet blockade. The life of that city hung on the slender thread of the airlift.

There was something dangerously near panic in Europe. Tonight, ten years later, the Soviets are again threatening Berlin but there are no signs of panic in Paris. The Western nations seem more solemnly united than ever against Russian aggression. As NATO enters its tenth year of life, it seems fair to give this organization due credit for a remarkable job in the past decade in building European defenses and courage. It also seems logical however, to challenge NATO to revise its policies for the future to meet the very different conditions of today with the Soviet threat extending to the middle East and greatly stronger than ever. It is also necessary to note that the allies do not seem much more united today than they were ten years ago in areas other than resistance to Russia. In some ways they're less united, quarrelling more among themselves. The British are fighting with Iceland over fishing rights. Greece and Turkey over Cyprus. The French over free trade in Europe. Some progress was made at this conference in solving or easing these disputes but they remain dangerously (indistinct) whose strains might be even greater if the Russians didn't keep forcing NATO to work together. If Russia were ever to become peaceful and reasonable, NATO might have a hard time surviving. And that's one reason why reporters here were so excited when news broke that Mikoyan was going to Washington. And now for that Mikoyan story, here is Dan Schorr.

SCHORR: American Ambassador Llewellyn Thompson in Moscow was surprised today to receive from the Soviet Ministry a routine request for a visa for a most unroutine person. Anastasi Mikoyan, Deputy Prime Minister, member of the Communist Party Praesidium, one of the few old Bolsheviks still in power. Consul cabled on the request to Washington with a recommendation that the visa be granted. There was no indication why Mikoyan wanted to come, whom he wanted to see or about what. But, last February, President Eisenhower had written, then Premier Bulganin that we would welcome visits by leading Russians to have them understand

America. And unofficially the State Department made it clear that it did not apply to Khrushchev but it did apply to anyone from Mikoyan down. Mikoyan now in Warsaw expected to come to the United States early next month. His visit is welcomed by the United States Government. He will have an opportunity to see Secretary Dulles, probably Vice-President Nixon, if not President Eisenhower. It is so Mikoyan will want to talk about trade which is his specialty. There's high level speculation that he may also want to talk about Berlin and it is hoped that this is true for this could mean a possible way out of the deepening Berlin deadlock, but in any event Secretary Dulles is understood to feel such informal meetings are more useful than a show in Summit conference and Dulles is looking forward to seeing Mikoyan. The last Western country that Mikoyan visited was West Germany last April and West German officials now in Paris say that Mikoyan then appeared basically to be a glad-hander, a salesman of trade and co-existence but unable to deliver on the same political promises he made to Chancellor Adenauer. To that, this correspondent, who has often seen Mikoyan in Moscow, would add a comment. Mikoyan is valued in the Kremlin for his knowledge of international commerce and western ways. He is not a very hard political policy maker and it would be premature to expect that he can alter Khrushchev's tough terms on Berlin. Now back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

ED TRANS/RC

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

The NATO ministers today issued a communique saying that they would never yield to Soviet threats against Berlin. The NATO countries, it said, believe that a solution of the German question...linked with European security arrangements and controlled disarmament...is essential. The Western powers will seek equitable solutions to these problems. But NATO defense strategy "continues to be based on effective shield forces and on the manifest will to use nuclear retaliatory forces to repel aggression." The communique recognized that procedures for political consultation among NATO members could be improved. And it advocated that "a multi-lateral association" to improve cooperation in the economic field be set up at the earliest possible date.

The State Department today announced that Soviet Deputy Premier Mikoyan is being granted a visa to visit this country next month. Mikoyan is Russia's chief expert on trade. In applying for his visa, the Soviet Foreign Ministry said that Mikoyan wished to come to Washington as the guest of Soviet Ambassador Menshikov. So far, he has not asked to see any high official of the United States government.

The official announcement that Mikoyan is coming to Washington created wide interest at the NATO meeting in Paris. In a few mnnutes, we will have a first-hand report on the Paris reaction and on the NATO meeting itself.

In Geneva today, the East-West talks on prevention of surprise attack ended in total disagreement. After five weeks of fruitless argument, it was decided to adjourn the conference indefinitely. The United States accused Russia of "sabotaging" the talks...which were supposed to be technical...by injecting political issues. Russia accused the United States of trying to learn its military secrets. The other Geneva conference trying to draft a treaty for the

prohibition of nuclear weapons tests is still meeting...and is still making progress.

Former Premier Bulganin was a speaker at today's session of the Communist Party Central Committee. Moscow says that he "confessed his crimes." Only two days ago, Premier Khrushchev denounced Bulganin before the committee as a member of the "anti-party group." Today, Bulganin agreed with that criticism. He said, "When in 1957, the anti-party activities of Malenkov, Kaganovich, Molotov and Shepilov developed, I joined them." These people, he said, "persistently opposed" the course proclaimed by the 20th Party Congress.

The leaders of Communist China have decided to slow down their program of communization. The decision was revealed today by Peiping Radio...which broadcast the text of a 10-thousand-word resolution passed last week by the Chinese party central committee. This is the same committee which approved the decision of Mao-Tse-tung not to seek another four-year term as chairman of the government. Mao remains chairman of the Communist Party in China, which is the position of real power. The resolution says that the extension of communes in large urban areas should be postponed, except for what it calls "necessary preparatory measures." "Peoples communes should be established on a large scale in cities," it says, "only after rich experience has been gained, and skeptics and doubters convinced." The resolution goes on to demand improvement in the 26-thousand communes already established in rural areas. Communal mess halls and nurseries, it says, must be well run. And fears that all private property... such as clothing, furniture and bank deposits...will be surrendered to the commune must be dispelled. The resolution warned that the transition to absolute communism, ownership by the whole people---will take many years. "Over eager "comrades, it said, must not get "dizzy with success."

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request to Washington with a recommendation that the visa be granted. There was no indication why Mikoyan wanted to come, whom he wanted to see or about what. But, last February, President Eisenhower had written, then Premier Bulganin that we would welcome visits by leading Russians to have them understand America. And unofficially the State Department made it clear that it did not apply to Khrushchev but it did apply to anyone from Mikoyan down. Mikoyan now in Warsaw expected to come to the United States early next month. His visit is welcomed by the United States Government. He will have an opportunity to see Secretary Dulles, probably Vice-President Nixon, if not President Eisenhower. It is sure Mikoyan will want to talk about trade which is his specialty. There's high level speculation that he may also want to talk about Berlin and it is hoped that this is true for this could mean a possible way out of the deepening Berlin deadlock, but in any event Secretary Dulles is understood to feel such informal meetings are more useful than a show in Summit conference and Dulles is looking forward to seeing Mikoyan. The last Western country that Mikoyan visited was West Germany last April and West German officials now in Paris say that Mikoyan then appeared basically to be a glad-hander, a salesman of trade and co-existence but unable to deliver on the same political promises he made to Chancellor Adenauer To that, this correspondent, who has often seen Mikoyan in Moscow, would add a comment. Mikoyan is valued in the Kremlin for his knowledge of international commerce and western ways. He is not a very hard political policy maker and it would be premature to expect that he can alter Khrushchev's tough terms on Berlin.

Now, back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

MURROW: That was Daniel Schorr and David Schoenbrun reporting from Paris. This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now, here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: Another NATO meeting has ended and defense programs formalized. Justice William O. Douglas of the Supreme Court once said, "We can keep our freedom through the increasing crisis of history only if we are self-reliant enough to be free---dollars, guns, and all the wondrous products of science will not be enough. 'This night thy soul shall be required of thee.'"

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Fri., Dec. 19, 1958

This is the news:

The Atlas satellite, has just made its fifteenth pass over the United States...carrying a recorded message by President Eisenhower. For a direct report on this experiment in space communication, we switch to George Herman in Washington.

(Herman runs approx 3 mins
Returns on cue, "to ERM in NY."

That was my colleague, George Herman, reporting from Washington on the four and a half ton Atlas missile...placed in orbit by the Air Force last night.

The Atlas achievement is being applauded by newspapers throughout Western Europe. France-Soir...in Paris...carries the headline: "Biggest Satellite in the World Launched by U.S.A." The London Evening Standard in an editorial calls the satellite "a symbol of a new world of boundless opportunity opening for mankind," and goes on to say that Britain should have one, too. Kenneth Gatland...of the British Inter-planetary Society... says the Atlas shows how satellites may be used as relay stations for world-wide radio and television coverage. And West Germany's rocket scientist, Dr. Eugene Saenger, says the Atlas is...in the first instance... the prelude to a manned rocket. He says, "Only then will the real probing of the universe begin."

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The Geneva conference on nuclear weapons tests has recessed until after the Christmas and New Year's holidays. The talks have made some progress...but today all three delegations...American, British and Russian... warned that long and arduous negotiations lie ahead. The talks will resume on January 5.

General Zakharov...commander of Soviet troops in East Germany...said

today that the Red Army will give "a devastating answer" to any violation of the East German frontier. / He made the statement to the East German news agency, in connection with the Berlin crisis. / "Such a war conflict," he said, "would not be restrained to one locality, but would inevitably embrace many peoples and states."

In Moscow, the central committee of the Communist Party today issued a decree...endorsing Khrushchev's agricultural program, and denouncing the "ignominious failures" of the anti-party group. / Khrushchev said in a report last weekend that this group...made up of former leaders like Bulganin, Malenkov and Kaganovich...had obstructed the farm program. And yesterday, appearing before the committee, Bulganin confessed his "crimes." The decree,,,issued today...calls for stepped up production of grain and livestock / Rapid development of agriculture, it says, is Russia's greatest need.

A federal judge in Boston today convicted Bernard Goldfine of criminal contempt. His secretary, Mildren Paperman, was convicted on the same charge. The verdicts climaxed a two-day trial...growing out of the refusal of both defendants to produce records called for by the government in an income tax investigation. Sentences will be pronounced on Monday. The law in this matter prescribes no set penalty.

In Washington today, Goldfine pleaded "not guilty" to charges of contempt of Congress. This other case stems from Goldfine's refusal to answer certain questions put to him last summer by House investigators. Trial on this other charge has been set for March 16.

[The Senate Rackets Committee voted unanimously today to cite Ohio teamster boss William Presser for contempt of Congress. The Justice Department will decide whether to present the charge to a grand jury. Presser declined to answer many questions put to him by the committee on grounds of possible self-incrimination.]

An 18-day strike...that had idled 44-thousand Chrysler workers across the country...was settled today in Detroit. The dispute over work-loads had shut down Dodge Main, a key supplier of Chrysler parts. The settlement

calls for a compromise in the daily relief time, workers are to be allowed.

In Chicago, negotiations are in progress...aimed at averting a pilots' strike against American Airlines at midnight tonight. At issue are working rules, and the demand of the Air Line Pilots Association for higher pay.

The Eastern Airlines strike continues. And so does the newspaper strike, here in New York.

Edward R. Murrow: December 19, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

News of the coming visit of Anastas Mikoyan, Soviet trade boss and Number Two in the Kremlin hierarchy, looked like a smartly planned surprise, sprung at the close of the NATO Conference. It seemed time to divert attention from the united stand by the NATO Ministers on the Berlin issue. Maybe Mikoyan's mission will have a bearing on the Berlin crisis. But it probably has more to do with two other objectives. One is to get an invitation to Washington for Khrushchev himself. The other is to make as big a deal as possible to buy American industrial products on credit. That seems to be the main aim.

One of the most striking letters Khrushchev wrote to President Eisenhower earlier this year was the one of June 3 asking for large quantities of consumer goods and the machinery to produce consumers goods, to be financed by long-term credits. Khrushchev spoke of building up Soviet-American trade to a volume of several billion dollars a year. In 1957, the volume was twenty million, of which three-and-a-half million was exports to this country from Russia.

The President waited nearly six weeks to answer this letter and then sent a discouraging reply. He was all for the benefits of more trade, but he reminded Khrushchev that this is a land of private enterprise, and

advised him to approach businessmen rather than the Government. Long-term credits, he said, would raise complex legal and political questions.

In an earlier letter the President had criticized the Russians for developing their huge armament program at the expense of Russian consumers and their standard of living. The letter asking for consumer goods followed in due course. The President may not have realized the connection, but the Russians did. Mikoyan went up and down the Soviet Union quoting the two Eisenhower letters. The Americans, he said, find fault with us for not supplying consumer goods to our people, and when we ask them for such goods, and the machinery to turn them out, they refuse to help us. That shows, he said, that the Americans don't mean it. They don't care for the Russian people.

Khrushchev's argument for long-term credits was that Soviet purchases would start out being so much larger than American purchases of Soviet raw materials that the balance of trade would be seriously upset. Hence credits would be essential. He proposed buying nothing on the present embargo list. What he wanted was machinery for making synthetic fibers and plastics, machinery for rolling non-ferrous metals and for making pipe and gas lines, medical equipment and unspecified finished products. Since Mikoyan must

have told Khrushchev what to ask for, he can be expected to follow up precisely the same program when he comes here.

He will not be in a bad bargaining position for a suppliant. He will be holding out the lure of a large volume of steady business. And if he gets nothing, he can go on telling the Russian people that we don't care anything about their welfare. [The success of the mission probably will depend - so far as trade is concerned - on finding some way to balance unequal trade by credits supplied privately or semi-privately. But it also will depend on assurances being given that Soviet trade is not to become a weapon against us in the cold war. Neither seems very likely - vast credits to finance Soviet purchases, or a Soviet renunciation of unfair practices in a trade war. [But Mikoyan has little to lose. If he gets anything at all, it is a plus for the Soviet Union. If he gets nothing, the Russians will not lose face. This is another initiative, and in foreign affairs the initiative usually pays.]

Back in a moment. —

George Bryan. —

Word for Today

By wondrous contrivance, the voice of Man has now been heard from outer space. Isaac Newton...250 years ago...felt humble in the presence of the Universe. He said, "I feel like a child who, playing by the seashore, has found a few bright colored shells...while the whole vast ocean of truth stretches out almost untouched and unruffled before my eager fingers."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Friday, December 19, 1958
7:45-8:00 PM, EST

MURROW: For a direct report on this experiment in space communication, we switch to George Herman in Washington.

HERMAN: The first part of the communications experiment in our new Atlas satellite has been carried out successfully. A Christmas message recorded by Pres. Eisenhower on Tuesday, has been successfully received and recorded. Although not of the best listening quality, much of his message can be made out. He said, "This is the President of the United States speaking. Through the marvels of scientific advance, my voice is coming to you from a satellite circling in outer space. My message is a simple one. Through this unique means I convey to you and to all mankind America's wish for peace on earth and good will toward men everywhere." Those are the words, here is how they sounded coming back from space: (SOUND)

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HERMAN: With this pre-recorded message safely received, the scientists will go on tomorrow to the second part of the experiment and that is, an attempt to send a second signal which is another recording of the same Presidential message to have it recorded by equipment inside the Atlas satellite and then sent back to earth. At the White House, the message from outer space was received over special lines today and the President came into the Press Office to listen to his ownvoice returning from outer space. CBS News White House correspondent Bob Pierpoint reports that the President listened with a bemused air and commented that despite

the buzzing and fading, the gist of his message gotthrough all right. Two other tests of the Atlas equipment are already considered imminently successful. One was a test of the missile itself under conditions of maximum stress. It must be remembered that the shell of the huge Atlas is such thin steel that it can be moved by truck only when filled with air under pressure to support the skin. In this experiment, Atlas was made to curve its flight path while inside the buffeting atmosphere. And, this maximum stress flight path is one reason why the orbit was not higher and better and why less weight was carried than could be. The guidance experiment also is considered a major success. As a power demonstration of course the experiment itself is still incomplete since this Atlas carried only 150 pounds of instruments as opposed for example to the more than 2000 pounds of instruments in Russia's Sputnik #3. But, (indistinct) tell officials tell CBS News that using the Atlas as a first stage booster we could now put a five ton satellite into an orbit.

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In an earlier letter the President had criticized the Russians for developing their huge armament program at the expense of Russian consumers and their standard of living. The letter asking for consumer goods followed in due course. The President may not have realized the connection, but the Russiand did. Mikoyan went up and down the Soviet Union quoting the two Eisenhower letters. The Americans, he said, find fault with us for not supplying consumer goods to our people, and

when we ask them for such goods, and the machinery to turn them out, they refuse to help us. That shows, he said, that the Americans don't mean it. They don't care for the Russian people.

Khrushchev's argument for long-term credits was that Soviet purchases would start out being so much larger than American purchases of Soviet raw materials that the balance of trade would be seriously upset. Hence credits would be essential. He proposed buying nothing on the present embargo list. What he wanted was machinery for making synthetic fibers and plastics, machinery for rolling non-ferrous metals and for making pipe and gas lines, medical equipment and unspecified finished products. Since Mikoyan must have told Khrushchev what to ask for, he can be expected to follow up precisely the same program when he comes here.

He will not be in a bad bargaining position for a suppliant. He will be holding out the lure of a large volume of steady business. And if he gets nothing, he can go on telling the Russian people that we don't care anything about their welfare. The success of the mission probably will depend - so far as trade is concerned - on finding some way to balance unequal trade by credits supplied privately or semi-privately. But it also will depend on assurances being given that Soviet trade is not to become a weapon against us in the cold war. Neither seems very likely - vast credits to finance Soviet purchases, or a Soviet renunciation of unfair practices in a trade war. But Mikoyan has little to lose. If he gets anything at all, it is a plus for the Soviet Union. If he get nothing, the Russians will not lose face. This is another initiative, and in foreign affiars ihe initiative usually pays.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. But first here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: By wondrous contrivance, the voice of Man has now been heard from outer

space. Isaac Newton...250 years ago...felt humble in the presence of the Universe. He said, "I feel like a child who, playing by the seashore, has found a few bright colored shells...whilethe whole vast ocean of truth stretches out almost untouched and unruffled before my eager fingers."

Goodnight and good luck!

Lesueur for Murrow Mon., Dec. 22, 1958

Good evening, everyone... Here's what happened today:

President Eisenhower issued an UNUSUAL statement...revealing in bold outline the budget he will submit for the next fiscal year. Normally, budget figures are kept secret until the President sends a message to Congress around the middle of January. Many details are STILL secret, but this afternoon...in a special announcement...Mr. Eisenhower said: "The budget for fiscal 1960 has now been decided. It will be a BALANCED budget in the general area of 77-billion dollars." This is about 2-billion, 200-million dollars LESS than is expected to be spent during The CURRENT fiscal year, ending June 30th. Nevertheless, in Mr. Eisenhower's phrase, the new budget "will provide higher expenditures than ever before in time of peace for national defense." Some domestic

programs having nothing to do with defense also will continue at a record high level. The President explains the OVER-ALL lower budget figure by noting that "temporary programs" in agriculture, unemployment insurance and housing are being discontinued. The White House news secretary, JAMES Hagerty, added a political note, recalling President Eisenhower's attack on Democratic "spenders" during the November campaign. Said Hagerty: "The President and the Administration hope that the Congress of the United States will ALSO do its best to keep the budget in balance."

Russia announced its new budget today...calling for expenditure of more than 700-billion rubles in 1959. Translated into dollars...at the official rate of exchange...the Soviet budget would run just under 177-billion dollars. But this is a most inaccurate measure since the exchange rate is entirely artificial. In fact, the budget announced by the Kremlin is misleading in all respects. It calls...again...for less expenditures for defense. But many military items are concealed in hidden categories. For example, the biggest money hike of all is for the expansion of industrial production. And...obviously...much of this expansion will be devoted to improving the Soviet military machine. A Washington official, who deals with fiscal problems, made this wry comment:

"If you had a good-sized staff," he said, "you MIGHT work out a fair comparison between the Russian budget and our budget in a few years...IF you had full access to all intelligence reports."

That four and a half ton Atlas satellite...launched last Thursday night... is still going strong, orbiting around the Earth. And today it was the subject of a new experiment...following up the Christmas message by President Eisenhower that was broadcast from it on Friday. This afternoon, while the Atlas was making its 54th pass over the United States, an engineer "spoke" to it by radio from the Signal Corps Communications Center at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey. The satellite dutifully recorded the engineer's instructions...~~dum~~, even, to his introduction: "Ladies and gentlemen, may I present the voice of the United States." Later, the the Atlas was commanded by Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to re-broadcast the President's message WITH the new introduction. And the re-broadcast was heard on a good signal in California, Georgia, Arizona and Texas. ~~In the face of this success, a word of warning today from Senate Democratic Leader~~ Lyndon Johnson. ~~We must not, he said, let the Atlas become the basis for~~ "an exaggerated opinion of our capabilities." We must not "diminish" our efforts ~~in the exploration of outer space, said Senator Johnson.~~

The Walkouts continued today against Eastern and American Airlines... placing a heavy load of holiday travel on the other air carriers. There were no negotiations between the Air Line Pilots Association and representatives of American Airlines...altho federal mediators spent a lot of time on the phone, trying to lay the basis for new talks. Eastern's flight engineers and mechanics have been on strike since before Thanksgiving.

Here in New York today, representatives of the newspapers and the deliverymen's union DID resume negotiations...but no settlement so far.

Boston industrialist Bernard Goldfine was sentenced to three months in federal prison for contempt of court because of his refusal to produce certain tax records demanded by the Government. His secretary, Miss Mildred Paperman, sentenced to serve 10 days for the same offense. Sentences to be served, starting January seventh, but both defendants released in the meantime on personal recognizance bonds of one thousand dollars. Goldfine told the court before sentence was passed that he was "very sorry" and had meant no disrespect. Miss Paperman made a similar statement. But Federal Judge Charles Wyzanski Junior said they were both "intimate" with tribunal proceedings and were "well aware of the penalties for flouting the authority of his court." On hearing sentence, Goldfine...surrounded by his battery of six defense attorneys...looked dismayed. His confidential secretary wept. Judge Wyzanski said he had not ordered immediate imprisonment, because he had "no wish" for the defendants to spend this holiday season behind bars. Also, he said the delay would give them "adequate opportunity" to prepare an appeal. There is almost no doubt an appeal WILL be filed. Goldfine, of course, must still go on trial in Washington on charges of contempt of Congress...growing out of those House committee hearings last summer. The date for THAT trial---March 16th.

The United States today signed an agreement...granting Yugoslavia nearly 95-million dollars in economic aid. The aid is spread-out over the next fiscal year...and includes 900-thousand tons of wheat and 27-thousand tons of cotton---all in the form of farm surpluses.

Yugoslavia will pay for the grain in dinars, its local currency. And this money will be placed in a special fund. From this fund, money will in turn be made available to Yugoslavia in the form of a 30-year loan for the development of its industry and agriculture.

In Cairo today, Russia signed also an agreement...under which it will build five new airfields for Nasser's United Arab Republic. Russia also agreed to help with the construction of several factories "in the Egyptian region." ~~According to Cairo radio, these projects "are in accordance with the agreement of cooperation concluded between the U.S.S.R. and the U.A.R. in January, 1958."~~

A group of West German industrialists today also offered to help Nasser build the Aswan High Dam. The West German Foreign Office said the OFFER amounted to about 48-million dollars. (Russia recently offered a hundred million dollars to help DAM THE NILE.

Disarmament policy has long been a step-child of the administration .. Not because its unrelated to foreign policy and weapons-making, [redacted] OBVIOUSLY IT WOULD [redacted] closely affect them [redacted] perhaps because ITS of the very fruitlessness of our efforts to reach any adequately-safeguarded agreement with the soviet union.. In the past, [redacted] p[redacted]n, Disarmament policy was made by a small White House staff, [redacted] in consultation with the State Department. Recently it has come under the state department itself..

While the fruits of disarmament or [redacted] arms-limitation may seem as far away as ever, nevertheless for the first time, [redacted] no less than TWO international conferences on that vital [redacted] but elusive subject, were [redacted] running concurrently in Geneva.. And the withdrawal of of our troops from Berlin, WITHIN SIX MONTHS is now demanded by Russia, WITHIN 6 MO

[redacted] The Senate, which has a constitutional role to advise on foreign policy, does most of its ADVISING in the form of [redacted] criticism, after the act.. It learns about most of the important decisions after they are made, when it may be too late to modify them...A few of its leaders, of course, are kept abreast of what's going on, but the importance of congress in forming foreign policy, has been, to say the least, negligible.

Senator Hubert Humphrey proposes to change this.. [redacted] The Minnesota Democrat wants to assert the role of congress, to shape policy

in all three directions..weapons, disarmament and foreign affairs.. as chairman of the disarmament sub-committee of the foreign relations committee, he has scheduled an investigation for the middle of January, that will cover all three fields. He hopes to find out to what extent they're inter-related, something NOBODY [redacted] seems exactly sure about, and he will ask where this inter-relation IS leading us, and OUGHT to lead us. He will not limit his interrogration to administration officials, but will call-in outsiders.. Thus Washington will hear its first serious discussion of such great questions as disengagement in Europe, how to proceed with nuclear weapons control, and whether to continue to make [redacted] NO distinction between large and small weapons in any [redacted] discussion of [redacted] ban on nuclear testing.

Senator Humphrey has listed five areas for the senate inquiry.. His first question IS: what SHOULD ~~our~~ disarmament policy BE [redacted] if the Geneva conference on nuclear testing succeeds, and what [redacted] should IT BE [redacted] if the conference fails.?

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the reunification of Germany.. "Withdrawal of troops" is, of course another way of saying that contraversial word "Dis-enegagement" And he'll be asking how wise it would be to link disengagement, with our attempt to re-unify Germany. This will be going much further than the State Department's exploration, THUS FAR, it has [redacted] turned thumbs-down on "disengagement."

The third question also explores forbidden ground...it asks, how important it is to have communist china a party to any agreement in the field of nuclear weapons control.. And the fourth will ask if it has been wise for the United States to base so much of its defense plans and efforts upon a reliance on nuclear weapons. He will ask whether we should make a distinction in the size of nuclear weapons, in discussing a control plan. AND THIS [redacted] raises the question of the use OF tactical nuclear weapons, upon which so much of our defense now rests.

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

LARRY LESUEUR REPORTING

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GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: The chief U.S. delegate to the Geneva Conference on suspension of nuclear tests says everything is going as well as expected. Ambassador James J. Wadsworth, home for the holidays, says he's neither "optimistic nor pessimistic." In Moscow Anastas Mikoyan was equally non-committal, said the Soviet Deputy Premier, he's really coming to America on a vacation. But he added that "if his trip were a success, it would produce great good for all the world."

This is Larry LeSueur....Goodnight.

Edward R. Murrow Tues., Dec. 23, 1958

This is the news:

President Eisenhower said today that the people of the United States and their government want to make "peace on earth, good will toward men" "a reality for all human kind." He said that although the United States will never retreat in the face of force...or the threat of force..."it will always welcome and accept serious and honest proposals to negotiate international differences." The United States, he said, will remain strong because that is the only way in today's world that the peace can be protected. But it will never use its strength to break the peace.

Mr. Eisenhower spoke at the annual lighting of the national Christmas tree in Washington, which...this year...is a 75-foot Montana spruce.

In his first Christmas broadcast...in Rome...Pope John called for the defense of Christian principles against those whom he described as "the enemies of God." Christian principles, he said, "are the bulwark of true justice, now and always." The Pope also invited the Orthodox churches of Eastern Europe to return to the Church of Rome.

Russia said today that it is ready to discuss European security, if the West will not insist that the German problem be settled first. The statement was issued by the official Soviet news agency Tass in reaction to last week's meeting of NATO ministers in Paris. Tass said the NATO meeting was unproductive in the way of easing international tension. Nevertheless, it said, the members of NATO do not appear on the basis of their communique to link settlement of the European security problem with a previous settlement of the German question. Tass says that if this is true, then talks on the broad question of European security might bear fruit.

Sppeches praising Khrushchev's new education program were heard today by the Supreme Soviet, [redacted] Russia's version of Parliament. Under the program, all Russian students...after eight years of schooling...must work parttime in factories and on farms. The product (according to the

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Russian educators who spoke today) will be a new type of person, "a builder of Communist society." Overwhelming approval of the program is expected to be voted tomorrow or Thursday.

President Nasser of the United Arab Republic today denounced the Communist Party in Syria as "an enemy of Arab nationalism." Some Communists, he said, have even suggested that Syria secede from the U.A.R. Nasser spoke at a mass rally in Port Said...celebrating the second anniversary of the withdrawal of British and French troops. He said, "We shall smite down anybody who is opposed to Arab nationalism. We will fight reaction and opportunism to set up a free, democratic and cooperative community."

In Tunisia today, nine men were sentenced to death on charges of plotting to assassinate President Bourguiba. The accused were said to be followers of Ben Youssef, a bitter opponent of Bourguiba now living in Egypt. Ben Youssef already has been sentenced to death in absentia.

Secretary General Hammarskjold arrived in Egypt today to spend Christmas with United Nations forces in the Gaza Strip. He stopped on the way at Beirut for a conference with President Chehab of Lebanon. After Christmas, Hammarskjold will visit Jordan, Egypt and the Sudan.

The Arab refugee problem is said to be one of the questions being discussed.

Assistant Secretary of State Rountree reported to President Eisenhower today on his two-week fact-finding tour of the Middle East. Rountree was in the White House for half an hour and then slipped out a side door.

Reports from Paris say that Premier DeGaulle has begun making arrangements to come to the United States early next year. President Eisenhower has invited DeGaulle to visit Washington, but the invitation has not been formally accepted. Apparently there will be no formal acceptance until DeGaulle's election as president of the Fifth Republic becomes official next month.

Chiang Kai-shek today announced that he will not seek re-election as president of Nationalist China after his present term expires in 1960. He will then have served two six-year terms. Presumably, Chiang would continue as head of the ruling Kuomintang Party.

The Chinese Communists are keeping up their alternate-day bombardment of the Quemoy complex. The islands today were hit by more than four thousand shells.

Here in New York, American Airline officials have accepted a National Mediation Board proposal for settling the strike called last Friday by the Air Line Pilots Association. The pilots have not announced whether they will accept. The arbitration proposal calls for a pay increase and covers working conditions...such as benefits relating to flying time and time away from home...but details have not been announced.

Federal mediators say that "some progress" has been made toward settling the deliverymen's strike against New York City's major daily newspapers. Another negotiating session has been scheduled for tomorrow.

Sales in New York City department and specialty stores are reported down 7 percent, compared to a year ago, because of the absence of newspaper advertising. In two weeks, New York newspapers are reported to have lost 20-million dollars in advertising revenue.

In Washington, the government reports an increase of two-tenths of one percent in the cost of living in November. The increase after two months in which the consumer price index remained steady is attributed principally to the higher cost of new cars.

Edward R. Murrow: December 23, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

Only a financial wizard can say just what a budget means, or will do, to a country. But budgets are ~~not~~ Not drawn up for wizards, they are compiled to convey a message to the public. Two budgets burst into the news yesterday, President Eisenhower's, and that of the Soviet Minister of Finance. They brought quite different messages. The keynote of the Eisenhower budget was balance. It was a promise to stop inflation. The keynote of the Soviet budget was progress. It was a promise to expand.

The difference is striking, for the United States and the Soviet Union are engaged in the greatest economic rivalry of all time, and the coming year will see that rivalry at its highest pitch so far. The American budget in effect decrees, that our expansion is to be sternly limited, because of the danger of inflation. The Soviet budget welcomes the growth of population, and undertakes to finance still greater growth in production.

Quite apart from what the Soviet budget really does, which only the wizard knows, is the fact that the Soviet public is promised more industrial activity than ever before, more education, more scientific research, and higher wages. That was the message the Kremlin wanted to get to the people. It wanted it understood, that spending on defense would go down next year, and spending on the "good things of life" would go up. The message probably

isn't true. So much military expense in the Soviet Union is hidden under other budget items that it is hardly likely that military outlays can go down, in a time of building the vast weapons of this era. But that is what the Kremlin wanted the public to believe. Mr. Eisenhower said the opposite, military expenditure will go up somewhat, and spending on social objectives will go down.

It is impossible to draw close comparisons between countries from their budgets. For instance, Soviet schools this next year are to cost ninety-four billion rubles. A ruble is probably worth around ten cents, so the cost of Soviet education comes to just under ten billion dollars. This is a huge outlay, much bigger than anything our Federal Government has to spend. But our schools are financed mostly locally or privately, and the total annual cost is nearer sixteen billion dollars.

The Soviet spending on scientific research is to be just under three billion dollars next year. This is far more than our Federal Government spends. But it isn't so much more than the total spent here by the Government, private foundations, schools and corporations.

Our economy still towers above the Soviet economy. This may give us comfort this year, but the disturbing thought is not this year but the years

to come. The Soviet Union can overtake us productively, educationally and scientifically. For the Russians budget for growth. We don't. What the Russians spend on industrial expansion, education, research and the like, is a greater share of their gross national product than ours. President Eisenhower proposes to spend for public purposes a smaller share of the gross national product, than in any year since 1950.

The Eisenhower budget is brought down from eighty billions in the current year to seventy-seven billions. With military costs up perhaps a billion, other services will have to be drastically reduced. The President says that savings will be made in the programs for agriculture, unemployment ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ and housing. [Any savings in unemployment insurance will disregard the advice of economists who are sure that we would not have weathered the recession so well without unemployment insurance. But not only will there be cutbacks, the Administration will disregard many vital national needs of a growing country. It will have to neglect education, health, urban renewal and aid to distressed areas.]

The President says that balance in the budget will be planned without a general tax increase. This seems to be contradicted by the proposal to increase postal rates and gasoline taxes. For these will hit about as

many people as a rise in the income tax. Many in this country will fervently agree with the President that a balanced budget is the first essential in our economy. The Washington Post says today: "The President had the alternative of acquainting the people of the national needs as well as the danger of inflation, and then of proposing both the programs and the taxes to meet the problem. What he has chosen instead seems to us to reflect a lack of faith in the good sense of the country." It calls the budget "a sad mistake, the tired budget of a tired Administration."

Back in a moment.—

George Bryan—

Word for Today

Even when it comes to announcing a budget, the leaders of Russia are mindful of the propaganda values. The new Soviet budget gives the impression that Russia is more interested in education and scientific research than in spending for military hardware. Our budget reflects no expansion for social improvement. One recalls Bernard Shaw's question: "What price salvation?"

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

President Eisenhower said today that the people of the United States and their government want to make "peace on earth, good will toward men" "a reality for all human kind." He said that although the United States will never retreat in the face of force...or the threat of force...."it will always welcome and accept serious and honest proposals to negotiate international differences." The United States, he said, will remain strong because that is the only way in today's world that the peace can be protected. But it will never use its strength to break the peace. Mr. Eisenhower spoke at the annual lighting of the national Christmas tree in Washington, which...this year...is a 75-foot Montana spruce.

In his first Christmas broadcast...in Rome...Pope John called for the defense of Christian principles against those whom he described as "the enemies of God." Christian principles, he said, "are the bulwark of true justice, now and always." The Pope also invited the Orthodox churches of Eastern Europe to return to the Church of Rome.

Russia said today that it is ready to discuss European security, if the West will not insist that the German problem be settled first. The statement was issued by the official Soviet news agency Tass in reaction to last week's meeting of NATO ministers in Paris. Tass said the NATO meeting was unproductive in the way of easing international tension. Nevertheless, it said, the members of NATO do not appear on the basis of their communique to link settlement of the European security problem with a previous settlement of the German question. Tass says that if this is true, then talks on the broad question of European security might bear fruit.

Speeches praising Khrushchev's new education program were heard today by the Supreme Soviet, Russia's version of parliament. Under the program, all

Russian students...after eight years of schooling, must work part-time in factories and on farms. The product (according to the Russian educators who spoke today) will be a new type of person, "a builder of Communist society." Overwhelming approval of the program is expected to be voted tomorrow or Thursday.

President Nasser of the United Arab Republic today denounced the Communist Party in Syria as "an enemy of Arab nationalism." Some Communists, he said, have even suggested that Syria secede from the U.A.R. Nasser spoke at a mass rally in Port Said...celebrating the second anniversary of the withdrawal of British and French troops. He said, "We shall smite down anybody who is opposed to Arab nationalism. We will fight reaction and opportunism to set up a free, democratic and cooperative community."

In Tunisia today, nine men were sentenced to death on charges of plotting to assassinate President Bourguiba. The accused were said to be followers of Ben Youssef, a bitter opponent of Bourguiba now living in Egypt. Ben Youssef already has been sentenced to death in absentia.

Secretary General Hammarskjold arrived in Egypt today to spend Christmas with United Nations forces in the Gaza Strip. He stopped on the way at Beirut for a conference with President Chehab of Lebanon. After Christmas, Hammarskjold will visit Jordan, Egypt and the Sudan. The Arab refugee problem is said to be one of the questions being discussed.

Assistant Secretary of State Rountree reported to President Eisenhower today on his two-week fact-finding tour of the Middle East. Rountree was in the White House for half an hour and then slipped out a side door.

Reports from Paris say that Premier DeGaulle has begun making arrangements to come to the United States early next year. President Eisenhower has invited DeGaulle to visit Washington, but the invitation has not been formally accepted. Apparently there will be no formal acceptance until DeGaulle's election as president of the Fifth Republic becomes official next month.

Chiang Kai-shek today announced that he will not seek re-election as president of Nationalist China after his present term expires in 1960. He will then have served two six-year terms. Presumably, Chiang would continue as head of the ruling Kuomintang Party.

The Chinese Communists are keeping up their alternate-day bombardment of the Quemoy complex. The islands today were hit by more than four thousand shells.

Here in New York, American Airline officials have accepted a National Mediation board proposal for settling the strike called last Friday by the Air Line Pilots Association. The pilots have not announced whether they will accept. The arbitration proposal calls for a pay increase and covers working conditions... such as benefits relating to flying time and time away from home...but details have not been announced.

Federal mediators say that "some progress" has been made toward settling the deliverymen's strike against New York City's major daily newspapers. Another negotiating session has been scheduled for tomorrow.

Sales in New York City department and specialty stores are reported down seven percent compared to a year ago, becuuse of the absence of newspaper advertising. In two weeks, New York newspapers are reported to have lost 20-million dollars in advertising revenue.

In Washington, the government reports an increase of two-tenths of one percent in the cost of living in November. The increase after two months in which the consumer price index remained steady is attiibuted principally to the higher cost of new cars.

Only a financial wizard can say just what a budget means or will do to a country. But budgets are not drawn up for wizards, they are compiled to convey a message to the public. Two budgets burst into the news yesterday, President Eisenhower's and that of the Soviet Minister of Finance. They brought quite different messages. The keynote of the Eisenhower budget was balance. It was a

promise to stop inflation. The keynote of the Soviet budget was progress. It was a promise to expand.

The difference is striking, for the United States and the Soviet Union are engaged in the greatest economic rivalry of all time, and the coming year will see that rivalry at its highest pitch so far. The American budget in effect decrees that our expansion is to be sternly limited because of the danger of inflation. The Soviet budget welcomes the growth of population and undertakes to finance still greater growth in production.

Quite apart from what the Soviet budget really does, which only the wizard knows, is the fact that the Soviet public is promised more industrial activity than ever before, more education, more scientific research and higher wages. That was the message the Kremlin wanted to get to the people. It wanted it understood that spending on defense would go down next year, and spending on the "good things of life" would go up. The message probably isn't ture. So much military expense in the Soviet Union is hidden under other budget items that it is hardly likely that military outlays can go down, in a time of building the vast weapons of this era. But that is what the Kremlin wanted the public to believe. Mr. Eisenhower said the opposite, military expenditure will go up somewhat, and spending on social objectives will go down.

It is impossible to draw close comparisons between countries from their budgets. For instance, Soviet schools this next year are to cost ninety-four billion rubles. A ruble is probably worth around ten cents, so the cost of Soviet education comes to just under ten billion dollars. This is a huge outlay, much bigger than anything our Federal Government has to spend. But our schools are financed mostly locally or privately, and the total annual cost is nearer sixteen billion dollars.

The Soviet spending on scientific research is to be just under three billion dollars next year. This is far more than our Federal Government spends.

But it isn't so much more than the total spent here by the Government, private foundations, schools and corporations.

Our economy still towers above the Soviet economy. This may give us comfort this year, but the disturbing thought is not this year but the years to come. The Soviet Union can overtake us productively, educationally and scientifically. For the Russians budget for growth. We don't. What the Russians spend on industrial expansion, education, research and the like, is a greater share of their gross national product than ours. President Eisenhower proposes to spend for public purposes a smaller share of the gross national product, than in any year since 1950.

The Eisenhower budget is brought down from eighty billions in the current year to seventy-seven billions. With military costs up perhaps a billion other services will have to be drastically reduced. The President says that savings will be made in the programs for agriculture, unemployment, and housing. Any savings in unemployment insurance will disregard the advice of economists who are sure that we would not have weathered the recession so well without unemployment insurance. But not only will there be cutbacks, the Administration will disregard many vital national needs of a growing country. It will have to neglect education, health, urban renewal and aid to distressed areas.

The President says that balance in the budget will be planned without a general tax increase. This seems to be contradicted by the proposals to increase postal rates and gasoline taxes. For these will hit about as many people as a rise in the income tax. Many in this country will fervently agree with the President that a balanced budget is the first essential in our economy. The Washington Post says today: "The President had the alternative of acquainting the people of the national needs as well as the danger of inflation, and then of proposing both the programs and the taxes to meet the problem. What he has chosen instead seems to us to reflect a lack of faith in the good sense of the

country." It calls the budget "a sad mistake, the tired budget of a tired Administration."

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with a word for today. Now here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: Even when it comes to announcing a budget, the leaders of Russia are mindful of the propaganda values. The new Soviet budget gives the impression that Russia is more interested in education and scientific research than in spending for military hardware. Our budget reflects no expansion for social improvement. One recalls Bernard Shaw's question: "What price salvation?"

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Wed., Dec. 24, 1958

This is the news:

The rank-and-file machinists...striking against Eastern Airlines... have voted to accept a new contract. But the walkout of flight engineers against the airline continues. Details of the machinists settlement were not immediately available. A spokesman for the machinists says they will not be asked to cross picket lines. The pilots' strike against American Airlines also continues. But the pre-Christmas travel rush has begun to level off.

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On Cyprus...EOKA, the Greek Cypriot underground, offered the British a conditional Christmas Eve truce. The underground scattered leaflets... saying that it would cease hostilities, if Britain would do the same.

The State Department today rejected Russia's suggestion that talks be held on the broad question of European security---apart from the problem of German reunification. The official Soviet news agency Tass said last night that Russia would be willing to discuss the security question, if the West would not insist that the problem of reunification be settled first. Tass claimed that the NATO ministers...meeting last week in Paris...did not link the question of European security with a previous settlement of the German problem. In Washington today, the State Department spokesman, Lincoln White, said that this was a distortion. The fifteen NATO countries, he said, made plain that the problem of European security is closely related to German reunification. The NATO communique said: A solution of the German question...linked with European security arrangements and an agreement on controlled disarmament...remained essential in the view of the NATO foreign and defense ministers. White said that a formal answer to Russia's proposal...of last month...that West Berlin be disarmed and turned into a "free city" is in preparation..."and will be delivered to the Soviet Government following consultations in NATO."

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Today, the United Arab Republic signed an agreement with Russia... whereby the U.A.R. will get 200-thousand tons of Russian wheat early in 1959. The U.A.R. also signed an agreement with the United States today for an idential amount of wheat from this country. The United States will also supply President Nasser with 100-thousand tons of flour. Nasser is to pay for this in Egyptian pounds. And it is the first sale of American wheat to his government since the Suez crisis of 1956.

India received a 100-million-dollar loan today from the United States...making a total of 175-million dollars loaned to India this year by the American fund for India's economic development. The loans are repayable in Indian currency.

Prime Minister Nkrumah of Ghana arrived in India today for a 14-day visit...and immediately conferred with Prime Minister Nehru. An Indian spokesman says they discussed "matters of mutual interest, including the recent all-Africa peoples conference in Accra." Nehru said...in welcoming Nkrumah..."You represent a big thing. You are the living symbol of African freedom."

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President Eisenhower today appointed Dr. Herbert Frank York director of ~~defense~~ research and engineering in the Defense Department. This is a new position...set up under the Reorganization Act...and replaces the old job of assistant secretary of defense for research and engineering.

Dr. York has currently been serving as director of research for the Defense Department's advanced research projects agency. Subject to Senate confirmation, he will now supervise all research and engineering within the defense establishment.

MURROW- SCHOENBRUN: December 24, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

At about this time of year the foreign correspondents of C.B.S. News come home for a whole series of round-table sessions, some in public, more in private. / David Schoenbrun is our bureau chief in Paris, and has contributed much to this report over many years. / He also wrote a fine book last year, called AS FRANCE GOES. Welcome home, David, and where is France going?

2) What are the prospects for a settlement in Algeria?

3) Do you think there will be a trade war between France and Britain?

4) In your view is the present close and cordial relationship between France and Germany solidly based? or is it more a personal relationship between Adenauer and De Gaulle?

Back in a moment -
George Bryan

Word for Today

A long time ago, Benjamin Franklin made an observation...expressed a hope...which may be appropriate this Christmas Eve. "Providence," he said, "seems by every means intent on making us a great people. May our virtues public and private grow with us and be durable...that liberty, civil and religious, may be secured to posterity."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Wednesday, December 24, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM, EST

MURROW: At about this time of year, the foreign correspondents of CBS News come home for a whole series of roundtable sessions. Some in public, many more in private. David Schoenbrun is our bureau chief in Paris and has contributed much to this report overmany many years. He also wrote a fine book last year called As France Goes. Welcome home David, and where is France going?

SCHOENBRUN: And a very Merry Christmas to you Ed Murrow. That's a fine curve to throw at an old comrade on Christmas Eve. I don't know where France is going. France may be going to paradise, possibly to perdition. At the moment, France is in purgatory paying for her sins which have been many in the postwar period. The major sin - the sin of refusing to understand the change that came about as a part of the war of liberation and freedom, the change in the old colonial territories. The French Republic this year died as a result of that sin - was killed in North Africa. If France solves the Algerian problem, France may still go to paradise, if not, perdition will be the answer.

MURROW: Well David, what are the prospects for a settlement in Algeria?

SCHOENBRUN: Not very good Ed. Not good at all. De Gaulle on his lasttrip down there admitted this himself and said that a political solution - which is most desirable is no longer immediately possible. What has to be done in Algeria said De Gaulle is to change the atmosphere of the climate conditions, to permit a political solution to come later. To do this, he has called upon the French people to give one hundred billion francs a year for five years, that's over a billion dollars to a program for schools and housing in Algeria. They are going to give schools to Algerian children when they don't have enough for French children. This is a tremendous gamble

with France's future. He's hoping by that to improve conditions so that he can bring peace and the prospects for that are simply not very good.

MURROW: David, do you think they'll be a trade war between France and Britain?

SCHOENBRUN: I think there certainly will be trade skirmishing, there will be battles. I har ... it's hard to believe that there can be a war between these two allies which have so much in common now against another enemy. The British are in a tough position, about 50% of their trade is with the Commonwealth, but 14% with Europe itself. If they're squeezed out of the European market - particularly in automobiles and hard goods that's ... it's gonna put a tremendous bite on Britain. You can't lose 14% of your trade or suffer a decline without a cutback in living standards. And so, the British are torn by this thing. The French are too. They're risking a common market lifting their trade barriers, going into a market place with the Germans who are strong and powerful. The French are not competitive and they may get hurt, but the union of France and Germany is the union of a clay pitcher in an iron pot and they can't bring Britain in on it too, so there's going to be a lot of trouble, Ed, but I don't believe that in the world in which we live, that there really can be a long war between France and Britain. I think we're going to live in 1959 through a very difficult period, I can't foresee how we're going to come out of it. I think it will be tough but no war - not really.

MURROW: David, in your view, is the present close and cordial relationship between France and Germany solidly based or is it more a personal relationship between two old men - Adenauer and De Gaulle?

SCHOENBRUN: Yes and no. Yes and yes - if you like. The way you phrased your question Ed, I've got to take it one by one. There's a close relationship between France and Germany certainly, it's going to continue, it's not really a cordial relationship. They don't understand each other too well, there's been a tough past between them and it's hard to be cordial with the

French who are difficult people living in a rather neurotic stage in their history. Personal relationship between Adenauer and De Gaulle - Yes, Ed, that's so important. These are two very great old men. Adenauer, 83 years old I think now, and De Gaulle and up and coming promising youngster of 68, they have enormous admiration for each other. They're cut out of the same stock. You know, the French and Germans are really almost the same race, they're both Teutonic. De Gaulle above all is a man from the north of France, he's much closer to the Germans then he is to the southern French himself in character, he's strong, he's honest, he's tough as steel and so is Konrad Adenauer. The personal relationship of these two giants is a very remarkable wonderful and lucky thing for the Western world at the present moment.

MURROW: But, will the relationship between these two men survive when they have departed the scene or rather will the relationship between the two countries survive?

SCHOENBRUN: I think it will because of the facts of life. The history of Europe is such now that there must be a reconciliation between the French and German people, they understand this, there's no choice, there will be deviations from the path - human progress is one of zigs and zags and we'll see more of these in the future, but Ed, there's ... I think that really the dye has been cast, the mold is ready now. France and Germany are going to work together in the future and I think it's going to build a new power unit in Europe - a European union.

MURROW: Thank you very much Dave Schoenbrun for working with me tonight. Pleasant to have you back again.

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PT/n.m.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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GEORGE BRYAN

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Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., Dec. 25, 1958

This is the news:

Christmas was not immune to threats from Moscow. Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko called on the West...again...to accept Russia's proposals on Berlin. And he repeated that if no agreement is reached in the next five months, Russia will proceed...unilaterally...to turn its occupation functions in Berlin over to the East German regime. He emphasized that this would include control of communications. Gromyko said Russia is willing to listen to counter-proposals. But he gave no sign that it would settle for anything less than the disarming of West Berlin and its conversion into a "free city". Any provocation, he warned...any attempt at aggression against East Germany...might start a war in which millions of persons would die. He said, "The flame of that war would inevitably spread to the North American continent because of today's military techniques."

(more)

Gromyko spoke before Russia's Supreme Soviet, or Parliament. He said no "substantial" progress has been made in the Geneva conference, looking toward a possible agreement for ending nuclear weapons tests. He placed blame for this on the United States and Britain...which have been insisting on an adequate system of inspection and control. Russia, he said, will agree to end nuclear weapons tests anytime---even tomorrow--without reservations or preconditions." He said the motives of the Soviet government are "misunderstood".

As its last business...before adjournment...the Supreme Soviet approved a new penal code...abolishing the law by which the government can punish a person by deporting him and depriving him of Soviet citizenship. The maximum prison sentence for "ordinary" crimes is reduced from 25 years to 10 years. But the death penalty for "crimes against the state"...such as high treason and subversion...remains. And for the first time, the promulgation of "war propaganda" is made a crime. The penalties for making "war propaganda" were not spelled out.

Moscow today announced a successor to General Serov as head of the state security system...which includes the secret police. The new

(more)

security boss is Alexander Shelepin ~~pronounced with accent on second syllable Shee-lep-in~~, who...at the age of forty...is a member of the central committee of the party and a former secretary of the Communist Youth organization. Serov's resignation was announced early this month, but...so far..there has been no official word as to his fate. A rumor is that he now holds a high army post.

(more)

Chancellor Adenauer said...in a Christmas Day broadcast...that the German people have not known peace since before the first World War. He recalled the Nazi despotism which followed that war...oppression, unbridled nationalism and love of power...and the death and destruction of World War Two. Since then, he said, there has been reconstruction, "but fear has remained. Security and peace have vanished from the lives of men."

In her annual Christmas message, Queen Elizabeth praised the "great cooperative effort" countries of the British Commonwealth have been making to raise living standards. And she paid tribute to those who contribute to the formulation of ideas and the arts. "It seems to me," she said, "that Christmas is just the time to be grateful to those who add fullness to our lives---the prophets and dreamers, philosophers, men of ideas, artists in paint, sculpture and music." The queen spoke to the Commonwealth by radio and television from Sandringham House, the royal family's traditional Christmas residence. She told of visits she will make abroad in the coming year...ranging from Canada to Australia and India. She added with a smile, "We have no plans for space travel---at the moment." And she said, "I hope that this next year proves to be a year of progress and happiness for us all."

In Vatican City, Pope John resumed a papal custom...interrupted for fourteen years...when he officiated at Christmas masses for diplomats accredited to the Holy See and for the people of Rome. A mass for the diplomatic corps was last celebrated by the late Pope Pius in 1943. The last Christmas mass in St. Peter's Basilica was celebrated in 1944 for the Allied troops who had liberated Rome. Today, after celebrating mass, Pope John visited the sick in two hospitals. Tomorrow, he will visit Rome's largest jail. The last papal visit to a hospital in Rome was in 1870. And the visit to the prison is believed unprecedented.

In Paris, the government announces that TOMORROW all financial markets in France will be closed. This has increased speculation that devaluation of the franc is imminent. The government said the markets ARE BEING closed tomorrow "with a view to avoiding any inopportune reaction." No announcement as to what steps the French government will take.

At midnight...as soon as it was Christmas Day, and because it was an odd-numbered day...Chinese Communist artillery began shelling the off-shore island of Quemoy. The guns of the Nationalist garrison remained silent, in response to orders not to return the Communist fire on Christmas. Then...after firing only 31 shells...the Communist guns also fell silent.

President and Mrs. Eisenhower observed Christmas quietly at the White House...exchanging gifts and sharing turkey with their son, Major John Eisenhower, and his family. Tomorrow, Mr. and Mrs. Eisenhower will drive to their Gettysburg farm...where they are expected to stay for about a week.

The National Safety Council warns that traffic deaths this Christmas are exceeding predictions...and that they could set a new record for the holiday. (Since 6 o'clock) Dec 24 ~~Sunday~~ last evening, more than 140 persons have died in (highway) ~~accidents~~ accidents.

Charles Collingwood

Word for Today....

Gamaliel Bradford said, "The legend of St. Nick is the last living relic of the vanishing world of dreams. The fairies are gone, the witches and ghosts are gone. Santa Claus alone lingers with us. Let us keep him as long as we can. Children learn to see soon enough, too clearly, too well. After all, in this universe of ignorance anything may be true---even our dreams." Goodnight and good luck.

Note...Since you have used the above quotation before, you may prefer this by Raymond B. Fosdick. "However far in practice we may have wandered from our age-old ideal, we are at last aware that peace on earth and good will toward men are not mere slogans. They are formulas for survival." The Fosdick quote could be set up with some line [redacted] such as...The story of Christ's birth is old but always new. Raymond B. Fosdick said, etc....

CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Thursday, December 25, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM, EST

MURROW: ... Tonight, Charles Collingwood, our bureau chief in London, who has recently been reporting on this program from Africa, is here in the studio with me. Welcome home, Charles.

COLLINGWOOD: Thank you, Ed.

MURROW: What was the most interesting thing you discovered in Africa?

COLLINGWOOD: I think that the strongest impression that I got in Africa was o f the inevitability of the independence of most of the countries of that continent. That is probably due to my own ignorance, that is that the impression was so strong, because much of the independence has already been scheduled, that is on the time-schedule...Nigeria in 1960, the Cameroon same time, Somali and Togaland and so forth. But even those countries whose independence has not been scheduled are pressing so hard that it's bound to come. Most of the rest of the world is ignorant of this and to a surprising extent the Africans themselves haven't awakened to the fact that their independence and autonomy are coming. The reason I was in Africa as you remember was because of the All African People's Conference, the nationalist leaders of twenty-five or thirty countries all gathered together there. And most of what they said was ringing the familiary changes of the demand for independence. Down with colonialism and imperialism. But that battle is really won and the problem now is, what is going to happen next?

MURROW: Well, is it your feeling that in the future Africa will represent an area of conflict between East and West?

COLLINGWOOD: I think it must do, because it's the last great vacuum left in the world. It's enormous. It's bigger than India, China, the United States put together. There are only 200 million people there which means that it's underpopulated in terms of the old world. It's a storehouse of vast mineral and agricultural riches, and moreover the ties of historical association between Africa and the colonial powers, if you will, mean that there are interests, not only material interests, but sympathetic interests as well. Russia had a considerable delegation at this conference. The Russians aren't pressing on Africa the way they are pressing on the Middle East, but one day they may, at any rate.

MURROW: Charles, let's return for a moment to London, which is your base. Britain is staying outside the European common market. Does this mean that there will eventually be a trade war between Britain and France?

COLLINGWOOD: I think that there undoubtedly will be a trade war. How long it will last and how intense it will be remains to be seen and will certainly be the subject of negotiations. But with the beginning of the new year the special privileges which the six nations of the common market, that's France, Germany, Italy, all big trading nations and the Benelux countries give each other are going to be denied to the rest of Europe, to Britain and to ten other countries of Western Europe. The British have threatened discrimination. Whether or not they will carry that out I don't know. But undoubtedly there is going to be a considerable difference in the terms of trade and it's going to be quite a battle.

MURROW: Of course, the British are tied to their Commonwealth preference, aren't they, and after all only about 14 per cent of their trade is with the Continent as compared to about 50 per cent

with the Commonwealth, isn't it?

COLLINGWOOD: That's right and they're tied to the Commonwealth both by economic ties and of course by historical and sentimental ones as well. But the British aren't the only ones that are in this. The Swedes, the Danes, 30 per cent of their trade is with the six. They're just as upset. The Swiss...as the British are. And the British are the spokesmen, and the French on the other side are the spokesmen 'cause the French are really the ones who are dragging their feet on this. And not all the arguments are with the British. But it's going to be a very difficult time. Negotiations start again on the 15th...they'll be technical...difficult. But a lot of people's livelihood and economies depend on this.

MURROW: Well, Charles, the Suez invasion of two years ago put a big strain on the Anglo-American alliance and then our policy in connection with the off-shore islands didn't help it any. How does the alliance look to you now?

COLLINGWOOD: Never better, Ed. It's been Prime Minister MacMillan's intention, his guiding policy, to restore the close relationship between Britain and this country and it's worked. Not only militarily. It's worked economically as well. One of the reasons why the British economy is still so strong is that in spite of the American recession, the strains on our policy that we've nonetheless continued to pursue an enlightened economic policy toward them. They are very grateful.

MURROW: And the really believe in the matter of inter-dependence?

COLLINGWOOD: They really do.

MURROW: Thank you very much, Charles Collingwood, for sitting in with me tonight. That was Charles Collingwood, the chief of our London bureau. And he's going to be here enjoying himself for

the next few days, we hope. This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with a word for today. But first, here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

END

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

Christmas was not immune to threats from Moscow. Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko called on the West...again...to accept Russia's proposals on Berlin. And he repeated that if no agreement is reached in the next five months, Russia will proceed...unilaterally...to turn its occupation functions in Berlin over to the East German regime. He emphasized that this would include control of communications. Gromyko said Russia is willing to listen to counter-proposals. But he gave no sign that it would settle for anything less than the disarming of West Berlin and its conversion into a "free city." Any provocation, he warned...any attempt at aggression against East Germany...might start a war in which millions of persons would die. He said, "The flame of that war would inevitably spread to the North American continent because of today's military techniques."

Gromyko spoke before Russia's Supreme Soviet, or Parliament. He said no "substantial" progress has been made in the Geneva conference looking toward a possible agreement for ending nuclear weapons tests. He placed blame for this on the United States and Britain...which have been insisting on an adequate system of inspection and control. Russia, he said, will agree to end nuclear weapons tests anytime---even tomorrow---"without reservations or preconditions." He said the motives of the Soviet government are "misunderstood".

As its last business....before adjournment...the Supreme Soviet approved a new penal code...abolishing the law by which the government can punish a person by deporting him and depriving him of Soviet citizenship. The maximum prison sentence for "ordinary" crimes is reduced from 25 years to 10 years. But the death penalty for "crimes against the state"...such as high treason and subversion... remains. And for the frrst time, the promulgation of "war propaganda" is made a crime. The penalties for making "war propaganda" were not spelled out.

Moscow today announced a successor to General Serov as head of the state security system..which includes the secret police. The new security boss is Alexander Shelepin who at the age of forty...is a member of the central committee of the party and a former secretary of the Communist organization. Serov's resignation was announced early this month, but so far, there has been no official word as to his fate. A rumor is that he now holds a high army post.

Chancellor Adenauer said... in a Christmas Day broadcast...that the German people have not known peace since before the first World War. He recalled the Nazi despotism which followed that war...oppression, unbridled nationalism and love of power...and the death and destruction of World War Two. Since then, he said, there has been reconstruction, "but fear has remained. Security and peace have vanished from the lives of men."

In her annual Christmas message, Queen Elizabeth praised the "great cooperative effort" countries of the British Commonwealth have been making to raise living standards. And she paid tribute to those who contribute to the formulation of ideas and the arts. "It seems to me," she said, "that Christmas is just the time to be grateful to those who add fullness to our lives---the prophets and dreamers, philosophers, men of ideas, artists in paint, sculpture and music." The queen spoke to the Commonwealth by radio and television fron Sandringham House, the royal family's traditional Christmas residence. She told of visits she will make abroad in the coming year...ranging from Canada to Australia and India. She added with a smile, "We have no plans for space travel---at the moment." And she said, "I hope that this next year proves to ba a year of progress and happiness for us all."

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Tonight, Charles Collingwood, our bureau chief in London, who has recently been reporting on this program from Africa, is here in the studio with me. Welcome home, Charles.

COLLINGWOOD: Thank you Ed.

MURROW: What was the most interesting thing you discovered in Africa?

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MURROW: Well, is it your feeling that in the future Africa will represent an area of conflict wetween East and West?

COLLINGWOOD: I think it must do, because it's the last great vacuum left in the world. It's enormous. It's bigger than India, China, the United States put together. There are only 200 million people there which means that it's underpopulated in terms of the old world. It's a storehouse of vast mineral and agricultural riches, and moreover the ties of historical association between Africa and the colonial powers, if you will, mean that there are interests, not only material interests, but sympathetic interests as well. Russia had a considerable delegation at this conference. The Russians aren't pressing on Africa the way they are pressing on the Middle East, but one day they may, at any rate.

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subject of negotiations. But with the beginning of the new year the special privileges which the six nations of the common market, that's France, Germany, Italy, all big trading nations and the Benelux countries give each other are going to be denied to the rest of Europe, to Britain and to ten other countries of Western Europe. The British have threatened discrimination. Whether or not they will carry that out I don't know. But undoubtedly there is going to be a considerable difference in the terms of trade and it's going to be quite a battle.

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MURROW: Well, Charles, the Suez invasion of two years ago put a big strain on the Anglo-American alliance and then our policy in connection with the off-shore islands didn't help any. How does the alliance look to you now?

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MURROW: And they really believe in the matter of inter-dependence?

COLLINGWOOD: They really do.

MURROW: Thank you very much, Charles Collingwood for sitting in with me tonight. That was Charles Collingwood, the chief of our London Bureau. And he's going to be here enjoying himself for the next few days, we hope. This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with a word for today. But first, here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: Gamaliel Bradford said, "The legend of St. Nick is the last living relic of the vanishing world of dreams. The fairies are gone, the witches and ghosts are gone. Santa Claus alone lingers with us. Let us keep him as long as we can. Children learn to see soon enough, too clearly, too well, After all, in this universe of ignorance anything may be true---even our dreams."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Friday, Dec. 26th, 1958

This is the news ...

France tonight halted foreign currency transactions until Monday -- except for tourists on their way in or out of the country. The move came as premier Charles De Gaulle met with financial experts and some of his cabinet -- to discuss currency reform -- including possible de-valuation of the franc. Devaluation of the franc would lower prices for French products, so they can compete in the European common market. Tomorrow De Gaulle will meet with the full cabinet ... and the country's new financial policy is expected to be announced by finance minister Antoine Pinay. .. The Paris financial exchange and all exchanges throughout France had been ordered closed after the Christmas holiday --while monetary decisions were taken. The government followed through late today by suspending, until Monday morning, all operations in foreign currencies by banks or money exchange offices. [redacted]

The moves obviously were taken to avoid speculation which could ruin the franc. In the last week, the franc has lost ground on the basis of devaluation rumors. ... Unofficial predictions on the extent of any devaluation -- range from 12 to about 20 per cent. This could bring the franc close to 500 to the dollar. The rate has been 420 to the dollar since the last devaluation in August of 1957. ... [redacted]

[redacted]

There also are rumors in various european centers today -- that government approval of strictly limited conversion of British pounds into foreign currencies is expected soon. Convertibility of sterling -- according to the reports -- would be confined to non-residents, people living outside Britain, and the other parts of the sterling area. The British treasury would make no comment.

The United States embassy in Moscow today issued a diplomatic visa to Russia's first deputy premier Anastas Mikoyan -- valid for three months. Mikoyan -- the Soviet union's top trade official -- is expected to fly to Washington early in January. ... The United States ambassador to Moscow -- Llewellyn Thompson -- will leave for Washington January fourth for a brief home leave and consultations. Thompson's trip will co-incide with Mikoyan's.

Today Russia legalized imprisonment of up to ten years for United States or other foreign fliers who violate Soviet air space. The provision is included in a new criminal code approved by the Supreme Soviet. ..... The United States believes Russia still holds eleven crewmen of a United States air force transport plane that crashed in Soviet Territory September second. ... Russia turned over the bodies of six crewmen recovered from the wreckage, but has denied repeatedly any knowledge of the other eleven. The plane became lost in bad weather and flew over Soviet soil.

The Soviet Union says it will sign in Cairo tomorrow -- its agreement to help build the first stage of the Aswan High Dam. Russia announced in October it would lend the United Arab Republic 400 million rubles .. (100-million dollars at the official exchange rate) ... to build the first stage of the dam. ... The Soviet offer is little more than a starter for the great [redacted] Aswan dam project -- expected to cost two billion dollars or more. In 1956, the United States withdrew an offer to finance a share of the [redacted] project. Britain did the same. The withdrawal prompted President Nasser to seize the [redacted] Suez canal ...

Today Nasser's government renewed its attack on the communists in the Syrian province of the United Arab Republic. One of the most influential of the Syrian officials -- interior minister Abdul Hamid Serraj -- said the communists have become mouthpieces for the enemies of [redacted] Arab nationalism.. Nasser denounced the Syrian communists in a speech Tuesday. He said they had opposed the union of Egypt and Syria to form the U.A.R.

United Nations secretary general Hammarskjold ended his three-day visit to the Gaza strip today -- by calling at two Arab refugee camps. Thousands of Arab refugees greeted him with shouts of : "We want to return to our homes."

The Yugoslav parliament today unanimously accepted a law on the nationalization of houses and building sites. The law is designed "to liquidate capitalistic social relations." It nationalizes apartment and business houses, and all building sites. ... In the future, Yugoslav citizens will be permitted to own only two unlimited-size apartments, or three small apartments containing not more than two rooms each. Church property will be exempt.

A French airliner -- bound for Paris with seventy persons aboard -- crashed on take-off in a driving rainstorm in Southern Rhodesia today. At least three persons were killed ... one passenger is reported un-accounted for ... and fifty persons were injured. Ten of the injured are in serious condition. The three dead were South Africans, believed to be from Johnnesburg .

In this country, the holiday traffic toll has been climbing at an unprecedented rate. At last report, about 300 persons had been killed in highway accidents since early Christmas eve. The National Safety council had estimated 620 persons would be killed in traffic over the long holiday period. ..... There also has been an unusual number of fire deaths. At least 62 persons -- many of them children -- have died in fires in the past two days. Near Auburn, Washington, when their farm home burned, mother and eight of her nine children died. Today, five of six members of a family perished when flames swept a mansion outside Richmond, Virginia.

President and Mrs. Eisenhower -- accompanied by their ten-year-old grandson David -- have gone to their farm at Gettysburg, for a stay of a week or more. The president has with him .. drafts of the State of the Union and Budget messages -- which he will submit to congress after it convenes January seventh. He plans to confer with administration officials on his legislative program throughout his stay in Gettysburg.

The chairman of the national mediation board met with leaders of ~~the~~ 15-hundred striking American Airlines pilots today -- and said he is hopeful the walkout might end within a few days. ~~[redacted]~~ Mediation head ~~[redacted]~~ Leverett Edwards ~~[redacted]~~ made the statement ~~after the Air Lines Pilots association asked for a clarification of a proposed settlement offered by Edwards. American airlines officials accepted the mediator's proposal for a settlement Tuesday, but the union has not yet replied.~~

Eastern Airlines remains in a stalemate with its striking flight engineers. Eastern has been closed down for more than a month.

In New york, the strike of newspaper delivery men continues. The newspapers suspended publication 15 days ago.

Ernest Leisch - Germany. -

Q. What is the general atmosphere in Berlin?

There's no sign of panic -- or anything like it -- in West Berlin, Ed. There's no flight of people from the city to the West, and refugees from East Germany are coming in at about the same rate as usual -- three or four hundred of them every day. If the Berliners were scared, it would have shown up in the West Berlin election of December Seventh -- and you know what happened then. The Communists took a real licking: the election had been billed, by both sides, a week before as a vote for or against the Soviet plan for the West Berlin "free city". Fewer than two percent of the people voted for -- and an affirmative vote would have been pretty good insurance in the event the Russians have their way with the city.

But the threat hanging over West Berlin has had some effects. Some people -- so far a fairly small minority -- have transferred their bank accounts to West Germany. I've talked to businessmen who are moving their shops out -- again only a few. A good many West German firms are demanding cash-in-advance before they deliver goods to Berlin. Other West German firms have been leary about placing new orders with Berlin manufacturers. All this, I suppose, is inevitable -- and it points up the fact that life in West Berlin can't really be normal again unless and until the Soviet pressure is off. But the great mass of people -- the real Berliners -- are willing to stand up to the pressure.

1-1-1

Q. Is reunification the main political issue in Germany?

A. It is -- if you judge by the number of lines in the newspapers, and the words on the radio, devoted to the subject. It's a sort of unspoken ground rule in West Germany that you never make a political speech without mentioning it, preferably often. "Reunification" has replaced "God" and "Family" for the German politician as his cliche.

But, if you measure by the real interest of the ordinary West German, it's not the main issue, by any means. A couple of weeks ago, old Chancellor Adenauer put out a yearly progress report of his regime; and he said its two guiding principles of the last decade had been "Order" and "Continuity". And I think that's what the average German wants wants more than anything else. Order, so he can think about his own-day-to-day problems and work with that industriousness that's almost obsessively German. Continuity, so he can get the rewards of order; so he can graddate from a motorcycle to a Goggomobil to a Volkswagen -- and maybe someday to a Mercedes.

Of course, almost all Germans would like to see their country put together again. But there aren't many of them willing to risk giving up what they have now in order to get reunification.

Q. Anything new [redacted] in Gromyko's speech before the Supreme Soviet?

You have to look very closely, Ed, to find even a hint of anything new. There were the same demands we accept the Soviet proposals for the undefended West Berlin "free city" and the same insistence we pull out. And there were the same threats of big war if we tried to hold our position in Berlin by force. Gromyko did, however, say a little more positively than any other Russian leader that the Soviets were ready to listen to any Western counterproposals on Berlin. But, frankly, nobody on our side has come up with any counterproposals on Berlin that wouldn't weaken our position there -- and this we have said over and over again we're not ready to do. I think, Ed, we'll have to wait until Anastas Mikoyan -- the Soviet Deputy Premier and Khrushchev's Number Two man -- comes to Washington next month to see whether the Russians do have any basically new thoughts about Berlin.

Q. At that same Supreme Soviet meeting, Defense Minister Sokolovsky warned that if the West unleashed a war over Berlin, Russia was "capable of delivering crushing blows" in reply. Do you think the Russians would go to war over Berlin?

Ed, I haven't talked to anyone who knows that answer. We may have a better idea after the Mikoyan visit to Washington -- if the Soviets have made up their own minds how far to go, which is by no means certain.

But when the Russians warn us against "unleashing a war" over the Berlin issue, I think it should be pointed out that we don't want to unleash anything. All we want is to hold a position that we have maintained, as a matter of right, ever since the war and to which we have committed our full prestige. For years now in Berlin, we have been as careful as possible to avoid any incident which could be considered a "provocation" by the Russians -- because we have known our position there is precarious. This year alone there have been at least a half dozen harassing actions directed against our traffic in and out of the city; we have played them down rather than make issues of them. But obviously we cannot play down a direct threat to our position in Berlin. And I think we can't let it be forgotten that we didn't create the crisis in Berlin. Khrushchev did -- without even an immediate and visible excuse.

Q. The Western powers are getting ready to send off their answers to Russia -- and it looks as if we'll say that while we're not ready to talk about Berlin on the Soviet terms, we will talk about all Germany. Will this get us anywhere?

The Russians have very definitely said that they won't let their demands on Berlin get "torpedoed", as they put it, by diverting the discussions to all Germany. They've said, anyway, that the Berlin issue must be settled as "a sort of litmus paper" -- in Khrushchev's words, a test of Western intentions. But the Soviets have been known to change their minds before. And it is the most promising avenue visible leading out of the very touchy situation in Berlin.

Back in a moment.—
George Bryan—

WORD FOR TODAY: DECEMBER 26, 1958.

The present status of Berlin was established by men who were of course fallible, and in retrospect rather careless. The present argument over the city is a test of diplomacy and power. Emerson once wrote: "The imbecility of men is always inviting the impudence of power".

Goodnight and Good Luck!

CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Friday, December 26, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... Tonight another of our foreign correspondents is home, Ernest Leiser, who is stationed in Germany and spends a certain amount of time wandering about amongst the satellite countries. Ernie, what is the general atmosphere in Berlin these days?

LEISER: Ed, there's no sign of panic or anything like it in West Berlin. There's no flight of people from the city to the West, and refugees from East Germany are coming in at about the same rate as usual; three or four hundred of them every day. If the Berliners were scared, it would have shown up in the West Berlin election of December 7th. And you know what happened then. The Communists took a real licking. The election had been billed by both sides as a vote for or against the Soviet plan for the West Berlin "free city." Fewer than 2% of the people voted for; and an affirmative vote would have been pretty good insurance in the event the Russians have their way with the city. But the threat hanging over West Berlin has had some effects. Some people - so far a fairly small minority - have transferred their bank accounts to West Germany. I've talked to businessmen who were moving their shops out; again - only a few of them. A good many West German firms, however, are demanding cash-in-advance before they deliver goods in Berlin. Other West German companies have been leery about placing new orders with Berlin manufacturers. All this, I suppose, is inevitable, and it points up the fact that life in West Berlin cannot be really normal again unless and until the Soviet pressure is off. But the great mass of people, the real Berliners, are willing to stand up to the pressure.

MURROW: Ernie, is re-unification still the main political issue in West Germany?

LEISER: Well, it is if you judge by the number of lines in the newspapers and the words on the radio devoted to the subject. It's a sort of unspoken ground rule in West Germany, Ed, that you never make a political speech without mentioning re-unification, preferably often. It's replaced God and family for the German politician as his cliche. But if you measure it by the real interest of the ordinary West German, it's not the main issue by any means.

A couple of weeks ago, old Chancellor Adenauer put out a yearly progress report on his regime, and he said that its two guiding principles during the last decade had been order and continuity. And I think that that's what the average German wants more than anything else. Order, so that he can think about his own day-to-day problems and plod away with that industriousness that's almost obsessively German; and continuity, so that he can get the rewards of order - so he can graduate from a motorcycle to a Goggomobile, to a Volkswagen, and maybe some day even to a Mercedes. Of course, almost all Germans would like to see their country put together again - but there aren't many of them willing to risk giving up what they have now in order to get re-unification.

MURROW: Ernie, Leiser, you fellow, in Germany, very closely all Russian pronouncements, did you find anything new in Gromyko's speech before the Supreme Soviet?

LEISER: You have to read very closely, Ed, to find even a hint of anything new. The speech contained the same demands that we accept the Soviet proposals for the West Berlin free city and the same insistence that we get out of Berlin. And there were the same threats of big war if we tried to hold our position in Berlin by force. Gromyko did, however, say a little more positively than any other Russian leader that the Soviets were ready to listen to any Western counter-proposals on Berlin. But, frankly, nobody on our side has come up with any counter-proposals on Berlin

that wouldn't weaken our position there. And this we've said over-and-over again we're not ready to do. I think, Ed, we'll have to wait until Mikoyan, Khrushchev's No. 2 man, comes to Washington next month to see whether the Russians do have any basically new thoughts about Berlin.

MURROW: Well, Ernie, at that same Supreme Soviet meeting, the Defense Minister, Sokolovsky, warned that if the West unleashed a war over Berlin, Russia was capable of delivering crushing blows in reply. But, do you think the Russians would go to war over Berlin?

LEISER: Ed, I haven't talked to anyone who knows that answer. We may have a better idea after the Mikoyan visit to Washington, if the Soviets have made up their own minds how far to go, which is by no means certain. But when the Russians warn us against unleashing a war over the Berlin issue, I should think it would be pointed out that we don't want to unleash anything. All we want is to hold the position that we've maintained as a matter of right ever since the war, and to which we've committed our full prestige. For years now in Berlin we've been as careful as possible to avoid any incident which could be considered a provocation by the Russians, because we've known our position there is precarious. This year alone there've been at least half a dozen Soviet harassing actions directed against our traffic in and out of the city. We've played them down rather than make issues of them.

MURROW: Well, Ernie, the Western powers are getting ready to send off their answers to Russia and it looks as if we'll say that while we're not ready to talk about Berlin on the Soviet terms, we will talk about all Germany. Will this get us anywhere?

LEISER: The Russians have very definitely said, Ed, that they won't let their demands on Berlin get torpedoed, as they put it, by diverting the discussions to all Germany. So, I'm afraid we'll have to wait and see on that.

MURROW: Well, they've said that they were going to regard

Berlin as a sort of testing ground for the Allied policy on all of Germany, haven't they?

LEISER: Yes, and I think a conference on these broader problems is the most promising avenue visible out of the very, very touchy situation in Berlin.

MURROW: Well, Ernest Leiser, thank you very much for coming along tonight - and I hope that when you get back to Berlin and to West Germany, you'll have some good news to report. Thanks very much, Ernie. This is Ed Murrow.

Ed. trans. - P. O.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

France tonight halted foreign currency transactions until Monday except for tourists on their way in or out of the country. The move came as Premier Charles DeGaulle met with financial experts and some of his cabinet -- to discuss currency reform -- including possible de-valuation of the franc. Devaluation of the franc would lower prices for French products so they can compete in the European common market. Tomorrow DeGaulle will meet with the full cabinet....and the country's new financial policy is expected to be announced by finance minister Antoine Pinay. The Paris financial exchange and all exchanges throughout France had been ordered closed after the Christmas holiday---while monetary decisions were taken. The government followed through late today by suspending until Monday morning all operations in foreign currencies by banks or money exchange offices. The moves obviously were taken to avoid speculation which could ruin the franc. In the last week, the franc has lost ground on the basis of devaluation rumors...Unofficial predictions on the extent of any devalution -- range from 12 to 20 percent. This could bring the franc close to 500 to the dollar. The rate has been 420 to the dollar since the last devaluation in August of 1957.

There also are rumors in various European centers today---that government approval of strictly limited conversion of British pounds into foreign currencies is expected soon. Convertibility of sterling --- according to the reports -- would be confined to non-residents, people living outside Britain, and the other parts of the sterling area. The British treasury would make no comment.

The United States embassy in Moscow today issued a diplomatic visa to Russia's first deputy premier Anastas Mikoyan -- valid for three months. Mikoyan -- the Soviet Union's top trade official -- is expected to fly to Washington early in January. The United States ambassador to Moscow, Llewellyn

Thompson will leave for Washington January fourth for a brief home leave and consultations. Thompson's trip will co-incide with Mikoyan's.

Today Russia legalized imprisonment of up to ten years for United States or other foreign fliers who violate Soviet air space. The provision is included in a new criminal code approved by the Supreme Soviet. The United States believes Russia still holds eleven crewmen of a United States air force transport plane that crashed in Soviet territory September second. Russia turned over the bodies of six crewmenrecovered from the wreckage, but has denied repeatedly any knowledge of the other eleven. The plane became lost in bad weather and flew over Soviet soil.

The Soviet Union says it will sign in Cairo tomorrow---its agreement to help build the first stage of the Aswan High Dam. Russia announced in October it would lend the United Arab Republic 400 million rubles (100 million dollars at the official exchange rate) to build the first stage of the dam. The Soviet offer is little more than a starter for the great Aswan dam project expected to cost two billion dollars or more. In 1956, the United States withdrew an offer to finance a share of the project, Britain did the same. The withdrawal prompted President Nasser to seize the Suez Canal.

Today Nasser's government renewed its attack on the communists in the Syrian province of the United Arab Republic. One of the most influential of the Syrian officials---interior minister Abdul Hamid Serraj, said the communists have become mouthpieces for the enemies of Arab nationalism. Nasser denounced the Syrian communists in a speech Tuesday. He said they had opposed the union of Egypt and Syria to form the U.A.R.

United Nations secretary general Hammarskjold ended his three-day visit to the Gaza strip today by calling at two Arab refugee camps. Thousands of Arab refugees greeted him with shouts of: "We want to return to our homes."

The Yugoslav parliament today unanimously accepted a law on the

nationalization of houses and building sites. The law is designed "to liquidate capitalistic social relations." It nationalizes apartment and business houses, and all building sites...In the future Yugoslav citizens will be permitted to own only two unlimited-size apartments, or three small apartments containing not more than two rooms each. Church property will be exempt.

In this country, the holiday traffic toll has been climbing at an unprecedented rate. At last report, about 300 persons had been killed in highway accidents since early Christmas eve. There also has been an unusual number of fire deaths. At least 62 persons, many of them children have died in fires in the past two days.

President and Mrs. Eisenhower accompanied by their ten-year old grandson David have gone to their farm at Gettysburg for a stay of a week or more. The president has with him drafts of the State of the Union and Budget messages, which he will submit to congress after it convenes January seventh. He plans to confer with administration officials on his legislative program throughout his stay in Gettysburg.

The chairman of the national mediation board met with leaders of 15-hundred striking American Airlines pilots today, and said he is hopeful the walkout might end within a few days.

Eastern Airlines remains in a stalemate with its striking flight engineers. Eastern has been closed down for more than a month.

In New York, the strike of newspaper delivery men continues. The newspapers suspended publication 15 days ago.

Tonight another of our foreign correspondents is home, Ernest Leiser, who is stationed in Germany and spends a certain amount of time wandering about amongst the satellite countries. Ernie, what is the general atmosphere in Berlin these days?

LEISER: Ed, there's no sign of panic or anything like it in West Berlin. There's

no flight of people from the city to the West, and refugees from East Germany are coming in at about the same rate as usual; three or four hundred of them every day. If the Berliners were scared, it would have shown up in the West Berlin election of December 7th. And you know what happened then. The Communists took a real licking. The election had been billed by both sides as a vote for or against the Soviet plan for the West Berlin "free city." Fewer than 2 percent of the people voted for; and an affirmative vote would have been pretty good insurance in the event the Russians have their way with the city. But the threat hanging over West Berlin has had some effects. Some people - so far a fairly small minority - have transferred their bank accounts to West Germany. I've talked to businessmen who were moving their shops out; again - only a few of them. A good many West German firms, however, are demanding cash-in-advance before they deliver goods to Berlin. Other West German companies have been leery about placing new orders with Berlin manufacturers. All this, I suppose is inevitable, and it points up the fact that life in West Berlin cannot be really normal again unless and until the Soviet pressure is off. But the great mass of people, the real Berliners, are willing to stand up to the pressure.

MURROW: Ernie, is re-unification still the main political issue in West Germany?

LEISER: Well, it is if you judge by the number of lines in the newspapers and the words on the radio devoted to the subject. It's a sort of unspoken ground rule in West Germany, Ed, that you never make a political speech without mentioning re-unification, preferably often. It's replaced God and family for the German politician as his cliche. But if you measure it by the real interest of the ordinary West German, it's not the main issue by any means.

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his own day-to-day problems and plod away with that industriousness that's almost obsessively German; and continuity, so that he can get the rewards of order - so he can graduate from a motorcycle to a GoGomobile, to a Volkswagen, and maybe some day even to a Mercedes. Of course, almost all Germans would like to see their country put together again - but there aren't many of them willing to risk giving up what they have now in order to get re-unification.

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MURROW: Well, Ernest Leiser, thank you very much for coming along tonight - and I hope that when you get back to Berlin and to West Germany, you'll have some good news to report. Thanks very much Ernie, This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word fortoday. But first, here is George Brynn, with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: The present status of Berlin was established by men who were of course fallible, and in retrospect rather careless. The present argument over the city is a test of diplomacy and power. Emerson once wrote: "The imbecility of men is always inviting the impudence of power."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Mon., Dec. 29, 1958

This is the news:

The World Bank...and the International Monetary Fund...today announced plans to expand their resources for development of the free world. The authorized capital of the World Bank would be increased more than 100 percent, to 21-billion dollars...and the resources of the Monetary Fund by more than 50 percent to 14-billion dollars. The plans...drafted by directors of the two institutions...must still be approved by the 68 member countries. Increasing the capital of the World Bank would not involve the putting up of any new cash on the part of members. Member countries, however, would have to guarantee loans obtained by the bank from private financial markets. These loans, in turn, would be used to finance projects for developing the

free world economy. For example, bonds issued by the World Bank are now guaranteed by the United States up to two and a half billion dollars. The American guarantee under the new plan would be raised to five billion dollars. This procedure would apply to the World Bank. To expand the resources of the International Monetary Fund, member countries would have to increase their contributions under a quota system.

The currency changes that went in effect today in ten European countries have caused a reaction in financial markets throughout the free world. None of the reaction, however, has been extreme. In London, the action making the British pound convertible into dollars, caused prices on the stock exchange to boom. Government issues led the advance...reflecting confidence. In Paris, the market was steady. Only heavy transactions in gold marked the initial uncertainty following devaluation of the franc. The dollar was quoted a 492 francs against the new official value of 493 francs to the dollar. Here in New York, the Stock Exchange advanced to a new record high in heavy trading. There was very little activity in French bank notes. And, as a whole, Wall Street found the currency reforms encouraging...since they are expected to improve world trade. In Tokyo, the finance minister decided

that Japan should import more goods...particularly from countries in the sterling area.

In North Africa, the government of Morocco decided not to devalue its franc. And the Moroccan franc is no longer pegged ~~with~~ to the currency of France. Tunisia suspended all financial exchange operations until Thursday...to give it time to decide what steps it will take, following devaluation of the French franc.

It was announced today in Washington that Argentina will receive a 329-million-dollar loan to help it put through an economic reform program. The money will come from the International Monetary Fund, the United States government and from eleven private banks.

In Cuba, heavy fighting is reported tonight in the streets of Santa Clara. Santa Clara is the capital of Las Villas Province, and rebel forces are trying to capture it...so as to cut off Havana from the rich sugar-producing provinces of Southeast Cuba. Reports are confused as to whether government troops or the rebels under Fidel Castro are gaining the upper hand in the fighting in Santa Clara. The Bastista government is reported using aircraft, artillery and tanks in a new counter-attack.

In Paris, the NATO Council today approved the notes that will be sent to Moscow...rejecting Khrushchev's proposal for disarming West Berlin and turning it into a "free city". The formal notes from the United States, Britain, France and West Germany are expected to be delivered in Moscow within 48 hours. The language used in turning down Khrushchev's plan is reported similar in substance but not identical in wording. All four notes leave the door open for negotiation on the German problem as a whole.

This is an odd-numbered day...December 29th...and the Chinese Communists, true to the calendar, hit Quemoy with one thousand, 796 shells.

The White House announces that President Eisenhower will formally proclaim Alaska to be the 49th state before the end of this week. The President will also reveal the design of the new American flag. The way was cleared for issuance of the proclamation when the White House received a certified copy of last month's election in Alaska, endorsing statehood.

All New York City newspapers were published today...after settlement of the longest and most costly newspaper strike in the city's history. New Yorkers went without their nine major papers for 18 days, due to a walkout of deliverymen. The strike officially ended last night, when the deliverymen voted...4 to 1...to ratify a new two-year contract. They settled for a seven-dollar-a-week "package"...in most respects the same package they rejected twice before.

5:20 flub 30 secs in

The new French devaluation means everything and it means nothing. This sound paradoxical but France is the country of paradox where nothing is what it seems to be. For example today France is de Gaulle and de Gaulle is France. Rarely has any democratic modern nation been so dominated by one man as France is by de Gaulle. This is true on the surface but it is not necessarily true in depth. If you look under the surface you find that de Gaulle is facing clandestine opposition, mainly from the Gaullists. ~~De Gaulle versus the Gaullists is one of the paradoxes of modern France~~. The people who call themselves Gaullists have ridden into office by carrying de Gaulles banner and announcing they were his real supporters ~~and almost direct friends~~. De Gaulle himself denied this, telling the French people in a news conference that he subscribed to no party and endorsed none. He said: "I belong to no one because I belong to everyone." Well, the French people were somewhat confused by this contrasting image of a de Gaulle party not endorsed by de Gaulle and they thought it was a bit of political subtlety---that de Gaulle was kind of winking his eyes, saying Im not in favor of this party....BUT. So they voted for the socalled Gaullists. These Gaullists are dedicated to a colonial policy in Algeria, for example, which is very different from the liberal policy de Gaulle himself has in mind. Thats one of the contradictions of present France that is not immediately apparent but which will become more and more apparent in 1959. Another of these ~~now you see~~ now you dont tricks of French life is the curious paradox of the French Army and its relations to General de Gaulle. De Gaulle is the man who gave french soldiers the most magnificent example of patriotic insubordination ever given to an Army. ~~The French Army has not obeyed the French government since June 18 1940~~. It was de Gaulle who on June 18 1940 ~~on their historic day~~ told French soldiers to follow him instead of obeying the orders of the defeatist Marshal Petain who surrendered to to Germans. Ever since de Gaulle's dissidence of 1940 French soldiers have been asking themselves whether it was their duty to obey their superiors

or to disobey in the national interests.Now,in one of the most ironic twsists of history it is Ch rles de Gaulle,who taught the Army to disobey, who is trying to teach the Army to follow orders once again...to do as it is told in Algeria.[redacted]

T is is a somewhat long and indrect introduction to the question of the devaluation of the franc...but it is very important background,to an understanding, in terms of pepple and their ambition and desires,an understanding of the human reaction to what seems to be on the surface an abstract ecnomic and financial move.

Devaluation is not abtract.It has some very powerful effects on people.Ysterday 420 francs bought one dollar.Today to buy a dollar a Frenchman needs 493 francs....that means the dollar,and what it buys costs 17.55 percent more to Frenchmen...and thats a big boost.Since France buys hard coal,oil and cotten from dollar or other hard currency areas, this means a boost in prices inside France for go ds manufactured out of those raw materials.

But Frande cannot afford to allow prices to rise.The workers of France are already pinched by taxation and inflation and ripe for social revolt. There has not been a major strike wave in France for about six years and one is long overdue.Another boostof prices could break the dam.And France cannot allow prices to rise on its manufactories...French goods are already over price ,noncompetitive in the world market...thats a majoreason for the devaluation: to reduce French prices.. a cask of wine which cost 42000 francs yesterday ,represented $100 on the exchange rate of 420 to the $. But at 493 to the dollar that $100 cask of wine will only cost about$85....Th hope is that moreAmericans will buy French wines at th t bargain discount rate.And thats a good hope on condition that

the French can hold the line on wages and other home costs that might force the price of wine up again, thus canceling out devaluation. The key to the success of ~~xxxxx~~ this operation therefore is: discipline at home: austerity in France...something that no one had been able to accomplisy in France since Julius Caesar and the tax collectors of Rome tried and failed. Charles de Gaulle, who is a modern version of a noble Roman, is about to make the attempt. If he succeeds it will be his and Frances finest hour..... but its a big IF...noone has ever pulled the trick of disciplining the French....

Premier DeGaulle has told the French people that devaluation of the franc is part of the price they must pay for greatness. / David Schoenbrun, our bureau chief in Paris, is still here in New York, performing sundry year-end chores. / David, for France and for the rest of us, what does devaluation mean?

(Schoenbrun runs 5:20
Ends on cue: "Now back to Ed Murrow."

Insert Schoenbrun script

Thank you, ~~[illegible]~~ Dave Schoenbrun, for shedding some valuable light on a subject of great complexity, and no small importance [for France and the rest of the Free World.]

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. (pause) First, here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

Word for Today

Certainly the egotism of DeGaulle is monumental. Alexander Smith, the Scottish essayist, once said, "If the egotist is weak, his egotism is worthless. But if the egotist is strong, acute, full of distinctive character, his egotism is precious...and remains a possession of the race." And Nietzsche called egoism "the very essence of a noble soul."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Monday, December 29, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 p.m.

MURROW: David Schoenbrun, our bureau chief in Paris, is still here in New York, performing sundry year-end chores. It's a very good thing and very agreeable for this correspondent to have his colleagues home in such numbers at this time of year because whenever a big story breaks abroad it's possible to just call in an expert and have him tell you about it. David, for France and the rest of us, what does devaluation mean?

SCHOENBRUN: The new French devaluation means everything and it means nothing. I know this sounds paradoxical but France is the country of paradoxes, where nothing is quite what it seems to be. For example, today France is de Gaulle and de Gaulle is France. Rarely has any democratic modern nation been so dominated by one man as France is by the General. Now this is true on the surface, but it is not necessarily true in depth. If you look under the surface you'll find that de Gaulle is facing clandestine opposition, mainly from the Gaulleists. The people who call themselves Gaulleists have ridden into office carrying the General's banner, assuming they're his real supporters while de Gaulle himself has denied this, telling the French people at a news conference that he subscribed to no party and endorsed none. He said, "I belong to no one because I belong to everyone." Well, the French people were somewhat confused by this contrasting image of a de Gaulle party no endorsed by de Gaulle. They thought it was a bit of political subtlety, that de Gaulle was kind of winking his eye, saying I am not in favor of this party but... so they voted for the so-called Gaulleists. Now these Gaulleists are dedicated to a colonial policy in Algeria which is very different from the liberal policy that de Gaulle himself has in mind. That's one of the contradictions of present France which is not

immediately apparent but which will become more and more apparent in 1959. Another one of the-now-you-see-it-now-you-don't tricks of French life is the curious paradox of the French Army and its relations to Gen. de Gaulle. De Gaulle was the man who gave French soldiers the most magnificent example of patriotic insubordination ever given to an army. It was Charles de Gaulle, who on June 18, 1940, told French soldiers to follow him, instead of obeying the orders of the defeatist Marshall Petain, who had surrendered to the Germans. And ever since de Gaulle's patriotic dissidence of 1940, French soldiers have been asking themselves whether it was their duty to obey their superiors or disobey in the national interest. And now, in one of the most ironic twists of history, it is Charles de Gaulle who taught the army to disobey, who's trying to teach the army to follow orders once again, to do as it is told in Algeria. Now this is a very long and indirect introduction to the question of devaluation of the franc. But it is, I suggest, a very important background to an understanding in terms of peoples and their ambitions and desires, an understanding of the human reaction to what seems to be on the surface an abstract economic financial move. In fact, devaluation is not abstract. It has some very powerful effects on people. Yesterday, for example, a Frenchman with 420 francs could buy one dollar. Today to buy a dollar that same Frenchman would NEED 493 francs. That means the dollar and what it buys costs 17.5 percent more to Frenchmen and that's a big boost. Now since France buys hard coal and oil and cotton from dollar and other hard currency areas, this means a boost in prices inside France for goods manufactured out of these raw materials. But France cannot afford to allow prices to rise. The workers of France are already pinched by taxation, inflation and they're ripe for social revolt. There has not been a major strike wave in France for about six years and one is long overdue. Another boost of prices

could break the dam and if it does another bout of inflation could strengthen the extreme left in France which is still very strong among the people even if it has been eliminated as a parliamentary force. France also cannot allow prices to rise for French goods are already overpriced, noncompetitive in the world market. And that's a major reason for the devaluation to reduce French prices. Now, let's take an example: a cask of wine which costs 42,000 francs yesterday represented one hundred dollars on the exchange rate of 420 to the dollar. But at 493 to the dollar today, that same one hundred dollar cask of wine will only cost Americans about eighty-five dollars. And the hope is that more Americans will thus buy French wines at a bargain discount rate. That's a good hope, on condition that the French can hold the line on wages and other home costs which might force the price of wine up again later on, thus cancelling out devaluation. Thus the key to the success of this new French operation is discipline at home, austerity in France, something that no one has been able to accomplish in France since Julius Caesar and the tax collectors of Rome tried and failed 2000 years ago. Charles de Gaulle who's a modern version of a noble Roman is about to make another attempt. If he succeeds it will be his and France's finest hour. But it's a big if. No one yet has ever pulled the trick of disciplining the French. And now, back to Ed Murrow.

SBM

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Alaska to be the 49th state before the end of this week. The President will also reveal the design of the new American flag. The way was cleared for issuance of the proclamation when the White House received a certified copy of last month's election in Alaska, endorsing statehood.

All New York City newspapers were published today...after settlement of the longest and most costly newspaper strike in the city's history. New Yorkers went without their nine major papers for 18 days, due to a walkout of deliverymen. The strike officially ended last night, when the deliverymen voted 4 to 1 to ratify a new two-year cotnract. They settled for a seven-dollar-a-week "package" in most respects the same package they rejected twice before.

Premier DeGaulle has told the French people that devaluation of the franc is part of the price they must pay for greatness. David Schoenbrun, our bureau chief in Paris, is still here in New York performing sundry year-end chores. David, for France and for the rest of us, what does devaluation mean?

SCHOENBRUN: The new French devaluation means everying and it means nothing. This sounds paradoxical but France is the country of paradoxes where nothing is what it seems to be. For example today France is DeGaulle and DeGaulle is France. Rarely has any democratic, modern nation been so dominated by one man as France is by DeGaulle. This is true on the surface but it is not necessarily true in depth. If you look under the surface you find that DeGaulle is facing clandestine opposition, mainly from the Gaullists. The people who call themselves Gaullists have ridden into office by carrying DeGaulle's banner and announcing they were his real supporters. DeGaulle himslef denied this, telling the French people in a news conference that he subscribed to no party and endorsed none. He said: "I belong to no one because I belong to everyone." Well, the French people are somewhat confused by this contrasting image of a DeGaulle party not endorsed by DeGaulle and they thought it was a bit of political subtlety---that DeGaulle was kind of winking his eyes, saying I'm not in favor of this party...but. So they

voted for the so-called Gaullists. These Gaullists are dedicated to a colonial policy in Algeria, for example, which is very different from the liberal policy DeGaulle himself has in mind. That's one of the contradictions of present France that is not immediately apparent but which will become more and more apparent in 1959.

Another of these now-you-see-it, now-you don't tricks of French life is the curious paradox of the French Army and its relations to General DeGaulle. DeGaulle is the man who gave French soldiers the most magnificent example of patriotic insubordination ever given to any Army. It was DeGaulle who on June 18, 1940 told French soldiers to follow him instead of obeying the orders of the defeatist Marshal Petain who surrendered to Germans. Ever since DeGaulle's dissidence of 1940, French soldiers have been asking themselves whether it was their duty to obey their superiors or to disobey in the national interests. Now, in one of the most ironic twists of history, it is Charles DeGaulle, who taught the Army to disobey who is trying to teach the Army to follow orders once again... to do as it is told in Algeria. This is a somewhat long and indirect introduction to the question of the devaluation of the franc. But it is very important background to an understanding, in terms of people and their ambitions and desires, and understanding of the human reaction to what seems to be on the surface an abstract economic and financial move. Devaluaiion is not abstract. It has some very powerful effects on people. Yesterday 420 francs bought one dollar. Today to buy a dollar a Frenchman needs 493 francs..that means the dollar, and what it buys costs 17.55 percent more to Frenchmen...and that's a big boost. Since France buys hard coal, oil and cotton from dollar or other hard currency areas, this means a boost in prices inside France for goods manufactured out of those raw materials. But France cannot afford to allow prices to rise. The workers of France are already pinched by taxation and inflation and ripe for social revolt. There has not been a major strike wave in France for about six years and

one is long overdue. Another boost of prices could break the dam. If it does, another round of inflation could strengthen the extreme left in France which is still very strong among the people even if it has been eliminated as a parliamentary force. And France cannot allow prices to rise on its manufacturers. French goods are already over priced, non-competitive in the world market... that's a major reason for the devaluation to reduce French prices. A cask of wine which cost 42,000 francs yesterday, represented $100 on the exchange of 420 to the dollar. But at 493 to the dollar that $100 cask of wine will only cost about $85. The hope is that more Americans will buy French wines at that bargain discount rate. And that's a good hope on condition that the French can hold the line on wages and other home costs that might force the price of wine up again, thus canceling out devaluation. The key to the success of this operation therefore is: discipline at home: austerity in France...something that no one had been able to accomplish in France since Julius Caesar and the tax collectors of Rome tried and failed. Charles DeGaulle, who is a modern version of a noble Roman, is about to make the attempt. If he succeeds it will be his and France's finest hour, but it's a big if...noone has ever pulled the trick of disciplin the French.

Now back to Ed Murrow.

MURROW: Thank you, Dave Schoenbrun, for shedding some valuable light on a subject of great complexity and no small importance for France and the rest of the Free World.

This is Ed Murrow; I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now, here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: Certainly the egotism of DeGaulle is monumental. Alexander Smith, the Scottish essayist, once said, "If the egotist is weak, his egotism is worthless. But if the egotist is strong, acute, full of distinctive character, he egotism is precious...and remains a possession of the race." And Nietzsche called egoism "the very essence of a noble soul."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Tues., Dec. 30, 1958

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This is the news:

Cuba's rebel leader, Fidel Castro, said today that the overthrow of the Batista government is "imminent". Castro urged all Cubans to cooperate in maintaining order in rebel-controlled areas, and promised swift punishment for looting and destruction of property. He said, "No one should take vengeance against anyone." Two sons of President Batista, and their grandfather, arrived at New York's Idlewild Airport today from Havana. Batista has eight children in all. The passenger list also included one of Batista's close friends...and six other persons, believed to be servants in the Batista household. In Cuba, both the government and the rebels are maintaining silence on the battle for Santa Clara, capital of Las Villas Province. In that city, house-to-house street fighting is said to be

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continuing... with the government airlifting in reinforcements. And government aircraft have been bombing rebel-held centers in Eastern and Central Cuba. According to the rebel radio, Castro's forces today captured the town of Trinidad also in Las Villas Province. Early this morning, revolutionary agents drove a truck up to a munitions warehouse in a suburb of Havana, overwhelmed the armed guard, and went off with a truckload of explosives. What they were unable to load on the truck they blew up.

The United States Embassy in Havana has OBTAINED THE RELEASE ~~taken steps to obtain the release~~ of two Americans, seized by Cuban police at the Havana airport. ~~[illegible]~~ Both are high school teachers...who were stopping over briefly in Havana on a flight from Jamaica...in the British West Indies...to New Orleans. They are identified as James W. Reid and Louis Brantley, both of Louisville, Kentucky. They were hustled off a Delta Airlines plane late yesterday in Havana shortly before the aircraft was to depart. Cuban authorities claimed that the two school teachers "shouted remarks favoring the insurrection," while they were in the air terminal. ~~The United States Embassy says it is "continuing its investigation of the facts."~~

In Washington, the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Latin American Affairs has scheduled a closed hearing tomorrow on the Cuban crisis.

It was announced today that President Eisenhower will deliver his annual State of the Union message to Congress...in person...on January 9./ That is two days after the new Congress meets./ News Secretary Hagerty made the announcement in Gettysburg, where Mr. and Mrs. Eisenhower have been spending the holidays./ Hagerty said the President will speak for about 40 minutes...and that it will be "not only a review or summation of the state of the union (as the President sees it), but also of the state of the world." And, as usual, the speech will be broadcast./ Specific recommendations for new legislation...including the budget message...will be sent to Congress later.

Secretary Flemming of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare commented on the new budget today...and said that expenditures by his department in fiscal 1960 "will be higher than in any previous year." This, despite the fact that Mr. Eisenhower will advocate a cut in total federal spending./ Dr. Flemming gave no figures but said that more money will have to be paid out for public assistance programs (operated by the states) and for new federal aid under the National Defense Education Act. He declined to say whether money would be budgeted for the construction of public schools.

Liberal Republican senators decided today...at a two and a half hour caucus...to "run" Senator Cooper of Kentucky for party leader in the Senate. Cooper's competitor will be Senator Dirksen of Illinois. The Republican liberals also agreed to support Senator ~~Kuchel~~ Keeker of California for party whip, the post now held by Dirksen. A leader of the liberal bloc...Aiken of Vermont...said that in his opinion both Cooper and Keeker had "an excellent chance to win." He said, "We have assurances of the President's neutrality and respect his desire to be left out of this debate." The liberal group decided not to oppose the re-election of Senator Bridges as chairman of the Republican Policy Committee and Senator Saltonstall as chairman of the Republican Senate Conference. Aiken said he had been offered the nomination for party leader in the Senate but that he felt New England already well represented by Bridges and Saltonstall. The final choice will be made at a caucus of all Republican senators when Congress reconvenes.

~~President Eisenhower will sign a formal proclamation on Saturday, admitting Alaska as the 49th state. At the same time, the President will sign an order...setting forth the design of a new flag with 49 stars.~~

Here in New York, the newspaper columnist...Marie Torre...declined today to purge herself of contempt of court...and was ordered to surrender next Monday to serve a 10-day jail sentence. Miss Torre has refused to identify the source of a news story, arguing that a reporter has the privilege of not identifying a news source. She was convicted in New York Federal Court of criminal contempt, and the conviction was upheld by the United States Court of Appeals. The Supreme Court...early this month... refused to review the case.

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The National Mediation Board today called for an end to the strike of flight engineers against Eastern Airlines. The Mediation Board directed its appeal to both the union and the airline...saying that the "economic tug of war must come to an end." The board submitted a settlement formula, which the company immediately said it accepted. The formula calls for continued negotiations and the reinstatement of the striking flight engineers without penalty.

My colleague Winston Burdett is home from Rome. Many of you will remember his reporting from the Vatican during the past year. He also spent a great deal of time in the Middle East.

Back in a moment —

George Bryan. —

The Middle East is an area of the world, full of skull-duggery and intrigue. There is poverty and want...a strong tide of nationalism... and emotions which can easily be inflamed. (The Mob is always dangerous.) As Secretary Dulles once remarked, "These problems have deep roots. They are explosive aspects which can surprise us at any time."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Tuesday, December 30, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 p.m.

MURROW: My colleague Winston Burdett is home from Rome. Many of you will remember his reporting from the Vatican during the past year. Many of these reports were heard on this program. He is one of the considerable number of CBS correspondents who have come home at the end of the year. Winston Burdett has also spent a great deal of time in the Middle East. Winston, obviously the most important single area in the Middle East right now is Iraq. How near are the Russians or the communists to taking over there?

MURROW: That is a very tricky question and I don't think the best informed of us...uh...uh...either newspaperjournalists or in government really know the answer to that question. It's a big question. It's a very critical one. Uh ... the Russians right now are very busy in Iraq opposing Nasser, that's to say opposing Nasserism and opposing the Nasserist forces inside Iraq who would like to see an early unification of--of--Iraq and Nasser's United Republic or a close alignment of Iraq with the United Arab Republic. Iraqi communists are fighting that. Uh, they are fighting it effectively. They are fighting it effectively because it so happens uh--that the--uh--the leader of the Iraqi revolution, the head of the Iraqi state today, Brigadier Kassem, wants to maintain Iraqi independence of Egypt. He does not want an Iraq which is controlled by a dictator in the Nile Valley. The Iraqi communists want the same thing. So what has happened there is that Kassem has had to strike down and fling into prison the leading Nasserists who were with him in the revolution last July. And in...in alienating them, he's had to rely on communist support and he's getting it.

MURROW: But of course if the communists win in Iraq

then the Soviet Union has not just influence in the Middle East but a base of operations, doesn't it?

BUNDERT: Tremendous. A tremendous base of operations, and this is the unquestionably the story of the coming year if the Russians get direct or indirect political control of Iraq. That means that their effective influence also--that--their--their power to dispose extends all the way to the Persian Gulf which is something which the Russians have always been after, which the Russian Czars were after, an outlet to the Persian Gulf; which the communists have always been after, which they were under Stalin and which they are today. We have always thought of Iran, of neighboring Iran, as being the--the--the most likely passage s--s--of Russian influence toward the Gulf. But now undoubtedly the pressure is concentrated on Iraq, where the Iraqi communists though small are highly organized and given this tricky position, this tricky balance of forces within the nationalist camp, they occupy a very strategic post.

MURROW: Winston, any chance for improvement in Arab-Israeli relations?

BUNDERT: In the long term, I think yes. Ah, as a matter of fact I think there already has been a tacit improvement in Arab-Israeli relations uh--which no one talks about. That's to say, which the Arabs do not talk about because politically they don't feel that they can admit that they are ever going to come to a final settlement with Israel. That's something which in the Arab countries is politically taboo, whether it's under a King or under a new nationalist leader. But, talking to Arabs from year to year, for example, talking even to the most embittered of Arabs, the refugees from Palestine, Arab refugees from Palestine, who are now living in the misery of their camps in the Desert of Jordan, even these refugees realize now particularly since the Sinai

campaign, Israel is a power, Israel is so much more advanced than they, Israel is a solid state...it's there to stay, and therefore, although politicians can't say, "Let's re-settle the refugees elsewhere," nevertheless the refugees themselves are thinking now in terms of resettlement elsewhere, of seeking a..uh..uh livelihood in Arab countries and there-- are thinking less and less in terms of returning to their original properties in Palestine. And this makes a big difference, th--this--this psychological--I think the psychological conditions are being slowly created through the years, through habit, through the accomplished fact, for a -- a piece-meal, a gradual piece-meal settlement of the various problems that divide Israel from the Arab world. This is all, of course, barring some major explosion or some terrible unpredictable f--in which inthebMiddle East can't be barred or excluded ever entirely

MURROW: Then it's your feeling that the Arab leaders, although they won't say so publicly are coming more and more to recognize in their own minds that Israel is there to stay and that eventually some kind of accommodation must be reached?

BURDETT: I believe so, and I believe that that goes for Nasser too.

MURROW: Thank you very much, Winston Burdett.

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

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7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

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BURDETT: I believe so, and I believe that that goes for Nasser too.

MURROW: Thank you very much, Winston Burdett.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. But first here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: The Middle East is an area of the world, full of skull-duggery and intrigue. There is poverty and want...a strong tide of nationalism...and emotions which can easily be inflamed. The mob is always dangerous. As Secretary Dulles once remarked, "These problems have deep roots. They are explosive aspects which can surprise us at any time."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Wed., Dec. 31, 1958

This is the news:

A communique...issued by the Cuban Army...says that government troops in Santa Clara have been reinforced and that they have gained the upper hand. The battle for Santa Clara, capital of Las Villas Province, is now in its third day...with Fidel Castro's forces reported fighting a desperate rear-guard action. The rebels claimed...early today...to have captured the city of Guantanamo, 27 miles from the United States naval base of the same name in Oriente Province.

A Senate foreign relations subcommittee discussed the Cuban situation for two hours today behind closed doors. The assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, Roy Rubottom, outlined the Administration position. Subcommittee Chairman Morse said afterward that any report...that the United States contemplates intervening in Cuba in support of either side...is without foundation in fact. ~~The subcommittee, Morse said, is satisfied that the Department of State is carrying out its responsibilities in a satisfactory manner.~~ There was no discussion ~~of how close~~ the Batista government may be to being overthrown. ~~Nor did the subcommittee inquire whether the United States would recognize the revolutionary movement, if it should succeed.~~ Rubottom assured the senators ~~that...so far~~ Americans living in Cuba ~~are not in danger.~~

(more)

The United States, Britain and France today formally rejected Russia's proposal to disarm West Berlin...and make it a so-called "free city". On Thanksgiving Day, Khrushchev gave the West six months to consider the Soviet proposal. He said if no agreement were reached after six months, then Russia would turn its control functions in Berlin over to the East German regime. In separate but similar notes, the three western powers flatly rejected Khrushchev's proposition. They are in West Berlin, they said, as "occupying powers". They are not prepared to relinquish their rights...just as they "assume" Russia would not want to restore Allied occupancy of territory once held by American, British and French troops in what is now East Germany. The United States note reminds Moscow that...after the war...this territory was transferred to Soviet occupation through agreements, and it says we expect Russia to keep its agreements on Berlin...including the guarantee of free access to the city. The Western notes say that Berlin is only one aspect of the German problem. We are ready to join Russia in a discussion of the German question as a whole, along with the still broader question of European security. But we will not embark on a discussion of

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these questions "under menace or ultimatum". The American note said it was assumed that Khrushchev's proposal, with its six-month deadline, was not intended as an ultimatum...and that Russia is ready, like us, "to enter into discussions in an atmosphere devoid of coercion or threats." /

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~~The Western powers asked Russia for an early reply.~~

~~The West German government will send a separate note to Moscow next week. West German officials today expressed complete accord with the action taken by the United States, Britain and France.~~

~~Premier Khrushchev said tonight...in a New Year's message...that it was his "conviction" that the prospects for preserving peace in 1959 are "good". And British Prime Minister Macmillan said that his government enters the New Year in a spirit of confidence, resolution and hope.~~

~~Communist China issued a year-end summary...claiming that production in all its major industries had been doubled in 1958.~~

~~President Eisenhower spent much of the day working on a new draft of his State of the Union message. And, here in New York, the stock market ended the year by rising to new high ground for the fourth session in a row.~~

(more)

~~In Washington, the Agriculture Department reports that the prices farmers received for their products dropped by two percent in the month ending November fifteenth. It was estimated, however, that for the year...farm prices averaged about five percent above [illegible]~~

The House (Subcommittee) on Legislative Oversight said today that ~~[illegible]~~ the (next) Congress should carry on a new, broader investigation of the federal regulatory agencies. It also called for the passage of new legislation that would send to prison anyone (exerting) improper pressure on such agencies. The legislation would include a code of ethics. And it would become mandatory that all communications (between) members of Congress and agency officials be put in the public record. The (tentative) subcommittee report makes no mention of either Sherman Adams or Bernard Goldfine.

The Navy today ordered construction of the first of a new class of atomic submarines...designed especially for launching the Polaris ballistic missile. The prototype is to be built by General Dynamics at a cost of 105-million dollars.

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(more)

Mayor Wagner of New York said today that his administration will take "every step necessary" to keep the Teamsters Union from trying to organize the New York City police department. [redacted] The statement followed a teamsters announcement that the union would start picketing the Police Department for organizing purposes on January twelve. One of Hoffa's aides insisted today that the picket line would be set up in order to "advertise" the organization campaign, not to cut off deliveries of supplies needed by the department.

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Among the few certainties of the year to come is the continuation of the German problem. For a story on that...at year's end...we switch to my colleague, Daniel Schorr, in Berlin. [redacted] That was my colleague, Daniel Schorr, reporting the Berlin crisis as it appears this New Year's Eve. This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

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(more)

Word for Today

Again these words by Heinrich Heine, "The New Year is at the door. I wish for the stupid a little understanding, and for the understanding a little poetry. I wish a heart for the rich, and a little bread for the poor. But above all, I wish that we may blackguard each other as little as possible during the New Year." Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Wednesday, December 31, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: Among the perhaps very few certainties of the year to come is the continuation of the German problem. And especially dealing with Berlin. For a story on that at the year's end we switch to my colleague, Daniel Schorr, in Berlin.

SCHORR: In Berlin 1959 is almost two hours old now and the greatest worry of the Berliners on this New Year's seems to be the gray, foggy weather. The people are combatting the climate with huge doses of schnapps and beer in bars like the Revi, the El Dorado, and The Golden Hufeisen. American officers are holding forth in dress uniform at Harnig Haus, the U.S. Mission Club. And at the gay, crowded party at the Maison de France, the French Club. 1959 has brought rockets over Berlin but they're just fireworks, a traditional Berlin way of seeing in the New Year. If Berlin is beleaguered, it isn't acting that way. The newspapers have saluted the Russians with mocking cartoons. One cartoon shows a Moscow clock at midnight while it's 11 p.m. in Bonn and 4 p.m. in Washington. In front of the Moscow clocks stands a weaving Nikita Khrushchev, champagne glass in one hand, swivel stick in the other, saying, "We were the first to discover the New Year." Another cartoon shows a festive lady mixing a cocktail called "1959," shunning a bottle of vodka with the words, "Thank you, that doesn't belong in it." Actually, vodka is being drunk tonight in West Berlin, especially at the Bayar Cafe on the Kurfurstendamm, where nostalgic White Russian emigrés, refugees from the East of another day, gather and weep into their glasses over the old times in Moscow and St. Petersburg. They don't seem to fear the new times in Berlin. If 1959 is to be the year of grim decision for Berlin, no one is acting that way early this morning. Moscow Radio has been heard here almost plaintively, it seems, asking for "common sense and fair play from the West." And the conviction has spread

although the East German regime says it isn't so, the conviction has spread that the Kremlin is trying to back off the limb onto which it allowed itself to be pushed by Walter Ulbricht's shaky East German regime. The allied notes to the Kremlin have confirmed that the West will stand firm. Deposits in Berlin savings banks have risen since Christmas, an unusual phenomenon, a sign of returning confidence. And the big headline in all the East Berlin papers is the assurance of Mayor Willie Brandt: "No War over Berlin." Well for a night of New Year's revelry, that's news enough. But when sobriety returns there are those who will look beyond the immediate triumph of stubbornness and unity to what lies ahead. And among those is the vigorous, fast-rising Willie Brandt, the Socialist head of West Berlin's coalition administration, a possible West German Chancellor in some future Socialist government. American officials will be hearing from Brandt when he visits the United States in February after they've had a chance to go over the ground with Russia's Anastas Mikoyan in January. Brandt is possibly the world's most internationally-minded mayor for the fate of this city is an international matter. Brandt believes that stubbornness must be combined with flexibility. The Russians have not given up on Berlin; they've turned from public threat to private maneuver. Around Europe Soviet diplomats are hinting at new concessions, a possible willingness to place a unified Berlin, that is, including the communist sector, under United Nations administration. And Soviet diplomats are trying to spread the impression that some deal over Germany may be made over the heads of the Germans. Brandt, while rejecting any of the Soviet gimmicks, believes that the Russians must be engaged in talks and kept talking. He won't publicly discuss his own ideas for he thinks there must first be a common Western position lest the Russians exploit differences within the Western camp. But he believes, and he will try to persuade Secretary Dulles their

proposal for this engagement like the Polish Rapacky Plan for an atom-free zone in Central Europe should at least be explored with the Soviet bloc. Brandt thinks that in a dawning age of the inter-continental missile, the need for the intermediate missile bases in Germany may be dwindling. And he has heard that even from American generals the advantages in this engagement. But while arguing that this engagement should be explored in 1959, Brandt will not push too hard for he believes the most important thing is Western unity. And he refuses to get worked up about May 27, the six-month deadline set by the Russians for a Berlin settlement. His policy is simply to ignore that date. He is projecting for Berlin public works long past May. He's inviting the mayors of the Western world to hold their Congress in Berlin in June. If May passes without an agreement, Brandt thinks the Russians may turn over some functions to the East German regime and that a Chinese Wall may be built along the sector border to stem the flow of refugees from East to West Berlin. But he foresees no situation that the West cannot handle. The West, he thinks, is not without means for a counter-offensive. He thinks a call from the West for passive resistance would rally East Germans workers in a spontaneous general strike that would cripple the Communist regime. But after the experience of Hungary, he would think twice about trying to foment unrest behind the Iron Curtain. On this New Year Brandt seems confident although not carefree. Now this would appear to reflect the mood of all West Berlin. Few would have thought a month ago that January 1st would be a bigger day on Berlin's 1959 calendar than May 27, Khrushchev's day of reckoning; but in the early hours of New Year morning effect of schnapps, the year New Year doesn't seem so grim for this Western outpost behind the Iron Curtain. Now back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1958
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

A communique...issued by the Cuban Army...says that government troops in Santa Clara have been reinforced and that they have gained the upper hand. The battle for Santa Clara, capital of Las Villas Province, is now in its third day...with Fidel Castro's forces reported fighting a desperate rear-guard action. The rebels claimed...early today...to have captured the city of Guantanamo, 27 miles from the United States naval base of the same name in Oriente Province.

A Senate foreign relations subcommittee discussed the Cuban situation for two hours today behind closed doors. The assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, Roy Rubottom, outlined the Administration position. Subcommittee Chairman Morse said afterward that any report...that the United States contemplates intervening in Cuba in support of either side...is without foundation in fact.

The United States, Britain and France today formally rejected Russia's proposal to disarm West Berlin...and make it a so-called "free city." On Thanksgiving Day, Khrushchev gave the West six months to consider the Soviet proposal. He said if no agreement were reached after six months, then Russia would turn its control functions in Berlin over to the East German regime. In separate but similar notes, the three western powers flatly rejected Khrushchev's proposition. They are in West Berlin, they said, as "occupying powers." They are not prepared to relinquish their rights...just as they "assume" Russia would not want to restore Allied occupancy of territory once held by American, British and Freech troops in what is now East Germany. The United States note reminds Moscow that...after the war...this territory was transferred to Soviet occupation through agreements, and it says we expect Russia to keep its

agreements on Berlin...including the guarantee of free access to the city. The Western notes say that Berlin is only one aspect of the German problem. We are ready to join Russia in a discussion of the German question as a whole, along with the still broader question of European security. But we will not embark on a discussion of these questions "under menace or ultimatum." The American note said it was assumed that Khrushchev's proposal, with its six-month deadline was not intended as an ultimatum...and that Russia is ready, like us, "to enter into discussions in an atmosphere devoid of coercion or threats."

The House Subcommittee on Legislative Oversight said today that the next Congress should carry on a new, broader investigation of the federal regulatory agencies. It also called for the passage of new legislation that would send to prison anyone exerting improper pressure on such agencies. The legislation would include a code of ethics. And it would become mandatory that all communications between members of Congress and agency officials be put in the public record. The tentative subcommittee report makes no mention of either Sherman Adams or Bernard Goldfine.

The Navy today ordered construction of the first of a new class of atomic submarines...designed especially for launching the Polaris ballistic missile. The prototype is to be built by General Dynamics at a cost of 105-million dollars.

Mayor Wagner of New York said today that his administration will take "every step necessary" to keep the Teamsters Union from trying to organize the New York City police department. The statement followed a teamsters announcement that the union would start picketing the Police Department for organizing purposes on January twelve. One of Hoffa's aides insisted today that the picket line would be set up in order to "advertise" the organization campaign, not to cut off deliveries of supplies needed by the department.

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MURROW: That was my colleague, Daniel Schorr reporting the Berlin crisis as it appears this New Year's Eve.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: Again these words by Heinrich Heine, "The New Year is at the door. I wish for the stupid a little understanding, and for the understanding a little poetry. I wish a heart for the rich, and a little bread for the poor. But above all, I wish that we may blackguard each other as little as possible during the New Year." Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., Jan. 1, 1959

This is the news....

President Batista of Cuba fled into exile, but the revolt continues. Before flying to the Dominican Republic, Batista turned his powers over to a military junta which...in turn...announced that a justice of the Cuban Supreme Court, Carlos Piedra, had been appointed provisional president. Piedra sought to bring order out of chaos. He ordered a cease-fire in government operations against the rebels on all fronts and appealed for the nation to remain calm. The answer given by Fidel Castro is that the "triumph of the revolution" must be absolute. The war operation, he said, will continue. Castro's choice for provisional president, pending free elections, is the former Santiago judge, Manuel Urrutia, who flew to Cuba last month after a year of exile in the United States. Urrutia has the support---not only of the July 26th

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(more)

Movement---but of all revolutionary groups. Pandemonium broke out in Havana this afternoon, as soon as it was learned that the Batista dictatorship had collapsed. Crowds began roaming the streets, peacefully at first, shouting pro-Castro slogans and waving the red and black flags of the revolutionary movement. Later they started knocking down parking meters and smashing windows, and some elements began looting stores. Rebel broadcasts called for order. The radio stations in Havana...now in rebel hands... also warned people not to accept orders from the military junta. Castro, they said, will lay down his own terms. The rebels are said to have called a general strike.

In Washington, the ambassador appointed by Batista has resigned. He has been succeeded by Dr. Emilio Pando, the embassy's economic counsellor...who was Castro's choice. A State Department spokesman says the United States will not consider recognition of a new provisional Cuban government until order has been restored. Standby plans for the evacuation of United States citizens were "dusted off" a few days ago. But no reports of harm to Americans have been received so far. Americans in Cuba have been advised to exert "appropriate caution".

29

All flights to Havana have been cancelled by Pan American World Airways and National Airlines. The Holland-America Line announces that the liner New Amsterdam...which was due to stop in Havana today on a cruise...has been diverted to Nassau, in the Bahamas. The ship, carrying 760 passengers, will leave Nassau tomorrow afternoon for New York.

34

40 (4)

The important pwople who surrounded Batista are following him into exile. Many of them are coming to the United States. A Cubana Airlines plane landed at New York's Idlewild Airport this afternoon with 92 persons seeking asylum. 37 Other planeloads of refugees landed in Miami, Jacksonville and West Palm Beach. One of the arrivals in Jacksonville was Ruben Batista, the ex-dictator's eldest son who is 25. He said his father only wanted peace for the Cuban people. The Cubans arriving at West Palm Beach were described as "higher echelons of the Batista government." At Miami International Airport, other Cubans seeking asylum were threatened by a crowd of about 500 rebel sympathizers...who were held back by police. A Cuban airliner...carrying fifty-four refugees...landed at the international airport in New Orleans. They included two more of Batista's children and at least four military officers. The Cuban officers were armed---one of them carried a sub-machinegun---and the weapons, consisting mostly of automatic pistols, were turned over to immigration authorities. All had obviously left Cuba in haste, with only small handbags and the clothes they wore.

50

A Reuters dispatch from Cairo says that President Nasser has launched a massive crack-down on Egyptian Communists. Reuters says...on the basis of "authoritative reports"...that more than a hundred persons were arrested in Cairo tonight and that three left-wing publishing houses have been pad-locked.

54

The Moscow radio says that Russia will TEST an atomic-powered airplane in 1959.

55

(5)

Secretary of Commerce Strauss said today that...economically...we start the New Year "from a position of increasing strength." He predicted that the peak rate of income and production, achieved in late 1958, will be bettered in 1959...ushering in, in 1960, a decade of prosperity "which should surpass anything we have experienced." Strauss said that with the number of unemployed still above normal, a "prime objective" in the New Year will be more work for more people.

62

With this date---January first---the European Common Market went into effect. The six common market countries are France, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg...representing a total population of 180-million. Each of these countries has now cut its tariffs against the other by 10 percent. And each will open its frontiers to the importation of 20 percent more goods from other members. Also, simultaneously, the six nations are pooling their atomic resources for the peaceful production of nuclear energy.

70

Note... bowl game scores to come.

I have written full script because of uncertainty of a pickup from Havana. If a piece materializes in time, we can cut.

Bliss

In the "bowl" games... in the Rose Bowl, IOWA 38, CALIFORNIA 12.

In the Orange Bowl, Oklahoma defeated Syracuse, 21 to 6.

Louisiana State shut out Clemson, 7 to nothing in the Sugar Bowl.

And in the Cotton Bowl, the Air Force battled Texas Christian to a scoreless tie.

Word for Today

After twenty-five years as strongman of Cuba, the dictator Batista has been deposed. The revolt has been in progress for more than five years of that time, but as Wendell Phillips once observed, revolutions are not made. They come. "A revolution," he said, "is as natural a growth as an oak. It comes out of the past. Its foundations are laid far back." Goodnight and good luck.

CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Thursday, January 1, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... With this date, January 1st, the European Common Market went into effect. The six Common Market countries are: France, West Germany, Italy, The Netherlands, Belgium and Luxemburg, representing a total population of 180 million. Each of these countries has now cut its tariffs against the other by 10%, and each will open its frontiers to the importation of 20% more goods from other members. Also, simultaneously, the six nations are pooling their atomic resources for the peaceful production of nuclear energy.

Premier Khrushchev and President Voroshilov today cabled New Year's greetings to President Eisenhower, expressing hope that decisive action would be taken in the New Year toward removing the danger of war. Mr. Eisenhower sent a reply, saying that he appreciated their message but, in his view, their declaration of intentions toward West Berlin was "not in accord with your expressed aspirations and hope."

In the ~~Rose~~ "Bowl" games played today - in the Rose Bowl, Iowa, 38; California,12. In the Orange Bowl, Oklahoma, 21; Syracuse, 6. In the Sugar Bowl, Louisiana State, 7; Clemson, 0. In the Cotton Bowl, the Air Force, 0; Texas Christian, 0.

There was nothing new or unexpected in the notes the Western powers sent to Moscow on the Berlin issue. The NATO Council, meeting in Paris, had decided to reject the Soviet demand that the occupying powers withdraw from West Berlin. It also had decided to renew proposals to discuss the question of German unification, along with European security. This was announced at the time. The notes were actually drafted and coordinated in Paris. What was unexpected about them was their timing. In Paris, it had been decided to send them considerably later. Then came word of the intended visit to Washington of Deputy

Premier Mikoyan. The three Western governments at once seized the opportunity for a good maneuver, and that maneuver was to send the notes right away, to have them in Moscow before Mikoyan's departure.

Khrushchev, in his note of November 21st, had made his maximum demand; but he did so expecting counter-proposals, as he told visitors and strongly hinted in a subsequent news conference. But all he got yesterday was the West's maximum terms; an absolute no on Berlin, and an offer to discuss unification of Germany on the basis of free elections along with European security.

The Khrushchev strategy was to force the West to make the first modification of its maximum terms. But in sending the notes, at this time, the West has put Khrushchev in a position where he must modify his own maximum terms first, for he would not send Mikoyan to Washington simply to repeat the demands of the November 21st note. He must bring assurances that the Berlin issue is negotiable. He must say, or at least hint, to what extent and on what terms Khrushchev would be willing to meet the West part way.

So perhaps the West can expect to get a glimpse of at least some of the unplayed cards in Khrushchev's hand before it has to show its own. This is no major victory, but it is smart maneuvering and this time the Western governments were able to act quickly.

Now, the important paragraph in the United States note is the final one, in which we say we would like to know whether the Soviet government is ready to enter into Four Power discussions. In that case, the note says, our object would be to discuss Berlin in a wider framework of the entire German problem, as well as European security. The United States Government, the note concludes, would welcome the views of the Soviet Government at an early date. The

early date, obviously, would be when Mikoyan meets Washington officials sometime next week. So the Mikoyan visit takes on even more importance than when it was first proposed. And it is noteworthy that Khrushchev seems to be trying to create an impression of reasonableness, in contrast with that possible threat of war voiced in Gromyko's Christmas Day speech.

As toastmaster at the gala Kremlin New Year's dinner and dance, Khrushchev reaffirmed his belief that communism would triumph peacefully and not by force. And in a toast on the Seven Year Plan, which he said was of particular importance, because of the competition with the United States, he leaned in the direction of Ambassador Thompson, at a nearby table, and he added, "Mr. Thompson, we are going to overtake you." He did not mention the Berlin crisis, or the Western notes in his toast. Nor did he refer to the notes in a private conversation with the American ambassador. But he did openly refer to the Mikoyan visit, a fact which may or may not be noted in the Soviet press. So far, the Russian public has not been told anything about Mikoyan's visit. When he goes his departure will be announced in a few lines in the newspapers. Which would be standard practice. The Soviet public is not encouraged to speculate about or to criticize the actions of its top men. It may be that a start will be made to find some middle ground between the East and the West during Mikoyan's visit. But if so, it will only be a start. What matters first of all is that the deadline of May 21st, when we have been told we will have to deal in Berlin with the East German regime, is quietly forgotten. The chances for that are now rated as pretty good. This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today.

Ed. trans. P. O.

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7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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object would be to discuss Berlin in a wider framework of the entire German problem, as well as European security. The United States Government, the note concludes, would welcome the views of the Soviet Government at an early date. The early date, obviously, would be when Mikoyan meets Washington officials sometime next week. So the Mikoyan visit takes on even more importance than when it was first proposed. And it is noteworthy that Khrushchev seems to be trying to create an impression of reasonableness, in contrast with that possible threat of war voiced in Gromyko's Christmas Day speech.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. But first, here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: After twenty-five years as strongman of Cuba, the dictator Batista has been deposed. The revolt has been in progress for more than five years of that time, but as Wendell Phillips once observed, revolutions are not made. They come. "A revolution," he said, "is as natural a growth as an oak. It comes out of the past. Its foundations are laid far back."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Fri., Jan. 2, 1959

This is the news:

Russia announces that it has launched a rocket toward the moon. The announcement...broadcast by Moscow radio...says the launching took place today and that according to preliminary data, the last stage of the rocket "received the requisite cosmic speed." It says the rocket has crossed the eastern border of the Soviet Union, passed over the Hawaiian Islands, "and is rapidly moving away from the earth." The rocket, according to Moscow radio, is expected to reach the "area" of the moon late tomorrow night. Moscow promises to keep the world advised. This is the first time that Russia has announced an attempted probe of the moon. The United States already has made four such attempts, which failed...although in two instances the rocket entered outer space and radioed valuable scientific data

back to earth./ Russia says the launching today was made to commemorate the 21st Party Congress later this month./ The weight of the last stage of the rocket---without fuel---is given as 3-thousand, 248 pounds. It carries special instruments designed to create a sodium "cloud"...that for a few minutes tonite will give the rocket the appearance of a comet. It also carries radio transmitters which have already been heard. And in the nose-cone, there is a Soviet flag. Here is the Sound of the Rocket as Received a few minutes ago x

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In Congress, the House Space Committee today urged the Administration to try at once to reach the moon with two rockets, now available at Cape Canaveral. / The committee made its recommendation just before the Russian announcement.

The situation in Cuba tonight is confused. / The rebel leader, Fidel Castro, has made a broadcast from the seat of his provisional government in Santiago...declaring that he had been betrayed. "Now," he said, "is when the revolution starts." Castro accused General Cantillo (CAN-TEE-YO), who took over as head of a military junta when Batista fled, of breaking his word. / Castro said he had made a deal with Cantillo...whereby the government would be turned over to him from Batista on Wednesday, and this was not done. Castro also accuses Cantillo of allowing Batista to escape the country.

Earlier today, Castro proclaimed Dr. Manuel Urrutia (OO-ROO'-TEE-AH) as provisional president. The military junta had declared a Supreme Court justice, Carlos Piedra (PEE-AID'-DRA), as provisional president. But today the Cuban armed forces gave their allegiance to Castro's candidate. / The new leader of the armed forces is a Castro man.

—>

There are signs---nothing more at this point---that not all the revolutionary factions are in agreement. Castro has called repeatedly for order, but Havana was the scene today of a three-hour pitched battle with Batista die-hards...holed up in a building in the center of town. Reports which cannot immediately be confirmed say that in this action at least 40 men are dead.

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The United States Navy has sent three destroyer escorts and two submarine tenders into Cuban waters at the request of the State Department. At last report, they were standing by at sea off the Cuban coast. They are to evacuate Americans, if that becomes necessary. An ocean-going ferry, The City of Havana, has arrived in Havana Harbor from Key West to pick up about 500 stranded American tourists.

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General Motors has agreed to return to the government, another 4-million, 900-thousand dollars, on a contract for the production of F-84-F jet fighters. This is in addition to a rebate of 5-million dollars on the contract, paid back a year ago. The Justice Department contends that G.M. was overpaid, because of accounting errors made by the company. Frederic Donner, chairman of G.M., said today that the settlement is based on a proposal it initiated. G.M., he said, "does not wish to profit through a misunderstanding."

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Edward R. Murrow: January 2, 1959. 7:45 p.m.

The astonishment caused by Fidel Castro's rise in Cuba is a reminder that people still do not properly evaluate the power of guerilla warfare. If skillfully used, it can be the greatest material force in the modern world next to nuclear energy. Perhaps it has changed things even more than atomic energy. ~~XXXXXXXXX~~ For guerilla warfare won China and thus was able to commit a nation of six hundred million to Communism. It smashed the French Empire, first in Southeast Asia, then in North Africa. It won its first great modern victory in Yugoslavia under Tito, and it has since revolutionized the basic concepts of military power. The up-to-date army of planes, tanks and highly-drilled infantry men is helpless before guerilla fighting ~~in open country,~~ if the guerillas have support of the local population and the will ~~XXXX~~X to win. As Batista, the fallen Cuban dictator put it, an army needs a hundred men for every single guerilla fighter.

The most significant thing about Fidel Castro may be that he grasped the potential power of guerilla warfare while in his early phase. The young law school graduate and son of a plantation owner, did not embark on his career of rebellion with any highly developed plan, or even much strategic knowledge. His first adventure - which has given his movement its name, "The Twenty-Sixth of July Movement" - was a commando-like raid

by two hundred students on an army post in Santiago, made in 1953. It turned into a tragic failure. A hundred students were killed, and when the Catholic Archbishop intervened, Castro, who is a devout Catholic, surrendered. He got a fifteen-year jail sentence, but came out of prison in 1955 through an amnesty. He went to Mexico to make a fresh start. There he recruited and trained a small band of guerilla fighters, and two years ago he landed with eighty-one followers in Cuba. The boat they were in was spotted by Batista agents and attacked. All but twelve of the band were killed. Castro with these survivors escaped to the mountains in eastern Cuba. But in two years the twelve in the mountains became six thousand in the mountains, and Batista's army of forty thousand, with its planes and tanks, could not crush it.

The Castro story has been told many times in the last two years. But it was picturesque, and not made out to have much significance. And of course it was always written without the surprise ending of the last two days. Scores of American newsmen visited Castro in his mountain hide-out. They liked him. They found him a fighter, an athletic six-footer with a short hobo's beard, and a half-burned cigar in his teeth, who talked confidently but not convincingly of the certainty of his victory. The newsmen also

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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Edward R. Murrow Mon., Jan. 5, 1959

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~~Rickets, representing former political prisoners of Hungary, appeared across the street from the State Department today, carrying placards...and shouting...for Mikoyan to "go home".~~

Mr. Dulles had planned to fly to Ottawa this afternoon to confer with Canadian officials on trade problems. He cancelled the trip because of a virus infection, and Secretary of the Treasury Anderson went in his place. Dulles picked up the virus infection yesterday. Although he is reported recovering, doctors advised him to forego the trip and curtail his working schedule for the next few days.

President Eisenhower today outlined his new spending proposals to congressional leaders of both parties. According to Republican Senator Wiley, who attended the White House briefing, the Administration will call for a defense budget of nearly 41-billion dollars...or about a hundred million dollars more than it asked for last year. Republican Senator Dirksen said the space program will be accelerated. But Senate Democratic Leader Johnson said he was "disappointed" in the program. "In the field of military policy," he said, "we are programming as if we were living in a static world and not in an exploding and expanding world." Johnson said there was no discussion ~~by members of Congress~~ at the White House meeting---"we listened and learned." Mr. Eisenhower thanked the Democrats for their support of Administration policy last year in the Middle East and in the Formosa Strait. "True"

bipartisanship, he said, is still essential in the conduct of foreign policy.

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Bullock and Macon Counties "relevant to the inquiry." The commission, in turn, will not require the oral testimony of registration officials who have refused to appear.

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The new provisional president of Cuba...Dr. Manual Urrutia...arrived in Havana late today to take over as head of the government. His arrival from Camaguey Province (KAH-MAH-GWAY') had been scheduled for this morning, but a rebel splinter group...made up mostly of students...still occupied the presidential palace and refused to get out. Martial law was declared, and late this afternoon spokesmen for Fidel Castro persuaded the students to leave. The students...reportedly...were demanding to know Urrutia's program.

After four days, the radio signals from Russia's cosmic rocket have ceased. Russian scientists predict that ~~the~~ Lunik will go into orbit around the sun on Wednesday or Thursday...swinging along an elliptical path with a maximum diameter of 214-million miles. It will complete the orbit once every 15 months...becoming an artificial planet...and Pravda said today

that it will have its own winter and summer like the earth. The Soviet news agency Tass says that ~~the~~ scientific information obtained by the rocket will be published. ~~as it is gradually processed.~~

The conference on discontinuance of nuclear weapons tests resumed in Geneva today after a two-week Christmas recess. The United States presented new data ~~[illegible]~~ concerning underground nuclear blasts. Details were not disclosed in Geneva. But the White House has issued a statement... saying that it is more difficult to distinguish between such explosions and earthquakes than was originally thought. News Secretary Hagerty said this "probably" would call for more inspection.

The four balloonists...who set out across the Atlantic in the "Small World" more than three weeks ago...were rescued by a fisherman today in the British West Indies. They were found floating in the gondola after cutting ~~[illegible]~~ loose from the balloon for reasons they would not divulge. All are reported in good health.

Edward R. Murrow: January 5, 1959. 7.45 p.m.

Back in 1946 Molotov, then Soviet Foreign Minister, bitterly complained that the United States was "brandishing the atomic bomb". Americans may recall being astonished about it, for they didn't realize that the United States was brandishing anything whatever. Even when Winston Churchill made his Fulton, Missouri, speech in March 1946, most Americans did not recognize that he was brandishing the bomb when he voiced his thanks that the United States had monopoly of the bomb and proclaimed that it was keeping the peace of the world. But Molotov knew what he meant. For in 1946 the Russians found it advisable, under American insistence, to withdraw their troops from Iran, and thus spare that country the loss of a substantial sector of its territory. That same summer they launched a diplomatic offensive against Turkey aimed at the annexation of two Turkish frontier provinces, and again under American pressure decided to reverse themselves. The Russians had a vast superiority in ground forces, but we had the atomic bomb. Nuclear science had given us the balance of power, and our diplomacy knew how to use it.

The balance of power changed when the Russians made their own atomic bombs. Now it is changing again. Now another weapon is being brandished. It is not the atomic bomb of the late 40's, it is the missile bomb. And

this time the brandishing is being done by the Russians. The Mikoyan visit is part of the act. In fact, the launching of Lunik, the Soviet satellite, and the Mikoyan visit, are parts of one of the most shrewdly calculated pieces of diplomatic strategy ever seen.

When Mikoyan's visit was first announced, the West presumed that it was linked with the Berlin crisis, which unquestionably it is. But our observers thought Khrushchev was looking for a way out of the dead-end his Berlin policy seemed to be heading for. Our Atlas satellite was proudly orbiting around the planet, receiving messages, and spraying the earth with recorded speech. We thought we were about equal to the Soviet Union in missile power.

But Moscow was preparing us for a painful surprise. The Russians were ready to launch Lunik, a satellite far heavier, and sent into space with far greater power, than anything we could produce. ~~The Russians had studied their almanacs, and they found when the moon would be closest to the earth. They applied for Mikoyan's visa for a time to land him in this country just as Lunik was closest to the moon.~~ They were confident of their technology, and they knew that Lunik passing the moon, or circling it, would monopolize public attention here and all over the world. And that would

give Mikoyan unbounded prestige. As for Mikoyan, he need not say anything about Lunik being a weapon. ~~He need not say anything about Lunik being a weapon.~~ He need not "brandish" it. In fact he could say, as he has done, that he is only here on a kind of vacation. He could conduct himself like a happy tourist. But the White House, the State Department and the Pentagon know that Lunik, whatever it is as a prelude to space travel, is the demonstration of the inter-continental ballistic missile, and that it shows the Soviet Union ahead of us in the ability to launch and guide a missile of its formidable size. And they know that this ability affects the balance of power. How much it changes it may not be calculable to the last decimal point, or even approximately. We still have vast and terrible powers of deterrence on which, fortunately, we still can rely. But diplomatically we are not sitting as comfortably as we did two weeks ago. And this basic comment needs to be made about both the new Soviet satellite and the Mikoyan visit.

I am not suggesting that Khrushchev and his deputy expect to frighten the West into surrender on the Berlin issue. The evacuation of Berlin is not an end the Russians expect to gain, but the means to an end. They want

a broader bargain, one in which the West makes concessions it has not been ready for. After the NATO meeting, the Western alliance seemed confident, determined and well-entrenched. It looked as though the concessions had to come mostly from Khrushchev. Our big Atlas satellite set fire to our expectations. It was a joy to us and to all in the West. Unfortunately we exaggerated it a little. Now we can pretend no longer. We still are behind in ballistic missiles. And here is Mikoyan to take advantage of our knowing it.

Back in a moment—

George Bryan—

Word for Today

Mikoyan has come to the United States with bland assurances. He told reporters several times today, "There will be peace." But his arrival was timed to coincide with another demonstration of Soviet power. Richard Brinsley Sheridan said, "When you meet your antagonist, do everything in a mild and agreeable manner. But let your courage be as keen...and as polished...as your sword."

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The new provisional president of Cuba...Dr. Manual Urrutia...arrived in Havana late today to take over as head of the government. His arrival from Camaguey Province had been scheduled for this morning, but a rebel splinter group...made up mostly of students...still occupied the presidential palace and refused to get out. Martial law was declared, and late this afternoon spokesmen for Fidel Castro persuaded the students to leave. The students...reportedly... were demanding to know Urrutia's program.

After four days, the radio signals from Russia's cosmic rocket have ceased. Russian scientists predict that Lunik will go into orbit around the sun on Wednesday or Thursday...swinging along an elliptical path with a maximum diameter of 214-million miles. It will complete the orbit once every 15 months becoming an artificial planet...and Pravda said today that it will have its own winter and summer like the earth. The Soviet news agency Tass says that scientific information obtained by the rocket will be published.

The conference on discontinuance of nuclear weapons tests resumed in Geneva today after a two-week Christmas recess. The United States presented new data concerning underground nuclear blasts. Details were not disclosed in Geneva. But the White House has issued a statement...saying that it is more difficult to distinguish between such explosions and earthquakes than was originally thought. News Secretary Hagerty said this "probably" would call for more inspection.

The four balloonists...who set out across the Atlantic in the "Small World" more than three weeks ago...were rescued by a fisherman today in the British West Indies. They were found floating in the gondola after cutting loose from the balloon for reasons they would not divulge. All are reported in good health.

Back in 1946 Molotov, then Soviet Foreign Minister, bitterly complained th that the United States was "brandishing the atomic bomb." Americans may recall being astonished about it, for they didn't realize that the United States was brandishing anything whatever. Even when Winston Churchill made his Fulton, Missouri speech in March 1946, most Americans did not recognize that he was brandishing the bomb when he voiced his thanks that the United States had monopoly of the bomb and proclaimed that it was keeping the peace of the world. But Molotov knew what he meant. For in 1946, the Russians found it advisable, under American insistence to withdraw their troops from Iran, and thus spare that country the loss of a substantial sector of its territory. That same

summer they launched a diplomatic offensive against Turkey aimed at the annexation of two Turkish frontier provinces, and again under American pressure decided to reverse themselves. The Russians had a vast superiority in ground forces, but we had the atomic bomb. Nuclear science had given us the balance of power, and our diplomacy knew how to use it.

The balance of power changed when the Russians made their own atomic bombs. Now it is changing again. Now another weapon is being brandished. It is not the atomic bomb of the late 40's, it is the missile bomb. And this time the brandishing is being done by the Russians. The Mikoyan visit is part of the act. In fact, the launching of Lunik, the Soviet satellite, and the Mikoyan visit, are parts of one of the most shrewdly calculated pieces of diplomatic strategy ever seen.

When Mikoyan's visit was first announced, the West presumed that it was linked with the Berlin crisis, which unquestionably it is. But our observers thought Khrushchev was looking for a way out of the dead-end his Berlin policy seemed to be heading for. Our Atlas satellite was proudly orbitting around the planet receiving messages and spraying the earth with recorded speech. We thought we were about equal to the Soviet Union in missile power.

But Moscow was preparing us for a painful surprise. The Russians were ready to launch Lunik, a satellite far heavier, and sent into space with far greater power, than anything we could produce. They were confident of their technology and they knew that Lunik passing the moon or circling it, would monopolize public attention here and all over the world. And that would give Mikoyan unbounded prestige. As for Mikoyan, he need not say anything about Lunik being a weapon. He need not "brandish" it. In fact he could say, as he has done, that he is only here on a kind of vacation. He could conduct himself like a happy tourist. But the White House, the State Department and the Pentagon know that Lunik, whatever it is as a prelude to space travel, is the demonstration

of the inter-continental ballistic missile, and that it shows the Soviet Union ahead of us in the ability to launch and guide a missile of its formidable size. And they know that this ability affects the balance of power. How much it changes it may not be calculable to the last decimal point, or even approximately. We still have vast and terrible powers of deterrence on which, fortunately, we still can rely. But diplomatically we are not sitting as comfortably as we did two weeks ago. And this basic comment needs to be made about both the new Soviet satellite and the Nikoyan visit.

I am not suggesting that Khrushchev and his deputy expect to frighten the West into surrender on the Berlin issue. The evacuation of Berlin is not an end the Rusiians expect to gain, but the means to an end. They want a broader bargain, one in which the West makes concessions it has not been ready for. After the NATO meeting, the Western alliance seemed confident, determined and well-entrenched. It looked as though the concessions had to come mostly from Khrushchev. Our big Atlas satellite set fire to our expectations. It was a joy to us and to all the West. Unfortunately we exaggerated it a little. Now we can pretend no longer. We still are behind in ballistic missiles. And here is Mikoyan to take advantage of our knowing it.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. But first here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW:Mikoyan has come to the United States with bland assurances. He told reporters several times today, "There will be peace." But his arrival was timed to coincide with another demonstration of Soviet power. Richard Brinsley Sheridan said, "When you meet your antagonist, do everything in a mild and agreeable manner. But let your courage be as keen...and as polished...as your sword."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow: January 6, 1959. 7.45 p.m.

Mr. Mikoyan did not wait long to lay some of his cards on the table on the purpose of his mission to this country. He did it with an air of such candor at the Eric Johnston dinner in Washington last night, that an onlooker might have thought he was showing all the cards he had come with. Many of those he showed were unobjectionable, and he sounded straightforward, reasonable and friendly.

For the most interesting impression he left was that the Soviet Union wants to settle outstanding cold war problems with the United States direct. This is not new. Senator Humphrey and others who have talked with Khrushchev have stressed that this is what Khrushchev wants and considers the best and quickest way to reduce world tensions. But Khrushchev also knows that if the United States starts negotiating on its own, our allies will go into a near panic. They will be quite sure that if we agree with the Russians it is bound to be at their expense. Since one of the basic drives of the Kremlin is to destroy or weaken the alliance, one can well believe that the Russians are in earnest about wishing to negotiate with us by ourselves. Mikoyan last night disclaimed any desire to cause trouble between us and our allies. He said, as if to prove it, that Russia had to get along with these nations too. He did not add that Russia could get along with them to greater

advantage if the Western alliance was coming apart.

His disclaimer was on a par with a disclaimer that Lunik, the new Soviet satellite, is a military threat to anybody. By itself, now on its way to orbit the sun, it is, as Mikoyan said, no more than an achievement in science. But the fact that it could be sent on its course, and sent just when Mikoyan was coming here, is a military fact of ~~XXXX~~ importance, if not gravity.

Here are the main points of the Mikoyan speech: The Soviet Union has no plan to conquer the United States or anybody. It wants peaceful competition in producing the better things of life. It is trying to correct mistakes of the Stalin regime, is curbing the power of the police and vesting it with local Soviet republics. It is giving farmers more freedom to grow what they want, and is splitting agriculture and industry into manageable administrative units. Communist China is making amazing progress and perhaps some mistakes, but no one should doubt the true friendship between Moscow and Peiping. The Kremlin regards the ring of Western bases around the Soviet Union as a sign of our bad intentions, as it does the proposed arming of West Germany with nuclear weapons, also the military strengthening of Iran and the additional supply of arms to Turkey.

Only in question time did Mikoyan hint at concessions on the Berlin issue, but any concession at all is of course significant. Russia, he said, would agree to guarantees, including free and certain access to Berlin by the West. He said there would be room for a United Nations role in this. He would not, however, say that Moscow would accept U.N. administration of the proposed free city. He said the possibility of making all Berlin a free city under some form of U.N. supervision was something the Soviet Union might discuss.

He implied that the Soviet Union does not wish to proceed with German unification until East Germany has the same material prosperity as West Germany, but said that this would be achieved in three to four years. He also made it clear that Russia would like a summit meeting if it could be held without an advance agenda.

One of the cards he did not show last night was the trade Russia would like with the United States, but he did talk about trade with Secretary Dulles, in outlining the subjects they are to discuss while here.

One can say that Mikoyan on his first day in Washington was neither grim nor rigid. He is a better envoy than Molotov used to be, at least he

starts off with more good will. But his emphasis on our bases, on German re-armament, and on a three-to-four year delay in unifying Germany, is a sobering reminder, that no general settlement lies just over the horizon, and that Mikoyan did not come to seek one. At best, he came hoping to get things started.

Back in a moment—

George Bryan--

Edward R. Murrow Tues., Jan. 6, 1959

This is the news:

Representative Joseph Martin today was deposed as Republican leader of the House, after holding the position for twenty years. / He is replaced by Representative Charles Halleck of Indiana. / The action was taken at an organization meeting, attended by all but five of the 153 Republican members of the House, on the eve of the opening of the new Congress. / The vote against Martin...on a secret ballot...was 74 to 70. Four of the congressmen present did not vote. / A group of young Republican insurgents had argued that Martin...who is 74...was "no longer effective." / They gave him a standing ovation after the vote, in tribute to his years of service. Halleck is 58.

House Democrats had no trouble choosing their leadership for the new Congress. They decided...unanimously...to return Sam Rayburn of Texas as speaker and John McCormack of Massachusetts as floor leader. Rayburn's selection came on his 77th birthday.

In the Senate, the battle for Republican leadership was narrowed down when liberal Republicans decided to limit their fight to two positions--floor leader and party whip. Their choice for floor leader against Dirksen of Illinois is John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky. Senator Knchel of California is their candidate for party whip. The liberals agreed today to go along with Senator Bridges as chairman of the Republican policy committee and Senator Saltonstall as Republican conference chairman. They also endorsed Senator Young of North Dakota as conference secretary. The showdown comes tomorrow when Republican senators caucus to elect officers. The liberal forces were joined today by Senator Margaret Chase Smith.

Republican and Democratic senators (who want to make it easier to cut off filibusters) caucused today and said afterward that they are "encouraged". The first skirmish will come tomorrow after Congress reconvenes. Democratic Senator Anderson is expected to introduce a motion to change Senate Rule 22. Under the rule, a vote of two-thirds of the total Senate membership is required to put an end to unlimited debate. Various proposals have been made to amend this rule. But...generally... the liberals would limit debate either by a simple majority vote or by a two-thirds vote of senators present on the floor. A bloc of seventeen Southern senators...led by Democratic Senator Russell of Georgia...has gone on record as opposed to any change in Rule 22. No one expects the issue to be decided tomorrow.

Soviet Deputy Premier Mikoyan met today with Vice President Nixon in Washington. The meeting was arranged at the request of the Russian visitor. Soviet Ambassador Menshikov sat in on the conference; so did our ambassador to Moscow, Llewlyn Thompson. Mikoyan told reporters afterward...through an interpreter...that he was "very pleased" that Nixon had suggested that Russia and the United States join in combatting world poverty. This was a reference to a speech Mr. Nixon made to this effect in London last November. The conference lasted two hours. Berlin was discussed, and Mikoyan indicated that the Russian position with regard to Berlin is not changed.

In Cuba, the revolutionary government today dissolved Congress and announced that it would rule by decree until new free elections are held in 18 to 24 months. All provincial governors, mayors and councilmen were dismissed. The criminal courts---known as "courts of urgency" under Batista---were suspended. And there were reports that revolutionary courts will be set up to try members of the Batista regime accused of crimes. The provisional president, Dr. Manuel Urrutia, said he will demand the extradition of Batista from the Dominican Republic...along with the extradition of the other "war criminals". The government is said to be preparing a decree abolishing all political parties. Fidel Castro still has not entered Havana. He is reported spending the night in Santa Clara on his triumphal march from Oriente Province. It is doubtful that he will reach Havana tomorrow as planned.

The United States ambassador to Cuba...Earl Smith...has returned to Washington. He is recommending that the United States help Cuba rebuild its transportation system. Attorney General Rogers says Batista will <u>not</u> be granted asylum in the United States.

Britain today suspended home Rule on the island of Malta...in the Mediterranean...due to unrest over the island's demand for complete independence. For the indefinite future, the British governor will rule by decree.

The Chinese Nationalist defense ministry said today that the Communists have threatened a new "large-scale" bombardment of Quemoy. The Communists, it said, made the threat after charging that a nursery on the mainland had been hit by Nationalist artillery. The Nationalist defense ministry denies the charge. It says the Chinese Communists may want an excuse for resuming their heavy bombardment of the Quemoy complex.

In Paris, General DeGaulle announces that two of the three Socialist ministers in his cabinet have resigned in protest against his austerity program. ~~The announcement said that Minister of State Guy Mollet and Eugene Thomas, minister of posts and telegraphs, tendered their resignations last month. They agreed, however, not to resign until this Thursday, when a new French government will be installed. Today's announcement came as no surprise since the Socialists already had served notice that they would not take part in the new government...over which DeGaulle will preside as president. DeGaulle held his last cabinet meeting today as premier.~~

Mikoyan makes it apparent that Russia would like to deal directly with the United States in settling Cold War problems---something which, if agreed to, would surely cause our allies to feel "left out." This effort of Russia to separate us from our allies is a constant factor in Soviet policy and follows the ancient political maxim cited by Machiavelli, "Divide and conquer."

Goodnight and good luck!

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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GEORGE BRYAN

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Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Wed., Jan. 7, 1959

This is the news:

Congress convened today with Alaska represented for the first time as the 49th state. A bipartisan drive to make it easier to stop filibusters began...as expected...when the new Congress was less than an hour old. It started with Republican Senator Javits asking Vice President Nixon under what rules the new Senate was operating. Nixon said the Senate was operating under the rules of the last Congress but that...in his opinion... it has the right to adopt new rules. In restating this opinion (which he first expressed two years ago) Nixon helped the senators who oppose filibusters and want to change Rule 22. Under that rule, a vote of two-thirds of the total Senate membership is required to put an end to

marathon debate. The liberal group---made up of Republicans and Democrats---would make it so that debate could be shut off by a simple majority vote. But today before any of the liberals could introduce a motion Senate Leader Johnson submitted a "compromise" proposal...and moved at once that the Senate adjourn until 10 a.m. tomorrow. His motion to adjourn was passed by a vote of 73 to 23. Johnson proposed as a compromise that a two-thirds majority vote of senators present be required to shut off debate. Liberal senators like Douglas of Illinois and Case of New Jersey complained that this was little, if any, improvement over the present rule. They accused Johnson of "high-handed tactics" and of "pulling a fast one".

Senate Republicans settled their differences today by electing Senator Dirksen of Illinois as ~~majority~~ Republican floor leader and Senator Kuchel of California as his assistant. A group of Republican insurgents had favored Senator Cooper of Kentucky over Dirksen. But in a secret vote, Dirksen won over his more liberal opponent, 20 to 14. The conservatives then put up Senator Mundt of South Dakota against Kuchel. Kuchel also won by a vote of 20 to 14. Vice President Nixon said he was pleased by the outcome. He said it would provide "a very vigorous, effective leadership, representative of all viewpoints in the party."

ALL-FURD

Over in the House, Representative Dale Alford, the Little Rock segregationist, was allowed to take his seat by an overwhelming vote. A House elections subcommittee had recommended that Alford not be seated, pending investigation of his write-in victory over Representative Brooks Hays. (In a few minutes, we will have a direct report from Washington on the convening today of the new 86th Congress).

Secretary Dulles today returned to his desk at the State Department after recovering from a virus infection. A department spokesman said that Mr. Dulles was "feeling fine".

The State Department today issued a new 53-page document...refuting, point by point, the "historical inaccuracies" contained in the Soviet note of November 27...proposing that the Western powers get out of Berlin.

The Soviet note accused the West of aiding and abetting Hitler..and of spurning cooperation with Moscow in the hope that the Nazi war machine would be turned eastward against the Soviet Union. The State Department said Russia was trying to rewrite history "by omission and distortion. It cited the pact that Stalin signed with Hitler in 1939...and

and then again with Japan in April, 1941---eight months before Pearl Harbor. And after the war, it said, the good will felt by the American people toward Russia was "shattered" by Soviet disregard for solemn agreements and principles.

The Moscow radio announces that the Russian space rocket today started its orbit around the sun. It estimates that the artificial planet has now traveled more than 9-million miles since it was launched five days ago.

The Quemoy islands were hit today by the heaviest Communist bombardment in two months. By Nationalist count, the Communists fired 32-thousand, 919 shells. There was no immediate report of casualties. Communist China said yesterday that it would carry out a massive bombardment because a nursery on the mainland had been hit by Nationalist artillery. The Nationalist Defense Ministry said this was not so. Paiping says 23 children were killed in the Nationalist bombardment.

The United States today recognized the new provisional government of Cuba...and recognition by Great Britain is reported imminent. The State Department says, "The government of the United States expresses the sincere good will of the government and the people of the United States towards the new government and the people of Cuba." In Cuba, revolutionary authorities

have announced the execution of fifteen officers of the Batista regime. One of those executed (for crimes against the state) was Batista's chief of operations in Oriente Province. #

The opening of the new Congress was covered today by CBS News Correspondent Charles Von Fremd...and for his first-hand observations we switch now to Washington.

Tape runs 4:45

Ends on cue: "--to Ed Murrow in New York."

That was Charles Von Fremd with some observations on the insurrectionist character of the new 86th Congress. Lots to think about Saturday Session.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. (pause) But firsts here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

Word for Today

The election results of November are causing political repercussions in January in the new Congress. The surprise of Joseph Martin over his removal as Republican leader in the House illustrates an old axiom expressed by the late New York political boss, Ed Flynn. "In politics," he said, "when you're through, you're the last one to find out."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Wednesday, January 7, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 PM, EST

MURROW: The opening of the new Congress was covered today by CBS News correspondent Charles Von Fremd. And, for his first-hand observations, we switch now to Washington.

VON FREMD: The spanking new 86th Congress has all ready produced surprises, heartbreak and controversy. Most observers here see in these developments a delayed reaction to the stunning Democratic landslide last November. There is the personal tragedy of Joseph Martin. The veteran Massachusetts Congressman says, the biggest reason for his loss of Republican leadership in the House was the party's defeat at the polls. "The boys were restless," explains Martin, "they felt it was time for a change." His successor, Halleck of Indiana is only slightly less conservative in his political views than Martin, so yesterday's vote cannot be attributed to a liberal swing among House Republicans. Apparently these GOP representatives appalled by the wreckage of the party in November decided a younger more energetic man, in a word Halleck was needed in a leadership post. While Halleck cannot be classed a liberal or Eisenhower Republican, he also is not associated with the GOP old guard with the Martin's, the Clarence Brown's, the Dan Reids. The Republican rebellion in the Senate which failed today was a different matter. There the battleline was drawn between liberal and traditional conservative opponents. The losers, led by Cooper of Kentucky, Aiken of Vermont, Javits of New York, Case of New Jersey insisted that so long as the public image of the party remained in the McKinley mold, the Democrats would continue to forge ahead. They challenged the Bridges-Kirksen powerhouse and fell short, but only by six votes. Republican leadership in the Senate these next two years will remain in old guard hands but it may be their last stand. Some of the insurgents believe

that if Pres. Eisenhower working publicly or behind the scenes had lent them support Cooper tonight would be leader. As it is, their rebellion was not entirely a failure, for they succeeded in placing one of their members Kuchel of California among the party leaders as GOP whip. For the first time a liberal Republican will sit in at the weekly conferences at the White House and presumably his voice will be heard. The renewed attack upon filibusters can also be traced to last election day. Senate Majority Leader Johnson inspite of his acknowledged skill in bringing off compromises will have his hands full containing the young liberals from both parties who came to the capital this week prepared to wage all-out war with opponents of rule changes. It's interesting to note that most of the newest recruits in this team are young-terks from Republican ranks. Javits, Case, Scott and others have joined with Senator Douglas and [illegible] to form an impressive bi-partisan coalition, th[illegible]ther, cross the center aisle to confer in their effort to change rules permitting them to halt filibusters. While they will probably fall short of their extensive goals, it's also probable they will bring about modifications in rule 22. The most basic change produced by the Democratic landslide is clear to an observer in the Senate radio gallery. Looking down on the Senate floor, he sees 34 chairs on one side of the aisle, 64 seats jammed tightly together on the other. The 64 chairs of course belong to the Democrats and their majority is now so great that there is some wonder whether Lyndon Johnson will be able to keep the big group under tight contreal as he has in the past. During this first session, many of the newcomers may behave as freshman Senators are supposed to behave, keep quiet, be polite and do as the leader says. But, come next year with its presidential campaign and the votes up for grabs and these freshman may feelan d act more like sophmores. It's been mentioned before but is worth recalling that the Democratic majority in the Senate today thanks to last November, is so large that it will be impossible for the Republicans to regain the Senate next

year, even if their presidential candidate wins in a landslide. Any Republican who might occupy the White House will have to deal with the opposition in the Senate. Most of the new Democrats on the Hill interpret their success at the polls as a call by their constituents for leadership in Washington. This belief was voiced today by Lyndon Johnson, who quickly added his party would honor this mandate. The White House is braced for heightened criticism from confident Democrat spokesmen as this session wears on. The President cannot hope for the gentle treatment he has received from most Democrats in the past during the remainder of his term. The main point to all this is; the first little ripples from the title wave of last November 4th have reached the banks of the Potomic and as the weeks roll by, the ripples will grow into waves.

Now, back to ED MURROW in New York.

PT/n.m.

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This is the news:

Congress convened today with Alaska represented for the first time as the 49th state.

A bipartisan drive to make it easier to stop filibusters began...as expected...when thenew Congress was less than an hour old. It started with Republican Senator Javits asking Vice President Nixon under what rules the new Senate was operating. Nixon said the Senate was operating under the rules of the last Congress but that...in his opinion...it has the right to adopt new rules. In restating this opinion which he first expressed two years ago, Nixon helped the senators who oppose filibusters and want to change Rule 22. Under that rule, a vote of two-thirds of the total Senate membership is required to put an end to marathon debate. The liberal group---made up of Republicans and Demcorats---would make it so that debate could be shut off by a simple majority vote. But today before any of the liberals could introduce a motion, Senate Leader Johnson submitted a "compromise" proposal...and moved at once that the Senate adjourn until 10 AM tomorrow.. His motion to adjourn was passed by a vote of 73 to 23. Johnson proposed a compromise that a two-thirds majority vote of senators present be required to shut off debate. Liberal senators like Douglas of Illinois and Case of New Jersey complained that this was little, if any, improvement over the present rule. They accused Johnson of "high-handed tactics" and of "pulling a fast one."

Senate Republicans settled their differences today by electing Senator Dirksen of Illinois as Republican floor leader and Senator Kuchel of California as his assistant. A group of Republican insurgents had favored Senator Cooper of Kentucky over Dirksen. But in a secret vote, Dirksen won over his more liberal opponent, 20 to 14. The conservatives then put up Senator Mundt of South Dakota

against Kuchel. Kuchel also won by a vote of 20 to 14. Vice President Nixon said he was pleased by the outcome. He said it would provide "a very vigorous, effective leadership, representative of all viewpoints in the party." Over in the House, Representative Dale Alford, the Little Rock segregationist, was allowed to take his seat by an overwhelming vote. A House elections subcommittee had recommended that Alford not be seated, pending investigation of his write-in victory over Representative Brooks Hays. (In a few minutes, we will have a direct report from Washington on the convening today of the new 86th Congress.)

Secretary Dulles today returned to his desk at the State Department after recovering from a virus infection. A department spokesman said that Mr. Dulles was "feeling fine."

The State Department today issued a new 53-page document...refuting, point by point, the "historical inaccuracies" contained in the Soviet note of November 27th...proposing that the Western powers get out of Berlin. The Soviet note accused the West of aiding and abetting Hitler...and of spurning cooperation with Moscow in the hope that the Nazi war machine would be turned eastward against the Soviet Union. The State Department said Russia was trying to rewrite history "by omission and distortion. It cited the pact that Stalin signed with Hitler in 1939...and then again with Japan in April, 1941---eight months before Pearl Harbor. And after the war, it said, the good will felt by the American people toward Russia was "shattered" by Soviet disregard for solemn agreements and principles.

The Moscow radio announces that the Russian space rocket today started its orbit around the sun. It estimates that the artificial planet has now traveled more than 9-million miles since it was launched five days ago.

The Quemoy islands were hit today by the heaviest Communist bombardment in two months. By Nationalist count, the Communists fired 32-thousand, 919 shells. There was no immediate report of casualties. Communist China said yesterday that

it would carry out a massive bombardment because a nursery on the mainland had been hit by Nationalist artillery. The Nationalist Defense Ministry said this was not so. Peiping says 23 children were killed in the Nationalist bombardment.

The United States today recognized the new provisional government of Cuba...and recognition by Great Britain is reported imminent. The State Department says, "The government of the United States expresses the sincere good will of the government and the people of the United States towards the new government and the people of Cuba." In Cuba, revolutionary authorities have announced the execution of fifteen officers of the Batista regime. One of those executed (for crimes against the state) was Batista's chief of operations in Oriente Province.

The opening of the new Congress was covered today by CBS News Correspondent Charles Von Fremd...and for his first-hand observations we switch now to Washington.

VON FREMD: The spanking new 86th Congress has already produced surprises, heartbreak and controversy. Most observers here see in these developments a delayed reaction to the stunning Democratic landslide last November. There is the personal tragedy of Joseph Martin. The veteran Massachusetts Congressman says, the biggest reason for his loss of Republican leadership in the House was the party's defeat at the polls. "The boys were restless," explains Martin, "They felt it was time for a change." His successor, Halleck of Indiana is only slightly less conservative in his political views than Martin, so yesterday's vote cannot be attributed to a liberal swing among House Republicans. Apparently these GOP representatives appalled by the wreckage of the party in November decided a younger more energetic man, in a word Halleck was needed in a leadership post. While Halleck cannot be classed a liberal or Eisenhower Republican, he also is not associated with the GOP old guard with the Martins, the Clarence Browns, the Dan Reids. The Republican rebellion in the Senate which failed today was a different matter. There the battleline was drawn between liberal and

traditional conservative opponents. The losers, led by Cooper of Kentucky, Aiken of Vermont, Javits of New York, Case of New Jersey insisted that so long as the public image of the party remained in the McKinley mold, the Democrats would continye to forge ahead. They challenged the Bridges-Dirksen powerhouse and fell short, but only by six votes. Republican leadership in the Senate these next two years will remain in old guard hands but it may be their last stand. Someof the insurgents believe that if President Eisenhower working publicly or behind the scenes had lent them support, Cooper tonight would be leader. As it is, their rebellion was not entirely a failure, for they succeeded in placing one of their members, Kuchel of California among the party leaders as GOP whip. For the first time a liberal Republican will sit in at the weekly conferences at the White House and presumably his voice will be heard. The renewed attack upon filibusters can also be traced to last election day. Senate Majority Leader Johnson in spite of his acknowledged skill in bringing off compromises will have his hands full containing the young liberals from both parties who came to the capital this week prepared to wage all-out war with opponents of rule changes. It's interesting to note that most of the newest recruits in this team are youngsters?from Republican ranks. Javits, Case, Scott and others have joined with Senator Douglas and other northern Democrats to form an impressive bi-partisan coalition, they caucus together, cross the center aisle to confer in their effort to change rules permitting them to halt filibusters. While they will probably fall short of their extensive goals, it's also probably they will bring about modifications in Rule 22. The most basic change produced by the Democratic landslide is clear to an observer in the Senate radio gallery. Looking down in the Senate floor, he sees 34 chairs on one side of the aisle, 64 seats jammed tightly together on the other. The 64 chairs of course belong to the Democrats and their majority is now so great that there is some wonder whether Lyndon Johnson will be able to keep the big group under tight control

as he has in the past. During this first session, many of the newcomers may behave as freshman Senators are supposed to behave, keep quiet, be polite and do as the leader says. But, come next year, with its presidential campaign and the votes up for grabs and these freshmen may feel and act more like sophomores. It's been mentioned before, but is worth recalling that the Democratic majority in the Sem te today thanks to last November, is so large that it will be impossible for the Republicans to regain the Senate next year even if their presidential candidate wins in a landslide. Any Republican who might occupy the White House will have to deal with the opposition in the Senate. Most of the new Democrats on the Hill interpret their success at the polls as a call by their constituents for leadership in Washington. This belief was voiced today by Lyndon Johnson, who quickly added his party would honor this mandate. The White House is braced for heightened criticism from confident Democrat spokesmen as this session wears on. The President cannot hope for the gentle treatment he has received from most Democrats in the past during the remainder of his term. The main point to all this is; the first little ripples from the tidal wave of last November 4th have reached the banks of the Potomic and as the weeks roll by, the ripples will grow into waves.

Now back to Ed Murrow in New York.

MURROW: That was Charles Von Fremd with some observations on the insurrectionist character of the new 86th Congress.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. But first here hs George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: The election results of November are causing political repercussions in January in the new Congress. The surprise of Joseph Martin over his removal as Republican leader in the House illustrates an old axiom expressed by the late New York political boss, Ed Flynn. "In politics," he said, "when you're through, you're the last one to find out."

Good night and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., Jan. 8, 1959

This is the news:

The Senate has agreed to postpone until tomorrow a preliminary test vote on the issue of filibusters. Democratic Senator Anderson has sponsored a resolution, proposing that the Senate consider changing Rule 22. Liberal senators want to amend the rule so as to make it easier to cut off marathon debate. Senate Leader Johnson has moved to table the Anderson resolution. But he suggested---because of the many senators who want to be heard on the subject---that no vote on his motion be taken until tomorrow. The suggestion was approved unanimously, and the Senate went into a night session so that more senators could speak.

(I should like to discuss this issue further in a few minutes).

The Cuban rebel leader, Fidel Castro, returned to Havana today in triumph. The provisional government declared a holiday. All businesses were closed. There was a ringing of church bells. Militiamen fired their rifles in the air, and cheering crowds thronged the downtown streets...as Castro entered the city in a jeep, preceded by eight tanks. [redacted]

In Washington, the Immigration Service says that seven of Batista's top naval officers are being given political asylum in the United States. The officers---including two admirals---arrived in Key West on New Years Day on Batista's private yacht.

The White House today expressed hope that while Soviet Deputy Premier Mikoyan is visiting the United States, he will be accorded the country's "traditional courtesy" wherever he goes. Mikoyan was booed yesterday in Cleveland and today he was picketed in Detroit. Detroit police kept the pickets from coming within shouting distance. News Secretary Hagerty said he was expressing the desire of President Eisenhower that Mikoyan return to Moscow with "an accurate picture of our good manners as well as our strength."

The United States has agreed to loan Yugoslavia up to twenty-two and a half million dollars to help it build a fertilizer plant originally contracted for by Russia. Russia lost interest in the project when Tito refused to toe the Moscow line.

Negotiations in Geneva...on a possible ban on nuclear weapons tests... are reported to have come to a virtual halt. Russia is said to be still insisting on an unconditional commitment now to end such tests "for all time." The Russians are also said to be irked by the American statement that telling the difference between underground nuclear tests and earthquakes is more difficult than earlier supposed.

The chairman of a congressional atomic research committee...Representative Melvin Price...says that he believes Russia may fly a nuclear-powered aircraft this year. He says the United States has been "dragging its feet" and may not have an atomic airplane for five years.

The West German government has postponed sending an official mission to Egypt to negotiate its participation in building the Aswan Dam. West Germany has thought of supporting a group of private German companies, planning to invest in the project. It is reported displeased by plans of East Germany to establish consular relations with Egypt.

Egypt says it shot down an Israeli jet fighter today in a dog-fight over the Sinai Peninsula. Egypt claims that the aircraft invaded its air space. Israel says it chased away four Egyptian Migs which had violated its territory. It does not confirm the Egyptian report that an airplane was shot down.

General DeGaulle today became president of the new Fifth Republic of France...succeeding Rene Coty, the last president of the Fourth Republic. An official proclamation was read, stating that DeGaulle has received 78 percent of the votes of the electoral college. The gold Collar of the Legion of Honor---symbol of the presidency---was placed about DeGaulle's shoulders. And Coty said, "The first among Frenchmen is henceforth the first man of France." After a luncheon, DeGaulle rode up the Champs-Elysees to place a wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. He told the nation, "We are restoring to vigor the refurbished institutions of the French Republic and the French community." And, as expected, he named the outgoing minister of justice, Michel Debre (ME-SHELL DEH-BRAY), as premier. Debre (DEH-BRAY) said he would try to form a cabinet within 24 hours. The information minister, Jacques Soustelle, was named deputy premier.

~~Two Navy training planes collided and crashed today near Pensacola, Florida. Three airmen were killed.~~

In Anchorage, Alaska, fire has destroyed half a city block, and one of the largest department stores in Anchorage is reported in danger. At last report, the fire was still spreading.

American scientists may have tracked Russia's "lunik" as it passed the moon last Sunday on its way into orbit around the sun. This was announced tonight by Dr. William Pickering, who says the tracking appears to have been made at the Goldstone center in California.

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Of these, a possible limitation of debate on changing the rules is perhaps more significant. For without it, a handful of senators could talk to death any proposal whatever to change the rules on the filibuster, although this has never happened and may never happen.

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His other offer amounts to considerably less. / The Senate already has worked under the formula Senator Johnson proposed. / From 1917 to 1949, cloture could be ordered---that is, debate could be cut off---by two-thirds of the senators present and voting. / The rule requiring a vote of two-thirds of the entire Senate was restored in 1949.

Since 1917, there have been 22 attempts to put an end to filibusters. Eighteen of them were failures. / If the 1917 rule had been in effect the whole of the time, the result would have been precisely the same. / There still would have been the 18 failures. / Between 1938 and 1950, eight attempts were made to stop filibusters against civil rights legislation. / All eight failed, though there were sizeable majorities in four of the cases. / That is why the liberals in both parties now are fighting for a rule to cut off debate by a majority vote of the entire Senate. / They argue that the Johnson formula was tried and found wanting.

Behind this question looms the issue of the rights of minorities under the American Constitution. The filibuster is a weapon of the minority against abuses by the majority. As such it has virtue. Nobody denies that the majority should be required to give itself ample time for deliberation

before imposing its will on a minority. A classic example of its value, often cited, came in 1946...when President Truman asked for legislation allowing him to draft striking railroadmen into the Army. This went through the House in a few hours by a landslide. But it ran into stern opposition in the Senate. Senators Taft and Wagner promised to talk it to death. The debate went on for six days, when the Administration withdrew the provision to draft the strikers. On that occasion, the filibuster was used to defend a civil liberty.

Senate liberals today do not admit that this example weakens their case. Six days' debate was enough to protect the railway workers in 1946. They propose to permit debate for fifteen days, before resorting to cloture. They think fifteen days is long enough, for the minority to spell out its case. As to the Constitution, they point out that it empowers Congress to enforce the Constitution by a majority vote. Therefore, they argue, civil rights legislation should not need more than a majority vote. The minority had its protection, when the Fourteenth Amendment was adopted, by three-fourths of the states. They also argue that the Constitution gave minorities special

powers when it made small states the equal of large ones in the Senate. Under the two-thirds rule, small states with only 8 percent of the population, now have a power equal to senators representing 92 percent of the population. They think this is not what the writers of the Constitution foresaw or intended.

Even if the simple majority rule is applied to the filibuster, the small states still have a preferred position.

Under the Johnson proposal, the South does not give up much actual power. Under the proposed majority rule, it still would have won four of the last eight cloture votes, on civil rights legislation. So the difference between the two sides is not very great. But both sides feel very deeply, about not reducing it any further.

Back in a moment—

Fritz George Bryan—

W.R.U.A. Richmond.

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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Edward R. Murrow Fri., Jan. 9, 1959

This is the news:

President Eisenhower said today that in the next year his Administration will strive for fiscal integrity and the preservation of peace. He warned in his State of the Union message against "useless" defense spending. "We can afford everything we clearly need," he said, "but we cannot afford one cent of waste. The basic question facing us is more than mere survival; it is the preservation of a way of life." The President asked Democratic members of Congress to work with him to keep the budget in balance. "Congress," he said, "and Congress alone has the power of the purse." He said that prospects for an eventual tax cut would be brightened, if Congress acted in line with his budget recommendations. But he

made plain that no tax reductions are possible in the next fiscal year. He called for new farm legislation that will cost less money...and for a new labor bill to combat union-management corruption. He will ask for new civil rights legislation, details of which are to be set forth in a separate message soon. He said "notable progress" is being made in the field of civil rights...but that when children are deprived of the opportunity for an education, the image of America abroad is "not improved". The President said he will set up a committee of outstanding citizens to chart a course of national objectives...a sort of long-term guide for the improvement of American living standards, education and health. The course laid out, he said, should "not only reflect the brightness of our finest dreams, but also meet the stern test of practicality."

Mr. Eisenhower said Russia's "disdain" of international obligations had again been demonstrated by its proposals on Berlin. He described some of the recent Soviet scientific achievements as "indeed brilliant", but he said the United States also has been making great strides. This year, he said, we are spending close to 7-billion dollars on missile development alone.

Mr. Eisenhower delivered the message in person before a joint session of the Senate and House. The first applause came after an impromtu remark that, now that Alaska was a state, he hoped Hawaii would be admitted, too. Altogether...in 56 minutes...he was applauded 55 times.

In general, Republicans praised the message and Democrats criticized. Senate Republican Leader Dirksen called it "a sound, timely and heartening message...a clear and ringing answer to those shouting for leadership." Senate Democratic Leader Johnson said that the President's hopes for a balanced budget "remain to be proved." "Our efforts," he said, "will be...not only to balance the fiscal books of the nation...but to balance the books of our public trust as well."

The Senate today killed a resolution which would have declared its right to adopt new rules. This is a setback for the anti-filibuster group of senators. The vote to table the resolution was 60 to 36. Of the 60, 40 were Democrats...20 were Republicans. Debate on various proposals to curb filibusters will get under way on Monday...with debate on each proposal limited to two hours. More than ever, it is the compromise proposal made by Senator Johnson which appears most likely

to be approved. Under the Johnson proposal, a two-thirds vote of senators present could cut off debate...instead of two-thirds of the full membership as now required. Liberal senators say the Johnson resolution does not go far enough. They want it possible to limit debate by a simple majority vote.

Chairman Hannah of the Civil Rights Commission said today that federal agents have been unable to inspect the voter registration records in two Alabama counties, despite a U.S. court order. He was referring to Barbour and Bullock counties. And late today U.S. District Judge Frank Johnson again ordered compliance. Hannah said the officials in Macon County have cooperated.

James Hoffa said today that he has cancelled his plan to hold a teamsters union convention in Chicago in March. A federal judge ruled last month that a convention should not be held until the teamsters acted to clean out corruption and guarantee democratic procedures. Hoffa had planned to get himself re-elected as president of the union...at the March convention...and thus get rid of the court-appointed monitors who have been ordered to see that he cleans house.

A settlement in principle was reached today in the strike against American Airlines. Final details remain to be worked out, but employes of the airline already are being recalled. Service, the airline says, will be resumed "soon". The pilots have been on strike against American Airlines for three weeks in a salary dispute.

Soviet Deputy Premier Mikoyan has urged the United States to make counter-proposals to Russia for dealing with the future of West Berlin. According to Washington sources, Mikoyan made the request in a memorandum... which he gave to Secretary Dulles on Monday. The Russian arrived in Chicago today on his cross-country tour and again he was jeered. An egg splattered on his limousine at Midway Airport, but he appeared unruffled. At a private luncheon, he called for more East-West trade.

Edward R. Murrow: January 9, 1959. 7.45 p.m.

The State of the Union message turned out to be more a statement of principles than policies and programs. The principles were all unobjectionable, like freedom, strength, progress, peace and economic stability, some of them were couched in words of considerable eloquence. The prediction that the message would deal more with the state of the world than the nation was true in part. It dealt with the role of the United States as leader of the free world, and more clearly, perhaps, than ever before committed this country to the aid of any nation anywhere that is fighting to preserve its independence. President Eisenhower curtly repudiated the concept of Fortress America. If we tried to set it up, he said, we would find the fortress was a prison. But the world in which we now play so vital a part, to judge from the tone of the message, is one of peril rather than promise.

The President allowed himself unusually strong words in dealing with Soviet untrustworthiness. "We have learned the bitter lesson", he said, "that international agreements are regarded in Communist doctrine and practise to be mere scraps of paper." He went on to cite the present Kremlin policy on Berlin as an example. "As a consequence," he said

we can have no confidence in any treaty to which the Communists are a party except where such treaty provides within itself self-enforcing mechanisms."

To have made this statement while Deputy Premier Mikoyan is in the country could not have been coincidence. Mikoyan is urging a show of confidence by both sides in the world struggle as the only way to get tensions relaxed. The President was telling him bluntly that he has no confidence. He may have said it to induce Mikoyan to offer real concessions before he goes, but it looked as though he was turning a cold shoulder on the Mikoyan mission.

The President is always careful to identify himself as a man of peace. The peace he discussed today was first of all one of power and deterrence. To have peace, he said, we seek to prevent war at any place and in any dimension, and if it breaks out, to keep it from spreading. For this we are spending nearly sixty percent of our budget for military purposes. The President listed the high cost of modern weapons. The Atlases will average thirty-five million dollars apiece. We make fighter craft that cost fifty times the fighters of World War II, and have bombers that literally cost their weight in gold.

The President also spoke of peace as a product of collective security

and promised a reconsideration of our mutual security program now being studied by a committee of eminent citizens. It has been reported that Mr. Eisenhower aspires to take a lead in bringing about a world of law to replace the world of force, and will propose repeal of the Connally amendment, which makes the American use of the World Court optional. Reference to this did not come till the very end of the message and then, as a kind of footnote, measures, he said, will be proposed, including examination of our relation to the International Court of Justice. But this did not brighten the somber tone of the message with much hope.

In the domestic portion of the message one sensed that the President was expressing his greatest interest. A balanced budget has become almost an obsession with him and he bore down heavily on the needs to curb inflation, and watch all spending closely. He said he would seek power to approve or veto specific items in appropriation and authorization Bills. At present, to veto any item the President must throw out the whole Bill.

He admitted that the country must progress unless it is to stagnate, and that its health depends on an expanding economy. But he did not explain how a balanced budget at next year's level is to be reconciled with the increased spending that economic growth requires. He did promise to name

another study group of XXX eminent citizens to think ahead for ten or fifteen years to set the goals for education, health and a higher standard of living.

The impression the message is likely to give abroad is one of our determination to be strong and unyielding to threats. To Congress, it will sound like a challenge to go along with the forthcoming budget, or take the blame if prices rise.

Back in a moment.—

George Bryan—

Word for Today

Today's state of the union message recalls a famous speech Theodore Roosevelt made sixty-eight years ago. "Our country," he said, "calls not for the life of ease but for the life of strenuous endeavor. If we stand idly by...if we seek merely swollen, slothful ease and ignoble peace...then the bolder and strongers peoples will pass us by and win for themselves domination of the world."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

President Eisenhower said today that in the next year his Administration will strive for fiscal integrity and the preservation of peace. He warned in his State of the Union message against "useless" defense spending. "We can afford everything we clearly need," he said, "but we cannot afford one cent of waste. The basic question facing us is more than mere survival; it is the preservation of a way of life." The President asked Democratic members of Congress to work with him to keep the budget in balance. "Congress," he said, "and Congress alone has the power of the purse." He said that prospects for an eventual tax cut would be brightened, if Congress acted in line with his budget recommendations. But he made plain that no tax reductions are possible in the next fiscal year. He called for new farm legislation that will cost less money...and for a new labor bill to combat union-management corruption. He will ask for new civil rights legislation, details of which are to be set forth in a separate message soon. He said, "notable progress" is being made in the field of civil rights...but that when children are deprived of the opportunity for an education, the image of America abroad is "not improved." The President said he will set up a committee of outstanding citizens to chart a course of national objectives...a sort of long-term guide for the improvement of American living standards, education and health. The course laid out, he said, should "not only reflect the brightness of our finest dreams, but also meet the stern test of practicality."

Mr. Eisenhower said Russia's "disdain" of international obligations had again been demonstrated by its proposals on Berlin. He described some of the recent Soviet scientific achievements as "indeed brilliant," but he said the United States also has been making great strides. This year, he said, we

are spending close to 7-billion dollars on missile development alone.

In general, Republicans praised the message and Democrats critizized. Senate Republican Leader Dirksen called it "a sound, timely and heartening message...a clear and ringing answer to those shouting for leadership." Senate Democratic Leader Johnson said that the President's hopes for a balanced budget "remain to be proved." "Our efforts," he said, "will be...not only to balance the fiscal books of the nation...but to balance the books of our public trust as well."

The Senate today killed a resolution which would have declared its right to adopt new rules. This is a setback for the anti-filibuster group of senators. The vote to table the resolution was 60 to 36. Of the 60, 40 were Democrats...20 were Republicans. Debate on various proposals to curb filibusters will get under way on Monday with debate on each proposal limited to two hours. More than ever it is the compromise proposal made by Senator Johnson which appears most likely to be approved. Under the Johnson proposal, a two-thirds vote of senators present could cut off debate...instead of two-thirds of the full membership as now required. Liberal senators say the Johnson resolution does not go far enough. They want it possible to limit debate by a simple majority vote.

Chairman Hannah of the Civil Rights Commission said today that federal agents have been unable to inspect the voter registration records in two Alabama counties, despite a U.S. court order. He was referring to Barbour and Bullock counties. And late today U.S. District Judge Frank Johnson again ordered compliance. Hannah said the officials in Macon County have cooperated.

James Hoffa said today that he has cancelled his plan to hold a teamsters union convention in Chicago in March. A federal judge ruled last month that a convention should not be held until the teamsters acted to clean out corruption and guarantee democratic procedures. Hoffa had planned to get

himself re-elected as president of the union...at the March convention...and thus get rid of the court-appointed monitors who have been ordered to see that he cleans house.

A settlement in principle was reached today in the strike against American Airlines. Final details remain to be worked out, but employees of the airline already are being recalled. Service, the airline says, will be resumed "soon." The pilots have been on strike against American Airlines for three weeks in a salary dispute.

Soviet Deputy Premier Mikoyan has urged the United States to make counter-proposals to Russia for dealing with the future of West Berlin. According to Washington sources, Mikoyan made the request in a memorandum... which he gave to Secretary Dulles on Monday. The Russian arrived in Chicago today on his cross-country tour and again he was jeered. An egg splattered on his limousine at Midway Airport, but he appeared unruffled. At a private luncheon, he called for more East-West trade.

The State of the Union message turned out to be more a statement of principles than policies and programs. The principles were all unobjectionalbe, like freedom, strength, progress, peace and economic stability, some of them were couched in words of considerable eloquence. The prediction that the message would dealmore with the state of the world than the nation was true in part. It dealt with the role of the United States as leader of the free world, and more clearly, perhaps, than ever before committed this country to the aid of any nation anywhere that is fighting to preserve its independence. President Eisenhower curtly repudiated the concept of Fortress America. If we tried to set it up, he said, we would find the fortress was a prison. But the world in which we now play so vital a part, to judge from the tone of the message, is one of peril rather than promise.

The President allowed himself unusually strong words in dealing with

Soviet untrustworthiness. "We have learned the bitter lesson," he said, "that international agreements are regarded in Communist doctrine and practice to be mere scraps of paper." He went on to cite the present Kremlin policy on Berlin as an example. "As a consequence," he said we have no confidence in any treaty to which the Communists are a party except where such treaty provides within itself self-enforcing mechanisms."

To have made this statement while Deputy Premier Mikoyan is in the country could not have been coincidence. Mikoyan is urging a show of confidence by both sides in the world struggle as the only way to get tensions relaxed. The President was telling him bluntly that he has no confidence. He may have said it to induce Mikoyan to offer real concessions before he goes, but it looked as though he was turning a cold shoulder on the Mikoyan mission.

The President is always careful to identify himself as a man of peace. The peace he discussed today was first of all one of power and deterrence. To have peace, he said, we seek to prevent war at any place and in any dimension, and if it breaks out, to keep it from spreading. For this we are spending nearly sixty percent of our budget for military purposes. The President listed the high cost of modern weapons. The Atlases will average thirty-five million dollars apieee. We make fighter craft that cost fifty times the fighters of World War II, and have bombers that literally cost their weight in gold.

The President also spoke of peace as a product of collective security and promised a reconsideration of our mutual security program now being studied by a committee of eminent citizens. It has been reported that Mr. Eisenhower aspires to take a lead in bringing about a world of law to replace the world of force, and will propose repeal of the Connally amendment, which makes the American use of the World Court optional. Reference to this did not come till the very end of the message and then, as a kind of footnote, measures, he said, will be proposed, including examination of our relation to the International

Court of Justice. But this did not brighten the somber tone of the message with much hope.

In the domestic portion of the message one sensed that the President was expressing his greatest interest. A balanced budget has become almost an obsession with him and he bore down heavily on the needs to curb inflation, and watch all spending closely. He said he would seek power to approve or veto specific items in appropriation and authorization bills. At present, to veto any item the President must throw out the whole bill.

He admitted that the country must progress unless it is to stagnate, and that its health depends on an expanding economy. But he did not explain how a balanced budget at next year's level is to be reconciled with the increased spending that economic growth requires. He did promise to name another study group of eminent citizens to think ahead for ten or fifteen years to set the goals f for education, health and a higher standard of living.

The impression the message is likely to give abroad is one of our determination to be strong and unyielding to threats. To Congress it will sound like a challenge to go along with the forthcoming budget or take the blame if prices rise.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. But first here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: Today's state of the union message recalls a famous speech Theodore Roosevelt made sixty-eight years ago. "Our country," he said, "calls not for the life of ease but for the life of strenuous endeavor. If we stand idly by...if we seek merely swollen, slothful ease and ignoble peace...then the bolder and stronger peoples will pass us by and win for themselves domination of the world."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Mon., Jan. 12, 1959

This is the news:

The Senate has just passed the "compromise" filibuster proposal offered by Democratic Leader Lyndon Johnson. Under the Johnson proposal, a two-thirds majority of senators present and voting is required to cut off debate.

Edward R. Murrow Mon., Jan. 12, 1959

[redacted]

[redacted] The way was cleared for [redacted] passage of the Johnson resolution earlier in the day...when a bipartisan liberal bloc failed to win approval for two stronger proposals. One of these motions...introduced by Democratic Senator Douglas of Illinois... would have allowed a bare majority of the Senate to limit debate after 15 days. This was rejected by a vote of 67 to 28. The next proposal, that would have enabled a majority vote of three-fifths of those present to stop a filibuster, also went down in defeat...58 to 36. [redacted]

This motion was sponsored by Republican Senators Morton and Cooper of Kentucky and Democratic Senator Anderson of New Mexico.

In Alabama today, Circuit Judge George Wallace ignored a federal court order...and refused to turn the voter registration records of Barbour County over to the Civil Rights Commission. Instead, he gave the records to the county grand jury...which, he said, may do as it sees fit about making them available to federal agents. The grand jury then said that the agents might examine the records with it "jointly". But the invitation reportedly was declined. Judge Wallace thus faces the risk of being sentenced for contempt of court. He said today that he was ready to "face the consequences."

The Supreme Court agreed today to rule on a civil rights case brought by six Negroes in Greensboro, North Carolina. The Negroes had been sentenced to 30 days in jail on a charge of trespassing...after they tried to play golf on a public course.

The court declined to review a suit by a Negro woman of Savannah, Georgia...alleging that because of her race she had been denied admission to a public housing project.

The Supreme Court upheld a lower court ruling...which said that the International Boxing Club must break up its monopoly of championship fights. The Supreme Court agreed...in a 5 to 3 decision...that the I.B.C. in its operations in New York and Chicago does violate the anti-trust laws.

The White House announces that President Eisenhower will confer with Soviet Deputy Premier Mikoyan on Saturday, after Secretary Dulles has had another talk with him on Friday. Dulles will see Mikoyan Friday morning and then have what is called a "working discussion" dinner with him Friday night. The new Soviet proposals on Germany and prevention of surprise attack will...inevitably...be discussed. And I should like to examine these aspects of the Mikoyan visit further in a few minutes.

The task of designing and building an American "space capsule"...capable of carrying a human passenger...was assigned today to the McDonnell Aircraft Corporation of St. Louis. The assignment was given to the St. Louis firm after bids had been submitted to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration by eleven other companies. And negotiations on a formal contract with the McDonnell Corporation are to begin at once. The cost of the "space capsule" is expected to be around 15-million dollars.

This is apart from the cost of developing the necessary rocket engine. That phase of the program will exceed 200-million dollars. The plan for ~~[illegible]~~ placing man in orbit about the earth...and achieving his safe return...is being called "Project Mercury." And it is expected to take several years. The government announcement says that it will provide a means of studying the psychological and physiological effects of space flight on man, ~~[illegible]~~ including man's reaction to "weightlessness." The passenger will have two-way radio contact with the earth...in a flight lasting about 24 hours.

Vice President Nixon's reported statement...that the United States is ahead of Russia in the development of military missiles, and is catching up rapidly in other phases of rocketry...was challenged today by Democratic Senator Symington. Symington called on the vice president to give...in percentages, ~~[illegible]~~ not in specific figures...the number of operational I.C.B.M.'s the ~~[illegible]~~ United States will have at the end of this calendar year, as compared with the Soviet Union. Symington said the public has the right to this knowledge, ~~[illegible]~~ and that if Nixon does not give out the information, he will. Nixon has made no reply to Symington. The vice president, however, has passed word to associates in the Senate, that the United States has no reason to fear because of a missile "gap"...that it is catching up fast.

Here in New York, the newborn baby...kidnaped from a hospital crib... has been returned to her parents alive and well. The baby girl was found in a furnished room in Brooklyn...when detectives followed up the 313th telephone tip received since the abduction ten days ago. Police said the infant had been well cared for by 43-year-old Mrs. Jean Iavarone (EE-AH-VAH-ROH'-NAY), the widowed mother of eight children. One of her sons recently died. The other children no longer live with her, including four that she had placed in institutions ~~orphanages~~ and foster homes. Mrs. Iavarone (EE-AH-VAH-ROH'-NAY) denied taking the baby, insisting it was her own. But police said after a medical examination, that this was impossible. ~~They said the woman may have taken the child because of an overwhelming maternal urge.~~ Her arraignment...on a charge of kidnaping...has been postponed until tomorrow.

Edward R. Murrow: January 12, 1959. 7.45 p.m.

The Kremlin, in sending a note proposing to re-open negotiations to prevent surprise attack, was like an organist pulling out an organ stop to sweeten the music he has been playing. The Geneva talks on this subject had broken down. Khrushchev last month told Senator Humphrey quite bluntly that he considered them "hopeless." To re-open them may be no more than a gesture, but it is a gesture of conciliation.

This note came almost at the same time, as one that urged the calling of a conference of all the nations which made war against Germany, to meet in two months, and write a German peace treaty. It contained the text of a draft treaty. Nothing significantly new was to be found in the note or the draft. But they underlined the possibility of a confederation between East and West Germany, and insisted that unification can only come through direct negotiations between the two German Governments. If the German problem is to be solved at all, some form of confederation may end up as a part of the solution. The note, in mentioning confederation, explicitly invited the West to put forward alternative proposals. And it suggested advance discussions, which sounded like a preparatory conference of the Four Powers. So this note also pulled out an organ stop that sweetened the music.

In all, four stops have been pulled out since the Kremlin delivered its demand for a Western withdrawal from Berlin. The music of the November 27th note was unmistakably harsh. The West regarded it as an ultimatum and has sternly and unitedly refused to yield its rights in West Berlin. The Kremlin has been trying since then to create a better atmosphere. It denied that the November 27th note was an ultimatum, and kept saying the door was open for counterproposals. Then it pulled out its first organ stop, by sending Mikoyan to Washington. It pulled out a second one in a message which Mikoyan brought to Secretary Dulles - and which the Kremlin sent formally in writing to De Gaulle - inviting the West to make counter-proposals. The State Department did not divulge this message at the time. Only the news that it had also been sent to De Gaulle led to the disclosure that we already had received it. However, Mikoyan delivered it orally and the invitation was not mentioned in the aide memoire he left with Mr. Dulles. That may account for its having been played down by the State Department.

But it will not be played down anymore. The Kremlin wants counter-proposals. It wants to negotiate. It wants to merge the Berlin issue into the larger theme of German unification, German disarmament and European

security. That is not to say that Soviet terms, when they are made known, will be acceptable. But the will to negotiate is there. This will implies a readiness to compromise.

The West is being hard pressed, and it is in no position to refuse to negotiate. To do so would be to invite a serious propaganda defeat. So it must prepare its counter-proposals. Even the Bonn Government, which disliked the proposal of a conference to write a peace treaty more than anyone else, said the Western Allies must now produce counter-proposals. If they do, that, too, will imply a willingness to compromise.

These counter-proposals now are the occupation of all the Western Foreign Offices. They must chart out what ground to give, they must consult each other on both principles and details, and draw up the strategy for negotiations. This already is going on behind the scenes. Next steps may give some clue of the direction events are taking. The West can be expected to turn down the German Treaty Conference in two months, and reject the Soviet draft treaty. But at the same time it must say that it is ready to deal with the broader German problem and European Security, and that it is not insisting on unification of Germany by free elections or demanding the right to re-arm a united Germany as a partner of the West. A further hint

may come when Mikoyan meets President Eisenhower on Saturday. The Soviet Deputy Premier has been an adroit and likeable missionary, and has made it hard for the President simply to say: "I cannot deal with you". Moreover, Mikoyan has created more good will throughout the country than Washington anticipated, and done it in business circles that have influence with the President. Here again it must be stressed that the good will is not for any specific solution or solutions. It is simply an aroused belief in the virtue of discussions as such. Far Reasons - But those discussions now appear to be a likely event for 1959.

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Whatever one says about the Russians, they cannot be accused of lacking either ingenuity or initiative. In his current visit to this country, Mikoyan has so conducted himself that the United States can't just brush him off. In the words of Barbara Ward, this promises to be a year of "incessant maneuver and struggle with a vigorous and inventive foe."

Goodnight and good luck!

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: Whatever one says about the Russians, they cannot be accused of lacking either ingenuity or initiative. In his current visit to this country, Mikoyan

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Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Tues., Jan. 13, 1959

This is the news:

Secretary of State Dulles said today that free elections are not the only means by which reunification of Germany might be accomplished. Mr. Dulles made the statement at his first news conference in six weeks. He declined to elaborate. However, he made clear this country's opposition to Russia's new proposal for a German peace treaty...under which Germany would be neutralized and forced to give up its membership in NATO. Yesterday, Chancellor Adenauer accused Russia...in making this proposal... of adopting a "brutal approach." Dulles said today that in the American view it is worse than a brutal approach. "It is a stupid approach," he said, because it won't work." Dulles went on to explain. "If you try to

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isolate and segregate a great people like the Germans," he said, "in the center of Europe, they will become a restive and dangerous force. They will attempt to gain advantages for themselves by trying to play off the East against the West."

Mr. Dulles said the United States hopes that techniques can be found for detecting...and identifying...underground nuclear tests. Recently the United States told Russia that differentiating between an underground nuclear explosion and an earthquake was more difficult than at first supposed. This is an important issue at Geneva...where the United States, ~~Britain~~ Britain and Russia are discussing a possible cessation of nuclear weapons tests.

Regarding Cuba, Dulles expressed hope that the new revolutionary government will conform to the ideals of the Cuban people for freedom, justice, liberty and law. The United States, he said, has not communicated with the new government on the reported executions of Batista followers. (Reports from Havana say that some of these "war crime" trials and executions have been halted on orders of the rebel army command. The foreign minister of the Castro government said tonight that the military

had to move quickly "to assure justice." Otherwise, he said, the families of those who were murdered and tortured would take justice into their own hands "and many innocent would fall with the accused.")

The French government today announced a series of clemency measures for persons involved in the Algerian revolt. Seven thousand persons...interned in Algeria...are to be set free. Messali Hadj, a Nationalist leader who had been confined to a small island off the French coast has been granted the freedom of Metropolitan France...but is barred from returning to Algeria. Four other Nationalist leaders imprisoned in Paris are to be transferred to "a fortified area," where they are to have special privileges. And all rebels...under sentence of death...are now committed to forced labor for life.

The British governor of Cyprus today ordered the release of 35 Greek Cypriots who had been interned. He said Archbishop Makarios can return to Cyprus, "if the present truce becomes a permanent peace." The Greek Cypriot underground has observed a cease-fire since Christmas Eve.

The political crisis in Finland ended today with the formation of a new government. All but one member of the new cabinet belongs to the Agrarian Party. The new foreign minister...TERN-GREN...is without party affiliation.

The Belgian Congo today was promised independence in stages. The Belgian government gave this formal assurance after riots in Leopoldville, in which at least 42 Africans were killed. It said municipal and county elections...with equal voting rights...will be held by the end of this year. Provincial councils are to be elected by March, 1960. And all of these councils, in turn, will elect a "skeleton" parliament. Eventually, the parliament will exercise sovereign power. The Congo...with a population of 13-million...has been a Belgian colony for fifty years.

Republican congressional leaders today received a special White House briefing on the new budget. Senator Dirksen told reporters afterward that the budget actually contemplates a surplus of about a hundred million dollars. It calls for the spending of 77-billion dollars, or about 2-billion dollars less than in the current fiscal year which ends on July first. Democratic critics have called the new budget "inadequate".

President Eisenhower today accepted the resignation of Albert Cole as head of the housing agency for personal reasons which are not specified. The effective date of the resignation has yet to be arranged.

A new government report confirms that unemployment increased by 275-thousand in December...pushing the total number of persons unemployed

back above the 4-million mark. The increase is attributed to severe weather...which forced larger cutbacks than usual in outdoor work.

In Alabama, the Barbour County grand jury today turned over to agents of the Civil Rights Commission voting records which Circuit Judge George Wallace had refused to furnish the commission himself. ~~In turning the records over to the grand jury, Judge Wallace had said that it could do with them as it saw fit. He had been ordered by the United States District Court to make the records available.~~

Governor Faubus today was inaugurated as governor of Arkansas for a third term. He asked the legislature...in his inauguration speech... for an amendment to the constitution that would provide students with state funds...so that they could attend private, segregated schools. He also recommended legislation to protect private school teachers in the state teacher retirement system.

Edward R. Murrow: January 13, 1959. 7.45 p.m.

One significant but carefully under-emphasized statement by Secretary Dulles today made all the difference in what would otherwise have been thoroughly a "stand-pat" news conference. It was a suggestion that free elections are not necessarily the only way to re-unify Germany. This is the first public admission that the United States might agree to modify what heretofore has been a minimum condition for solving the German problem.

Mr. Dulles started off discussing the Berlin crisis and the Mikoyan visit with no hint or sign of concessions on our part in the deadlock over Berlin. He said that all that could come from Deputy Premier Mikoyan's conference in Washington Friday and Saturday would be a clear understanding of each other's widely differing viewpoints. He denied that we have counter-proposals to put forward. He denied that the talk should be called negotiations at all. Not that the West is not ready to enter into negotiations. The West is ready and eager, and has said so, but it insists on discussing a broad program, while the Soviet Union, also ready and eager for talks, insists on a narrow program. We are ready to discuss Berlin, German unification and European security.

It was while expounding the West's philosophy on Germany that Mr.

Dulles gave the first glimpse of a possible change in the thesis that free elections are the only acceptable way to unify Germany. He referred back to the formula we had used in the Foreign Ministers' conference after the Summit Meeting in 1955. This was that Germany must be unified, but not under conditions involving increased risks to the Soviet Union. He did not say "re-unified by free elections", which had been the American policy at that time. Correspondents at once smelled a possible shift in policy. One of them subsequently asked bluntly if we had changed our policy about ~~XXXXXXXX~~ free elections, to which Mr. Dulles could say that we hadn't. But when the question was put in a different way, he denied that we had ever said "no free elections, no re-unification". The formula of re-unification by free elections was agreed formula", he continued. "It seems to us the natural method. But I wouldn't say it is the only method by which re-unification could be accomplished."

The statement is reminiscent of two recent instances when Mr. Dulles unexpectedly hinted at a thawing out on previously frozen positions. One was in the Quemoy crisis, when in effect he re-wrote the nature of Chiang Kai-Shek's mission on the mainland of China as one not entailing the use of force. The other was early in the Berlin crisis when Mr. Dulles said that

the United States might deal with East German officials in maintaining access to Berlin. The amendment of the Chinese policy ultimately was embodied in the joint communique of Chiang and Mr. Dulles after his visit to Formosa. The statement about dealing with East Germans in Berlin was seemingly withdrawn, after loud outcries from Bonn. Chancellor Adenauer may complain ~~XXXXXXX~~ again about today's statement and Mr. Dulles may again seem to withdraw it. But such statements are not to be obliterated from the record. They are signs of "give" which are necessary preludes if negotiations are to be possible.

Mr. Dulles was asked to mention some other way by which Germany could be re-unified without free elections, and declined. These would be bargaining points later on and he hardly would care to show his cards. He said simply that there are many ways in which two countries could move closer together. There is a way which later may come under consideration. The Soviet formula for German re-unification is a confederation negotiated by the two Germanys. This is not likely to be acceptable to West Germany as long as Dr. Adenauer is Chancellor. But many West Germans are prepared for such a solution. If it ever were to be adopted, and the leaders of the two Germanys agreed to the terms of a confederation, these might be

submitted to the electorate of both regions for ratification by a plebiscite. The vote might be under United Nations supervision. This would be a kind of free elections. It would be a free vote for or against the confederation. It is not inconceivable that both Germanys would endorse a confederation if their leaders had agreed to it. This, at any rate, is the kind of solution that Mr. Dulles's statement today makes conceivable. Yesterday it would have sounded impossible.

Back in a moment -

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Word for Today

There are signs that the Western stand on Germany is not inflexible. This could be all to the good. More than a year ago...in accepting the Nobel Prise... Lester B. Pearson said, "The time has come for us to make a move...to concentrate on the possibilities of agreement, rather than on the disagreements and failures...the evils and wrongs...of the past."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

Secretary of State Dulles said today that free elections are not the only means by which reunification of Germany might be accomplished. Mr. Dulles made the statement at his first news conference in six weeks. He declined to elaborate. However, he made clear this country's opposition to Russia's new proposal for a German peace treaty...under which Germany would be neutralized and forced to give up its membership in NATO. Yesterday, Chancellor Adenauer accused Russia...in making this proposal...of adopting a "brutal approach." Dulles said today that in the American view it is worse than a brutal approach. "It is a stupid approach," he said, "because it won't work." Dulles went on to explain. "If you try to isolate and segregate a great people like the Germans," he said, "in the center of Europe, they will become a restive and dangerous force. They will attempt to gain advantages for themselves by trying to play off the East against the West."

Mr. Dulles said the United States hopes that techniques can be found for detecting...and identifying...underground nuclear tests. Recently the United States told Russia that differentiating between an underground nuclear explosion and an earthquake was more difficult than at first supposed. This is an important issue at Geneva...where the United States, Britain and Russia are discussing a possible cessation of nuclear weapons tests.

Regarding Cuba, Dulles expressed hope that the new revolutionary government will conform to the ideals of the Cuban people for freedom, justice, liberty, and law. The United States, he said, has not communicated with the new government on the reported executions of Batista followers. (Reports from Havana say that some of these "war crime" trials and executions have been halted on orders of the rebel army command. The foreign minister of the Castro government said

tonight that the military had to move quickly "to assure justice." Otherwise, he said, the families of those who were murdered and tortured would take justice into their own hands "and many innocent would fall with the accused.")

The French government today announced a series of clemency measures for persons involved in the Algerian revolt. Seven thousand persons...interned in Algeria...are to be set free. Messali Hadj, a Nationalist leader who had been confined to a small island off the French coast has been granted the freedom of Metropolitan France...but is barred from returning to Algeria. Four other Nationalist leaders imprisoned in Paris are to be transferred to "a fortified area," where they are to have special privileges. And all rebels...under sentence of death...are now committed to forced labor for life.

The British governor of Cyprus today ordered the release of 35 Greek Cypriots who had been interned. He said Archbishop Makarios can return to Cyrpus, "if the present truce becomes a permanent peace." The Greek Cypriot underground has observed a cease-fire since Christmas Eve.

The political crisis in Finland ended today with the formation of a new government. All but one member of the new cabinet belongs to the Agrarian Party. The new foreign minister Tern-Gren...is without party affiliation.

The Belgian Congo today was promised independence in stages. The Belgian government gave this formal assurance after riots in Leopoldville, in which at least 42 Africans were killed. It said municipal and county elections...with equal voting rights...will be held by the end of this year. Provincial councils are to be elected by March, 1960. And all of these councils, in turn, will elect a "skeleton" parliament. Eventually, the parliament will exercise sovereign power. The Congo...with a population of 13-million...has been a Belgian colony for fifty years.

Republican congressional leaders today received a special White House briefing on the new budget. Senator Dirksen told reporters afterward that the

budget actually contemplates a surplus of about a hundred million dollars. It calls for the spending of 77-billion dollars, or about 2-billion dollars less than in the current fiscal year which ends on July first. Democratic critics have called the new budget "inadequate."

President Eisenhower today accepted the resignation of Albert Cole as head of the housing agency for personal reasons which are not specified. The effective date of the resignation has yet to be arranged.

A new government report confirms that unemployment increased by 275-thousand in December...pushing the total number of persons unemployed back above the 4-million mark. The increase is attributed to severe weather...which forced larger cutbacks than usual in outdoor work.

In Alabama, the Barbour County grand jury today turned over to agents of the Civil Rights Commission voting records whcch Circuit Judge George Wallace had refused to furnish the commission himself.

Governor Faubus today was inaugurated as governor of Arkansas for a third term. He asked the legislature...in his inauguration speech... for an amendment to the constitution that would provide students with state funds...so that they could attend private, segregated schools. He also recommended legislation to protect private school teachers in the state teacher retirement system.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. But first here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: There are signs that the Western stand on Germany is not inflexible. This could be all to the good. More than a year ago...in accepting the Nobel

Prize...Lester B. Pearson said, "The time has come for us to make a move...to concentrate on the possibilities of agreement, rather than on the disagreements and failures...the evils and wrongs...of the past."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Wed., Jan. 14, 1959

This is the news:

Mr. Eisenhower today made his first appearance at the National Press Club since becoming President. Like other guests of honor, he answered questions, put to him in writing by the newsmen assembled. He was asked what he expected to come of the Mikoyan visit. Did he---Mr. Eisenhower---plan to make counter-proposals?

#1 Runs 2:15

Ends on cue: "--it's part of a community."

Then, there was a question on missiles. There seems, the question said, to be a difference of opinion between Vice President Nixon, and Democratic Senator Symington, as to whether we are behind the Russians in

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missile development. Could the President settle the argument?

#2 Runs 2:07
Ends on cue: "---that our scientists have made remarkable progress."

Mr. Eisenhower had said last week in his State of the Union message that it was a necessity to have school teachers of competence...and that to obtain and hold them, a set of standards was required.

The President was asked what he had in mind by this, and he replied:

#3 Runs :45
Ends on cue: "---goals that would finally become standards."

Another question concerned civil rights. It was pointed out that...in 1957.. at the President's suggestion, Congress had passed a civil rights bill dealing largely with voting. The questioner wanted to know: Did Mr. Eisenhower think this Congress should pass civil rights legislation dealing specifically with problems arising from public school integration.

#4 Runs 1:20
Ends on cue: "--stand so that it will not be violated."

There was the inevitable question on taxation. Was it correct to assume that if Congress maintained a balanced budget this year, that next year Mr. Eisenhower would propose a reduction in individual income taxes? The President made this reply:

#5 Runs :22

Ends on cue: "---eventually all along the line."

There appears to be some discrepancy in the views taken by Mr. Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles. Mr. Dulles went before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today and called for "austerity and sacrifice on the part of all." He warned against underestimating the economic progress made by Russia and Red China. They are expanding production, he said, "at a very rapid pace." And he pointed out that in the contest for outer space, the United States is still trying to catch up. Dulles said that in the Middle East and Southeast Asia, there is a growing realization of the Soviet threat and the "sincerity" of American policy. International Communism, he predicted, will encounter increasing difficulties in the long run. But for the short run, Dulles said, (and this may be a period of years, even generations) the situation is "full of danger." He said, "We shall need the national will to stand firm."

Mr. Dulles was the first witness to appear in the committee's new study of free world problems. And today it approved a resolution... supporting the Administration stand on Berlin.

Soviet Deputy Premier Mikoyan is due back in Washington on Friday for a series of conferences with Secretary Dulles. He spent today in New York City...having luncheon with a group of Wall Street bankers and seeing the sights. His high spot in the morning was Macy's department store...where an official of the store says he went around "touching everything". He spent an hour and a half surrounded by capitalist goods but didn't buy. Mikoyan's meeting with the bankers was at his request.

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regarding a possible truce. The provisional government has been meeting almost continuously in Cairo for four days. Yesterday, France announced a series of clemency measures for persons involved in the Algerian revolt.

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President Eisenhower today nominated Norman Mason, federal housing commissioner, to succeed Albert Cole as administrator of the housing agency. Cole resigned yesterday for personal reasons.

Republican senators today elected Senator Schoeppel...a member of the conservative wing of the party...chairman of the Republican committee on committees. The conference of Republican senators put off until next week a decision whether to install Senator Goldwater of Arizona as their campaign chairman for 1960.

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Secretary of State Dulles says that we must be prepared to sacrifice for generations, if need be, to meet the challenge of the Soviet bloc. He uses the word "austerity". At the same time, President Eisenhower holds out hope that personal income taxes can be reduced. "Anyone can win," George Ade said, "unless there happens to be a second entry."

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PRES. EISENHOWER: I think that the most that would be expected of such an informal visit as Mr. Mikoyan is making would be that we would try to get behind each other's facial expressions and to see what we're really thinking.

Is there a peaceful, honest, peaceful motive behind these things? Are both of us really so sick of the burdens that we have to carry in the armament field that we want to find with some intelligence and some common approach a way out of this dilemma?

That is, I think, the most we could achieve from an informal visit such as this, if anything.

Now as to the different proposals of the Soviets and ourselves respecting Germany and Europe, we think it is just an exercise in futility to try to demilitarize, neutralize and completely disarm a people as strong, as important and virile as is the German people.

On the other hand that being the general tenor of the Russian proposals, we oppose to that concept this one: that we would say we don't believe in the free arming of Germnny in the sense that Hitler tried to rearm it.

We would like to see Germany so intertwine itself with other European nations in its economy and its thinking and its defense exercises that it doesn't have to do this. It is part of a community.

MURROW: Then there was a question on missiles. There seems, the question said, to be a difference of opinion between Vice President Nixon and Democratic Senator

Symington as to whether we are behind the Russians in missile development. Could the President settle the argument?

PRES. EISENHOWER: First of all as all of you here who go to my press conferences know, I never comment on the statements of any particular individual. I will try to answer the question in my own way. I would say this. It is absolutely fatuous and futile to try to balance item by item the progress of two great nations in their technology of defense. We do know that in certain types of missile development the Soviets have performed brilliantly indeed. But we have a defense. I must point out that because it is defense, we must concentrate not only on one possible type of combat but every conceivable kind. We have to have balanced forces and not merely one that aims, let us say, at the destruction of cities or bases anywhere in the world.

Now in the missile field, itself, I should think that if the other people were, if we did not believe that they were, somewhat ahead in certain phases of the missile development we would indeed be a little stupid because they've been working at it for many years and our urgent work in this field in the long-range missile has started only something like four years ago.

Now in that time I want to say with all the depth of understanding I believe I have that we have made, that our scientists have made remarkable progress.

MURROW: Mr. Eisenhower had said last week in his State of the Union message that it was a necessity to have school teachers of competence...and that to obtain and hold them, asset of standards was required. The President was asked what he had in mind by this, and he replied:

EISENHOWER: It's broader than just merely the pay of teachers. And I am right now busily engaged in the business of getting together the kind of committee that I think will give us the widest representation from the whole spectrum of the American population-every walk of life, every party, every kind of philosophy that we can.

And if we can put together this kind of committee, and I preferably would like to see it financed privately so that there could be no dictatorial methods used, then we could begin to set up goals that would finally become standard.

MURROW: Another question concerned civil rights. It was pointed out that...in 1957...at the President's suggestion, Congress had passed a civil rights bill dealing largely with voting. The questioner wanted to know: Did Mr. Eisenhower think this Congress should pass civil rights legislation dealing specifically with problems arising from public school integration.

EISENHOWER: When we get the Federal Government working by law in things that are known to be primarily state, we run into difficulties. One of them is the closing of schools. To my mind this is tragic. I tried to say the other day that I believe the image of America is not helped abroad when we have so many thousands of our children deprived of schooling for no fault of their own by the closing, our children's of, getting an education by the no fault of their own and by the closing of the schools.

So I would say first I would like to see the vote-this problem of voting-solved with the necessary, whatever laws may be necessary, including that I would like to see extended the life of the Civil Rights Commission, I'd like to see power more clear-cut to make certain that they can examine into the difficulties about voting, the bars to it, and to get some kind of procedures that will make this privilege stand so that it will not be violated.

MURROW: There was the inevitable question on taxation. Was it correct to assume that if Congress maintained a balanced budget this year, that next year Mr. Eisenhower would propose a reduction in individual income taxes? The President made this reply:

EISENHOWER: I do say we must reform our tax structure so that incentives are enhanced and not damaged. And if we, if the Congress does keep this budget balanced, I say that increases our prospect for that kind of reform, as I say eventually a lowering of taxes all along the line.

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Transcript of President Eisenhower's New

Following is the transcript of President Eisenhower's news conference yesterday at the National Press Club in Washington, as recorded by The New York Times:

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER—Mr. President, Mr. President-elect, gentlemen:

It is a very distinct honor, not to say valued privilege, to be able to participate in this way in your golden jubilee. I'm sorry that I couldn't have done it earlier, but at least I've gotten under the wire.

I understand that in the type of gathering that we have today the speaker normally delivers a talk and is then questioned.

Well, for those of you who have not been reading your newspapers, let me tell you that only last Friday I delivered a speech of forty-five minutes and it would seem quite unnecessary to go through that—the topics—I then suggested for consideration, because so far as I remember, I covered a great deal of the waterfront.

And so, with no other word of apology except to disclaim the title your president gave me of an authority, I assure you I'm a worker in the vineyard and a student. So with that word of apology, I suggest we go to the questions, for the simple reason that those few who didn't read the papers may not be so aware of the wisdom of my words last Friday as they should be.

JOHN V. HORNER of The Washington Evening Star, president of the National Press Club—Thank you, Mr. President. As you know, sir, the question and answer period at our club differs somewhat from your news conference at the White House.

In the standard news conference, correspondents rise for individual recognition. When recognized they identify themselves and they put the question. At the Press Club the procedure is for the members of the audience to submit questions in writing which are sent up to the presiding officer and it is he who selects a question asked and it is he who reads them. And I want to emphasize, Mr. President, that I don't write them. I do just read them. [Laughter.]

1 And now, sir, for the first one: there were two themes in your State of the Union Message, one of expanding the cost of defense and of maintaining adequate sums for a growing population; the other on the need for fiscal responsibility. Can we do both of these things and if so how can they be done?

A.—The real answer in a word is found in this truth, I think: that we can keep prices from rising unconscionably and by doing so we can do exactly what the question propounds. Now I do want to say this:

No one believes, of course, if he is a special advocate or a member of a particular lobby or recommending next year as the first move in this field reduction of personal income.

I do say we must reform our tax structure so that incentives are enhanced and not damaged. And if we, if the Congress does keep this budget balanced, I say that increases our prospect for that kind of reform, as I say eventually a lowering of taxes all along the line.

4 Q.—Sir, in your State of the Union Message you said that "we must have teachers of competence. To obtain and hold them we need standards." What do you have in mind, sir, about this—national minimum standards of pay, national standards for high school graduates, or

A.—It's broader than just merely the pay of teachers. And I am right now busily engaged in the business of getting together the kind of committee that I think will give us the widest representation from the whole spectrum of the American population—every walk of life, every party, every kind of philosophy that we can.

And if we can put together this kind of committee, and I preferably would like to see it financed privately so that there could be no dictatorial methods used, then we could begin to set up goals that would finally become standard.

or two examples. I happen to know of one district near Chicago where a very dedicated group of citizens went to work to make certain that their teachers were properly paid. The minimum salary of a qualified high school teacher in that school became $10,000. And pretty soon it was picked up by the whole district and the quality of teaching, the morale of the teacher and of the student and everybody else went up high—very high.

We have teachers for a purpose. They are one of the most—probably in many ways the most important group—that we know in this whole country. But they are for a purpose, not an end in themselves. They are to take our children, to give them the proper kinds of standards, the moral, intellectual and even physical standards we believe they should attain.

So, when we want to set a standard for this business of education, we've got to think of the problems, our needs, whether we should have completely classical or whether we should center on science alone, we must get a standard that brings us a well-rounded student at the productive and—what you might call the end product by the time he gets through high school.

And this means facilities, buildings, adequate recreational and athletic types of material, fine teachers and, I could add, dedicated parents that cooperate with the teachers. This is the kind of thing I'm talking about and I believe it can be done and I believe it'll inspire us all to

OFF THE CUFF: President Eisenhower answering reporters the National Press Club in Washington. He was the guest of h

'56, fall of '56, use the term "modern Republicanism." Because there was some question about that I tried to define it, and I said as far as I'm concerned this is the application of Republican principles to modern problems, and not to the problem of keeping the Union together which was President Lincoln's great preoccupation.

We're talking about the problems that we encounter today. I don't see any difference as far as I'm concerned, between Republicanism, modern Republicanism or another term that I liked was Theodore Roosevelt's, which was progressive Republicanism.

I believe we should cling very, very firmly to the principles, to the vision really, that our founders wrote into their great documents, and we should take those principles and apply them with problems of humans today.

At one time our population was 95 per cent agricultural. Well today I think it's something on the order of 10 or a little more or less. Of course problems are different and therefore let's [illegible] modern problems [illegible] would appeal to all Re[illegible]s and [illegible] few Democrats [illegible] are here to take very seriously this business of applying the real concepts of the Founding Fathers and applying them to problems [illegible]

stated time, I like to meet them and listen to their questions.

And I also read that I sometimes get angry. Well, that's their idea. I don't believe I do.

I say they're a good institution. I would hate to see them relegated to a secondary place, but they are the President's press conferences and so I think you ought to indulge him a little bit in the way he thinks they ought to be, when they should be done.

9 Q.—Mr. President, a question on missiles. Sir, there seems to be a difference of opinion between Vice President Nixon and Senator Symington as to whether we are behind the Russians in missile development. Can you settle the argu[illegible]

A.—First of all, as all of you here who go to my press conferences know, [illegible] I never comment on the statements of any particular individual, either in a critical and only [illegible] in [illegible] to answer the question in my own [illegible] I would say this. It is absolutely fatuous and futile to try to balance item by item the progress of two great nations in their technology of defense. We do know that in certain types of missile development the Soviets have performed

ws Conference at the National Press Club

Associated Press Wirephoto

ers' questions yesterday at honor at a luncheon there.

oo much that we have not yet aught up with another great ower and people with great echnical skills in particular em, it would seem to me to how a sense, at a loss or a ack of a sense of balance.

And that's what we're co erned because we don't nything about time, place or haracter of any aggression hat would come. We have to repared and we've got to prepared to respond in kind. I think we have made very emarkable progress.

0 Q.—Mr. President, befo we go overseas we have uestion he would like f ou to settle. As an old-ti all star for him have you ny inside information on why arl Blaik is quitting as coach West Point?

A.—Again I must correct ou ident for the description es of me. My, I believe the ightest thing I said about e in the papers was I had ear promise. I was broken up soon that whether that omise would have been fulled I do not know.

But I would say this, and I'd e to say; matter of fact I am lighted at this chance to say publicly. I've never known man in the athletic world wh been a great inspiration

mon approach a way out of this dilemma?

That is, I think, the most we could achieve from an informal visit such as this, if anything. Because if you try to make a proposal you get into what you might call a conference in which something is dotted and signed and then it becomes really quite a job.

Now as to the different proposals of the Soviets and ourselves respecting Germany and Europe, we think it is just an exercise in futility to try to demilitarize, neutralize and completely disarm a people as strong, as important and virile as is the German people.

On the other hand that being the general tenor of the Russian proposals, we oppose to that concept this one: that we would say we don't believe in the free arming of Germany in the sense that Hitler tried to rearm it.

We would like to see Germany so intertwine itself with other European nations in its economy and its thinking and its defense exercises that it doesn't have to do this. It is part of a community.

Now this is [illegible] far as the West is concerned in the Euratom, the Coal-Steel Community and the Free Market, that kind of thing. And we think it's a very great development for the benefit and strength of the Western Europe, because the rest of Europe at this point of course cannot get in.

But it's also a development that almost proves that it cannot be aggressive. They can't move except with the consent of a whole bevy of nations. How can you make a surprise aggressive move in such a way? It must be as far as military is concerned, a defensive sort of organization.

But if we have the thing separately and I am talking here I mean separately from all the West, I mean from France, Belgium, Holland, Italy and so on, we must remember this. The people cannot live in isolation. And the great movements toward integration in Europe that have now taken place look are proof that the West Germans at least and I personally believe the German people want to live in peace and we should be quite ready to make any assurances, make any material moves that would assure Russia that there is no danger from this people.

And they should not in our opinion insist upon really making there a sort of a vacuum in both the security world, the economic and political world. They shouldn't do it. It just won't work, in my opinion.

Q.—Mr. President, why do you think Mr. Mikoyan is here [illegible] before the luncheon [illegible] of us [illegible]

at must occur during these ears, and I am sure we will ave to use more mechanical methods, more material means of insuring our own security. Until that happens we've indeed got a bleak problem and it must be solved.

Q.—Mr. President, I'm going to ask you if you will not reminisce a bit for us. Some war historians say one of your great contributions during World War II was your ability to bring men of divergent views together. Would you please, sir, recall for us some of your associations with Mr. Churchill, General Montgomery, General de Gaulle and the other Allied leaders?

A.—Well, first of all it's a very dangerous question to ask an old soldier because you ask him to reminisce and you really ask for something.

I think Mr. Churchill is one of those men that I have known that clearly deserves the title of great. And I think this is a title that can apply—can be applied accurately—only a few men because no matter how much we respect the capabilities of any individual we never can use that title or that adjective, as I see it, until the man has been proven into position—in a position—of great responsibility. He can be great in certain qualities but in great in the carrying of responsibility, like Mr. Churchill—is a very unusual qualification and one that entitles him, I think, over-all to that designation.

And this in spite of the fact that we probably had more differences of opinion and more quite warm arguments with Mr. Churchill than I suppose, did any other person, certainly in the Allied forces, because he happened to be of that nationality that he could not, but if he wanted to.

Now what I want to say is this: right down to the very moment of decision this man could support his own conclusion, his own beliefs more eloquently, more effectively than almost anyone I've ever known. And you had holding on tight to your basic conviction because the reasoning you knew he would shove you out of it because either with pathos or humor, or just sheer eloquence, he was a very, very powerful debater.

But when the decision was reached he was absolutely loyal. He—and some of them he didn't like at all. He was a really—not only in my mind—a great man, he's one of my—certainly—one of my greatest friends that's not of my nationality.

There are, of course, other men. We couldn't go through the list. I've often made public my admiration for General Bradley, and, of course, my almost veneration in many ways for General Marshall and others in the Eu[illegible]

what different. We believed that didn't have to be true particularly as we were building up a bomber force that was going for us to soften defenses and make very difficult the maneuvers of the opponent.

Now, so far as predictions were concerned, many months before even I went to Overlord and from there on down to late May, there were many predictions that we would probably have another Anzio, or we'd be pinned in the beach; we'd never get out, and I heard this expression: "the tides would flow red with the blood of American and British youth and the beaches would be choked with their bodies."

Now you had to have a degree of confidence, maybe here and there brashness, but I will say this: all of the people on my staff, British and Americans, began to believe this. We began to believe we could win in a reasonable time.

The lowest prediction I ever heard, though, from any political figure on either side of the water was two years after we landed. Indeed, I heard one of the most prominent figures in the war say that if we were able to acquire a base—Paris by Christmas, 1944, the operation that we had then started would be known in history as the greatest military operation of all time up to that moment.

Well, we insisted we were going to be on the borders of Germany at Christmas and if they had any sense they'd surrender. Well, they didn't and I lost five pounds [sterling], but that's what we believed, all of us.

Now after that war was ended eleven months from the day we landed—as I say the most optimistic prediction was two years—from that moment now there became many, many critics who showed how much more quickly it could have been won. And possibly it could have been. The only answer I can give you is: "We won."

Q.—Again, Mr. President, we thank you. You made a most significant contribution to the golden anniversary celebration of the National Press Club in the doing have made considerable news. And we are grateful to you, Sir.

Now, Mr. President, I have just one short question remaining, but before I ask that I need to make an announcement:

First I would like to ask the members of the audience to remain in their places until the President and his party depart.

And now, Sir, I would like to say the board of governors, having agreed that you are well-qualified as a source of news, has elected you to membership in the National Press Club. [Applause.]

Thank you very much.

Q.—It is my honor and privilege, sir, to present that

do want to say this:

No one believes, of course, if he is a special advocate or a pressure group that is seeking Federal funds, no one believes that the amounts that he has been allotted are quite sufficient.

This truth has always been known to all of us and it does take every earnest study, judgment and decision to bring about this balance between outgo and income and still make adequate provisions for security to make certain that we do not neglect those programs in which the Federal Government should participate for the welfare of our people and still keep fiscal integrity and pay our way as we go.

And I say I believe if we can substantially keep under control this rising—the problem of rising cost—this not only can be done but will very soon account for substantial surplus which will mean tax reform and eventually, certainly, some tax reduction.

2 Q.—Mr. President, what is your answer to critics who say the national economy cannot expand at a rate of 5 per cent a year unless the Federal Government makes a bigger investment annually in public facilities of all kinds?

A.—Well, I don't want to be a critic myself, but I do not believe that that question is really the one we ought to be asking because it is not the Federal Government that makes prosperity in this country. After all, we are talking within the reasonable future of a G. N. P. [gross national product] of 500,000,000,000 [dollars] and now we're talking about spending for all purposes 77,000,000,000, or a figure in that level.

It is quite clear that the decisions of 175,000,000 people and the way they make those decisions based upon their own need is far more important than what the Federal Government does.

The Federal Government needs to lead, to point the way to the things, as Lincoln said, that people cannot do for themselves, such as providing for the national security. That kind of problem they have to take initial and sole responsibility for.

But when it comes to the advancing and expanding our economy, that is by and large the business of Americans and the Federal Government can help but our expenditures will never be—our money, our Federal money—will never be spent so intelligently and in so useful fashion for the economy as will the expenditures that would be made by the private citizen, the taxpayer if he hadn't had so much of it funneled off into the Federal Government.

3 Q.—Mr. President, is it correct to assume that if Congress maintains a balanced budget this year, that next year you will propose a reduction in individual income taxes?

A.—Well, the first thing I believe we have to do is to reform our tax structure in a number of ways, and I think some of you will remember, I mentioned this last Friday, the need for tax reform. And that the Secretary of the Treasury, by the way a man who I think is in this field very brilliant and able, he is already studying the kinds of reform we should have. And I would not be prepared to say that we would be

with the teachers. This is the kind of thing I'm talking about and I believe it can be done and [illegible] a better performance.

5 Q.—Turning now to civil rights, the question is: In 1957 Congress passed at your suggestion a civil rights bill dealing largely with voting. Do you think this Congress should pass civil rights legislation dealing specifically with problems arising from school segregation?

A.—I think when we get into the field of law here we must be very careful. I do believe in the law concerning voting and I think we should have whatever correctives are necessary in the law in order to make certain that a man's privilege, a qualified citizen's privilege, of voting is not taken away from him for such inconsequential things as race or creed or origin. That to [illegible] when we get the Federal Government working by law in things that are known to be primarily state, we run into difficulties. One of them is the closing of schools. To my mind this is tragic. I tried to say the other day that I believe the image of America is not helped abroad when we have so many thousands of our children deprived of schooling for no fault of their own by the closing, our children's of, getting an education by the no fault of their own and by the closing of the schools.

So I would say first I would like to see the vote—this problem of voting—solved with the necessary, whatever laws may be necessary, including that I would like to see extended the life of the Civil Rights Commission, I'd like to see power more clear-cut to make certain that they can examine into the difficulties about voting, the bars to it, and to get some kind of procedures that will make this privilege stand so that it will not be violated.

[illegible] belief that now voters themselves, local voters, state voters and national voters, will have a greater and finer opportunity to proceed with the, you might say the proper observance of their other rights.

But I do say that until all of us take as again a standard, a standard of living by the concepts of the Constitution and try by our teaching, our example, our beliefs, our expressed convictions, we are not going to get too far just by laws that operate specifically upon a state-supported activity. Because as I say if the state ceases that activity, then what do we do? That to my mind is a problem that takes time, dedication, but I do say this: it must be solved.

6 Q.—Mr. President, as you know, we have many questions here. I would like to shift, if you please, sir, to a topic—a favorite of all of us—politics. You said at a recent press conference that your political philosophy has not changed. Nevertheless many people say you have drifted away from modern Republicanism toward traditional Republican conservatism. Could you explain this, sir?

A.—I am always amused, sometimes frustrated, in my attempt to define terms that I have heard or seen coined. I happened to once, I believe in

take very [illegible] of applying the real con[illegible] the Founding Fathers [illegible] And do it according [illegible] own way and your thinkin[illegible] cause that is American, [illegible] what keeps America [illegible] But I don't like terms tha[illegible] don't understand myself.

7 Q.—Mr. President, if you'll take just one more on politics, I'll let you go at the press. You have indicated, sir, you will follow a strictly hands-off policy in selecting the Republican Presidential nominee next year. Does that not run the risk of selection of a man with whose Republican political philosophy you do not agree?

A.—I'm quite sure, Mr. President, that everybody would know that if a nominee were possibly made whose basic philosophy I could not go along with, whose general attitude toward the relationship of government to the private citizen and to the state and to the community, who did not agree with my basic idea that only in a coalition of strong governments or at least in association through cooperation of strong governments can we make certain that freedom is not lost in the world. If any man could not go along with that kind of basic thinking, well I would say this: I couldn't possibly support him if my influence had anything to do with the matter. Therefore I could, I won't but I could, write out for you a list of half a dozen often or maybe a dozen fine men in the Republican party that I would gladly support.

But I do say this—those are men that I think in my mind who really want to see America go ahead, its economy sound and be very, very careful that our security is maintained not only by our own building of armaments with support, of cooperation of other governments that want to live in independence and liberty.

8 Q.—And now, sir, a question or so on the press. Which, sir, do you prefer, holding press conferences only when you have something specific to announce, or holding these conferences on a regularly scheduled basis whether or not you have anything to volunteer?

A.—I've had one sort of a predilection throughout my life—I never like to conform too much. And just to say that one particular day each week I'm going to be in the same exact spot, the same exact time, is, sort of puts me down.

Now I have no objection as long as we've got the time and something else isn't on the mind, I have no objection to do it periodically. And I will say this. I cannot recall when there's any time that I felt that I had anything in my mind that I should tell the press at that particular moment or in that particular way.

After all, you can always issue statements or sometimes these newsreel cameras want to get a hold of you and get a picture of you while you're saying these things.

But I do like, and this is contrary to some of the things I've seen in the paper, I do like the opportunity of meeting these people, not always I say periodically and not on any

in their technology of [illegible] We do know that in [illegible] types of missile develo[illegible] Soviets have pe[illegible] brilliantly indeed. But w[illegible] a defense, I must point ou[illegible] because it is defense, mus[illegible] centrate not only on one [illegible] ble type of combat but [illegible] conceivable kind. We h[illegible] have balanced forces an[illegible] merely one that aims, [illegible] say, at the destruction of [illegible] or bases anywhere in the [illegible]

Now in the missile fie[illegible] self, I should think that [illegible] other people were, if w[illegible] not believe that they [illegible] somewhat ahead in [illegible] phases of the missile de[illegible] ment we would indeed [illegible] little stupid because t[illegible] been working at it for [illegible] years and our urgent wo[illegible] this field in the long-[illegible] missile has started only [illegible] thing like four years ago.

Now in that time I wo[illegible] say with all the depth o[illegible] derstanding I believe I [illegible] that we have made, tha[illegible] scientists have made, rem[illegible] ble progress [illegible] development [illegible] exemplified here in these [illegible] months by many succe[illegible] flights of the Atlas, by th[illegible] that training units of thos[illegible] those weapons are now [illegible] produced, their bases are [illegible] built, that certain of our [illegible] mediate, that is the fairly [illegible] range weapons are som[illegible] ployed. This kind of [illegible] means that we're going [illegible] very fast.

Now there is also to [illegible] that this is not just one [illegible] that we should consider, [illegible] the place of airplanes tak[illegible] planes. We have [illegible] now in the fi[illegible] that are mo[illegible] than twice [illegible] There are a[illegible] that are doi[illegible] and at great altitudes a[illegible] great efficiency.

So that to disturb our[illegible]

Washingto[illegible]

YESTERDAY

(Jan. 14, 1959)

THE PRESIDENT

Answered written ques[illegible] from reporters at a Nat[illegible] Press Club luncheon.

Spoke briefly at an[illegible] meeting of Association[illegible] State Planning and Dev[illegible] ment Agencies.

Named Norman P. M[illegible] to head Housing and H[illegible] Finance Agency.

His visitors include[illegible] group representing the [illegible] tional Association of M[illegible] facturers—C. Stanley H[illegible] president; Stephen Dunn, [illegible] president, and Charles [illegible] Sligh, former president; [illegible] Ernest Marples, British P[illegible] master General, and Sir [illegible] old Caccia, British Amba[illegible] dor, with Postmaster Ge[illegible] Summerfield.

THE SENATE

Approved resolution res[illegible] fling committees.

Received Goldwater bi[illegible] improve military retire[illegible] pay.

Received Hennings prop[illegible] to repeal the two-term [illegible] of Presidential tenure.

Heard Senator Talm[illegible]

ghted at the chance to say it publicly. I've never known a man in the athletic world who [illegible] his, the men he's teaching, his athletes under his control, for a whole corps of cadets and indeed for everybody that has known him and that has been Earl Blaik.

He is a very, indeed, great man and I think he has done a very remarkable job, a dedicated one, and I am quite sure that if he'd been thinking only of Earl Blaik he would have been long since gone.

I don't mind telling you that I have written him a letter today trying to express my feeling of admiration and gratitude for a man who for these long, I think it's now twenty-five years, been at Dartmouth and West Point doing a remarkable job for all of us.

Q.—And now, Sir, if you please, a few questions on foreign matters, foreign affairs. Mr. President, both the Russians and we seem to favor negotiations on the future of Germany but differ fundamentally on solutions to the problems. Do you have any new suggestions to make to Mr. Mikoyan which might break this dilemma?

A.—Well, going backwards at that question, I should say that any effort to lay out something that was new and would be called a definite proposal would be quite a great mistake.

I think that the most that would be expected of such an informal visit as Mr. Mikoyan is making would be that we would try to get behind each other's facial expressions and to see what we're really thinking.

Is there a peaceful, honest, peaceful motive behind these things? Are both of us really so sick of the burdens that we have to carry in the armament field that we want to find with some intelligence and some com-

[illegible] Mikoyan is publicly. I've never known [illegible] the hun[illegible] his teaching [illegible] and [illegible] we were trying [illegible]—a matter [illegible] was trying to get it from them what [illegible]nts.

But I [illegible] recall this: that [illegible] time back—oh, I don't know, ten, twelve, eighteen months ago—I suggested that one of the things we ought to promote is more visits by our people. Now some of this has been going on.

I even went so far as to suggest people that were very—deemed in Russia—very important, and by that I meant even in the political world.

I think that it is hard for me to interpret the meaning of one meeting, but I would welcome more of them because I believe thoroughly that in the long run peaceful negotiation is going to grow out of one thing that I just mentioned with respect to a problem in our own country—better understanding of each other.

And that's going to be brought about not by glaring across an Iron Curtain at each other but getting together, our news, our ideas.

I could make quite a speech on this one because it's something I've been entangled in for a long time.

But at Geneva we had, as I recall, seventeen programs that we wanted to put over in this October foreign ministers' meeting and one of the greatest was to increase our contacts, ideas, literature, books, movies and, above all, people.

So I would say this: if this means that they're making an experiment in sending some of their higher people over here I'm all for it and I would again repeat a very prayerful hope that I expressed sometime back: that regardless of our own political and social views about a government or about individuals America does not—should not—forget the requirements of courtesy.

13 Q.—Mr. President, do you consider Red China a potentially greater threat to the free world than Russia?

A.—I don't believe in the measurable time that on this you could make a really worthwhile conclusion or prediction.

There is no question that the leaders of Red China are determined by methods with which we are all familiar to become an industrial power, which means that behind it so far as we can see they want to be a big military power and they are going at that just as hard as they can.

Now here's a people of 600,000,000 people and I would think that if they continue in that line with no change in objective, doctrine or method, then we must indeed be watchful, and not only for ourselves but for other people that are friendly and who live closer to China.

But, of course, we would hope that as the instinctive urge of men for freedom, for the right to walk upright in the world, that that begins to have—to create a ferment, not only in the more Western sections of the Eurasian mass, but over in China as well, and that, in my humble opinion, is something

Bradley, and, of course, my [illegible] veneration in many [illegible] Marshall and others [illegible] in the European and African theatres.

Many of these people in the British services were indeed splendid people. One of them I think most of you never heard of, or not often. He was Air Chief Marshal Portal, now Lord Portal, one of the finest leaders that I've known. A very great mind.

Each of these men, like each of us, had his own strengths and here and there, I should think, his weaknesses. And I believe it's not profitable to try to show where you believe you were better than he was or where you thought you had done the job better if you'd have had someone else.

We did win the war. [Applause.]

And I'm going to reminisce only in one little item which shows the difference between foresight and hindsight.

All of us who supported the theory or concept of the Overlord operation had a very great case to prove and often we had to prove it before—against—our British friends.

They had from their experience in World War I visions of Vimy Ridge, of Passchendaele, of Ypres, of those places where literally hundreds of thousands of British and Canadian men lost their lives and often with not a single thing to show except maybe a few yards of territory.

They had that kind of vision and they could not stand the idea of starting another operation like that by invading Northern France.

The Americans believed some-

[illegible] you very much.

Q.—I [illegible] honor and pri[illegible] to you, a card of membership in our club. And now for the final question which you may answer in any way you like, Sir, of course: in 1948 as your retirement as Army Chief of Staff was nearing you told the club your prescription for ideal retirement:

"Put a chair on the porch. Sit in it for six months and then begin to rock slowly."

A few things have happened in the last eleven years. Is that still your idea of the best retirement?

A.—I would like, gentlemen, to retire this long: until I really wanted to go to work someday. Not that I think I don't like to work now, but I've never had that opportunity in my life just to stay out of the job long enough, even at the time I was a baby, to say I really now want to get back, because from the day I was almost a first grader I was helping earn my own living and I've always had something to do.

Now I don't know how long this type of retirement would last, but at least I want to sit in that chair until I really want to get out of it.

And now I want to say one thing about this card, for which I'm very grateful. I understand, possibly erroneously, but I hope it's true, that members of the press normally deal gently with their other members. [Applause.]

So I hope that possession of this card gives me a certain immunity that up to this moment has not been mine.

Thank you very much.

ton Proceedings

urge direct subsidy payments in place of farm price supports.

Adjourned at 4 P. M. until noon Saturday.

THE HOUSE

Not in session.

Republican conference pledged support to new Floor Leader Halleck.

DEPARTMENTS & AGENCIES

Civil Aeronautics Board hear arguments on airlines' mutual-aid anti-strike pact.

Justice Department pressed F. C. C. to disqualify applicants guilty of influence peddling.

SCHEDULED FOR TODAY
(Jan. 15, 1959)

President Eisenhower meets with National Security Council, 9 A. M.

Congressional Atomic Energy Committee hearing on civilian power program (closed) 10 A. M.

House Foreign Affairs subcommittee hearing on foreign aid (closed) 10:30 A. M.; on Cuban situation (closed) 2:30 P. M.

Secretary of Agriculture Benson news conference (2:30 P. M.).

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Edward R. Murrow Thurs., Jan. 15, 1959

This is the news:

The State Department today denied the charge made by Fidel Castro, that the United States had sent arms to Batista for use against the revolutionary movement. The department said that the United States had followed a policy of strict non-intervention. Batista did employ United States military equipment...but this was done over our protest, and all arms shipments were stopped last spring when it became evident that the revolution had wide support. The State Department revealed that Batista's wife...who is now in the Dominican Republic...has been granted permission to enter the United States. She was given a temporary visa, usually good for 60 days in order to visit her 14-month-old daughter who

is ill. The whereabouts of the child in this country was not announced.

Reports from Cuba say that executions of Batista "war criminals" have now passed the 200-mark. Eighteen persons died before firing squads today in Oriente Province. The Cuban constitution has been amended...so that the summary court martial proceedings will have a new legal basis. Referring to protests from the United States, Castro said today that the persons being executed "killed 20, 30 or 40 persons, and they ask us to be humane." The Associated Press quotes him as saying that if the Marines are sent to Cuba, "200-thousand gringos will die." No proposal to send the Marines has been made.

Chairman Celler of the House Judiciary Committee called today for a United Nations investigation of the mass executions. He made the proposal as the Assistant Secretary of State for Latin American Affairs, Roy Rubottom, appeared for questioning before two congressional committees. Rubottom said that the United States was not going to intervene in what is essentially Cuba's business. This does not mean, he said, that the United States cannot still exert a "constructive influence."

A new multi-billion-dollar housing bill was introduced today by Democratic Representative Rains of Alabama. The measure would lower the required down payments on government-insured home loans and provide for an expanded slum clearance program. Speaker Rayburn describes it as a "good bill". Republicans are calling it "bad" because of its high cost.

Democratic Representative Flood of Virginia today accused the Administration of trying to "handcuff" the heads of government departments who appear before congressional committees. Flood referred to a letter...sent out to department heads...instructing them when they testify before committees to "carefully avoid" asking for more money than would be provided in the President's new budget. The letter was sent out by the budget director, Maurice Stans.

General George Marshall suffered a "mild stroke" today at his home in Pinehurst, North Carolina. He was taken to the base hospital at Fort Bragg, and his condition is described as "satisfactory."

Circuit Judge George Wallace...of Alabama...today was cited for contempt of court. The contempt proceedings were instituted by U.S. District Judge Frank Johnson, who accused Wallace of refusing...by devious means...to obey the orders of the federal court. Wallace had been instructed by the court to produce the names of registered voters in Bullock and Barbour Counties for inspection by agents of the Civil Rights Commission. Instead, Wallace turned the records over to grand juries in the two counties. And the grand juries, in turn, made them available to federal investigators. Under criminal contempt proceedings, Wallace could be sentenced to prison for six months. A hearing for Judge Wallace to show cause why he should not be found guilty has been set for January 26.

In Paris, the new parliament met today to receive DeGaulle's first message as president of the Fifth Republic. The DeGaulle statement was brief. Its only reference to Algeria was that "pacification" is indispensable to a political solution of the problem. And a political solution, he said, "can proceed only from universal sufferage." He did not say when elections might be held in Algeria...or spell out what a political solution might entail. It could mean independence. In a policy speech before the National Assembly, Premier Michel Debre (ME-SHELL DEH-BRAY) said that DeGaulle's invitation to the Algerian rebels to come to Paris under a safe-conduct and negotiate a cease-fire still holds. He denied that secret negotiations already are in progress. Debre said France has the "duty" to become an atomic power. And he demanded a larger voice for France in the western alliance. He said, "We have great duties toward Europe and the West, and we dare to affirm that for these duties there are corresponding rights. The National Assembly has scheduled a confidence vote tomorrow on the government's program. The Socialists say they will vote against the government. Debre is certain to win the test, however, because of the large Gaullist majority.

Here in New York today, Soviet Deputy Premier Mikoyan visited the United Nations and called...again...for a summit conference. This concluded a two-week tour of the United States, which took Mikoyan to the West Coast and back. My colleague, Paul Niven, accompanied the Russian visitor everywhere he went. Paul, how would you sum it up?

Tape runs 4:45
Ends on cue: "--to Edward R. Murrow."

That was my colleague, Paul Niven, who used to work out of Moscow but who spent the past two weeks covering Deputy Premier Mikoyan's good-will tour.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. (pause) First, here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

Mikoyan has been going up and down America...trying to win friends and influence people in a public relations operation worthy of Madison Avenue. As Niven said, he demonstrated that even a Russian leader can smile and make a joke. Will Rogers went calling on a Communist big-shot once. Afterward he said, "I just wanted to see did he eat, drink, sleep, laugh."

Goodnight and good luck!

Murrow Jan 15

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In a sense, the first two weeks of Mikoyan's visit have been preparation for these next two days. He now proceeds to the peaks of American power after a fortnight in the foothills. In a subtle and circumspect way, he has tried to appeal to the American people over the heads of the men whom he'll be meeting in Washington.

As a public relations operation, this trip has been brilliantly conceived and executed. The Kremlin may scorn Madison Avenue but is not above learning from it.

Mikoyan asked for American visa less than a month ago. He said that he wanted to come here to see the Soviet Ambassador in Washington, Mikhail Menshikov. This was at the very least an incomplete explanation of his purpose. The number two man in a government does not normally travel thousands of miles to see one of his ambassadors; he simply calls the ambassador home.

Then the Russians got on the telephone to a number of prominent citizens of various American cities. Most of them were businessmen, with impeccable political and social backgrounds and large expense accounts with which to finance international dinner parties. Most of them were also recent visitors to Moscow, where they had been lavishly entertained. It was explained to these gentlemen that Mikoyan was planning a trip here and might consider

visiting their cities. Thus Mikoyan gained entree to some of the most exclusive brownstone clubs and hotel banquet rooms in the United States. Then, he gradually began responding to the clamor of the fourth estate. At first, as a matter of fact, he did not give news conferences. The press complained, and he then gave way, without any apparent reluctance, to the daily demands of reporters.

Mikoyan has not said anything earth-shaking, either to us newsmen or to the businessmen. He has explained Soviet policy, he has tried to portray it in the best possible light, but he has not changed it on any important issue. To be sure, he has made a few concessions. A reporter chided him today about his apparent discovery that Wall Street is inhabited by peacemongers. He has said also that American chairs and sofas are better than heavy Russian furniture. Such remarks are, not likely to appear in the Soviet press. And whenever a vital Soviet interest has come up -- Berlin, or the satellites, for instance -- he has been immovable.

But it isn't what Mikoyan says, it's the way that he says it. The response to his public appearances has been so favorable as to be astonishing. At the vast Ford plant at River Rouge, not a single worker refused his extended hand. At a news conference in San Fancisco, hundreds of people applauded when he denounced America's China policy as unrealistic. At the Waldorf here in New York last night, a businessman in a dinner jacket came down in the humorous away saying "You know, I could do business with that man."

Mikoyan's success can be attributed partly to a certain naivete among some Americans. The evidence that a man from the Kremlin can be human and even humorous has come as a revelation to many people here. Previous emissaries from Moscow have not been notable for these characteristics. It is hard to imagine the icy Molotov or any of the recent pre-Menshikov Soviet

Ambassadors, tramping through Macy's or ogling airline hostesses or hamming it up with Jerry Lewis in Hollywood.

The fact that Mikoyan has done these things well, and scored a personal success here, is reportedly disturbing some officials in Washington. But there is little evidence that his smiles and jokes have changed American views on Hungary, for instance, or are likely to trick us out of West Berlin.

And if Mikoyan has sometimes made a good impression here, it is at least possible that the United States has made a good impression on him. American diplomats in Moscow feel strongly that the more the Soviet leaders see of this country, the better. Secretary Dulles will not be surprised tomorrow morning to find that Mikoyan is still a communist and still hard to deal with. But he will also be a man with more firsthand experience of the United States than any of his predecessors in high Kremlin positions in the entire forty years of Soviet power. ~~This Now here again is Edward R. Murrow.~~ It is not flattering to the United States to suggest that we have lost something, or will lose something, because Mikoyan now knows more about us than he did before.

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Word for Today

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

The State Department today denied the charge made by Fidel Castro that the United States had sent arms to Batista for use against the revolutionary movement. The department said the United States had followed a policy of strict non-intervention. Batista did employ United States military equipment...but this was done over our protest, and all arms shipments were stopped last spring when it became evident that the revolution had wide support. The State Department revealed that Batista's wife...who is now in the Dominican Republic...has been granted permission to enter the United States. She was given a temporary visa usually good for 60 days in order to visit her 14 month old daughter who is ill. The whereabouts of the child in this country was not announced.

Reports from Cuba say that executions of Batista "war criminals" have now passed the 200 mark. Eighteen persons died before firing squads today in Oriente Province. The Cuban constitution has been amended...so that the summary court martial proceedings will have a new legal basis. Referring to protests from the United States, Castro said today that the persons being executed "killed 20,30 or 40 persons, and they ask us to be humane." The Associated Press quotes him as saying that if the Marines are sent to Cuba, "200-thousand gringos will die." No proposal to send the Marines has been made.

Chairman Celler of the House Judiciary Committee called today for a United Nations investigation of the mass executions. He made the proposal as the Assistant Secretary of State for Latin American Affiirs, Roy Rubottom, appeared for questioning before two congressional committees. Rubottom said that the United States was not going to intervene in what is essentially Cuba's business. This does not mean, he said, that the United States cannot still exert a "constructive influence."

A new multi-billion-dollar housing bill was introduced today by Democratic Representative Rains of Alabama. The measure would lower the required down payments on government-insured home loans and provide for an expanded slum clearance program. Speaker Rayburn describes it as a "good bill." Republicans are calling it "bad" because of its high cost.

Democratic Representative Flood of Virginia today accused the Administration of trying to "handcuff" the heads of government departments who appear before congressional committees. Flood referred to a letter...sent out to department heads...instructing them when they testify before committees to "carefully avoid" asking for more money than would be provided in the President's new budget. The letter was sent out by the budget director, Maurice Stans.

General George Marshall suffered a "mild stroke" today at his home in Pinehurst, North Carolina. He was taken to the base hospital at Fort Bragg, and his condition is described as "satisfactory."

Circuit Judge George Wallace...of Alabama...today was cited for contempt of court. The contempt proceedings were instituted by U.S. District Judge Frank Johnson, who accused Wallace of refusing..bby devious means...to obey the orders of the federal court. Wallace had been instructed by the court to produce the names of registered voters in Bullock and Barbour Counties for inspection by agents of the Civil Rights Commission. Instead, Wallace turned the records over to grand juries in the two counties. And the grand juries, in turn made them available to federal investigators. Under criminal contempt proceedings, Wallace could be sentenced to prison for six months. A hearing for Judge Wallace to show cause why he should not be found guilty has been set for January 26th.

In Paris, the new parliament met today to receive DeGaulles' first message as president of the Fifth Republic. The DeGaulle statement was brief. Its only reference to Algeria was that "pacification" is indispensable to a

political solution of the problem. And a political solution, he said, "can proceed only from universal sufferage." He did not say when elections might be held in Algeria...or spell out what a political solution might entail. It could mean independence. In a policy speech before the National Assembly, Premier Michel Debre said that DeGaulle's invitation to the Algerian rebels to come to Paris under a safe-conduct and negotiate a cease-fire still holds. He denied that secret negotiations already are in progress. Debre said Frane has the "duty" to become an atomic power. And he demanded a larger voice for France in the Western alliance.

Here in New York today, Soviet Deputy Premier Mikoyan visited the United Nations and called...again...for a summit conference. This concluded a two-week tour of the United States, which took Mikoyan to the West Coast and back. My colleague, Paul Niven, accompanied the Russian visitor everywhere he went. Paul, how would you sum it up?

NIVEN: Mikoyan will begin tomorrow the most important two days of his American visit. Arriving in Washington by train from New York, he will confer for two hours with Secretary of State Dulles. After a lunch with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, he will join Dulles again for a working dinner at a private Washington Club. On Saturday, he will see the President. In a sense these first two weeks of Mikoyan's visit have been preparation for the next two days. He now proceeds to the peak of American power after a fortnight in the foothills. In a subtle and circumspect way, he has tried to appeal to the American people over the heads of the men whom he will see in Washington. As a public relations operation, this trip has been brilliantly conceived and executed. The Kremlin may scorn Madison Avenue, but is not above learning from it. Mikoyan asked for his American visa less than a month ago. He said that he wanted to come here to see the Soviet Ambassador in Washington, Mikhail Menshikov. This was at the very least an incomplete explanation of the purpose of his trip. The number two

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Now, here again is Edward R. Murrow.

MURROW: That was my colleague, Paul Niven who used to work out of Moscow, but who spent the past two weeks covering Deputy Premier Mikoyan's good-will tour.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. But first here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: Mikoyan has been going up and down America...trying to win friends and influence people in a public relations operation worthy of Madison Avenue. As Niven said, he demonstrated that even a Russian leader can smile and make a joke. Will Rogers went calling on a Communist big-shot once. Afterward he said, "I just wanted to see did he eat, drink, sleep, laugh." Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO NETWORK

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PT/n.m.

Edward R. Murrow Fri., Jan. 16, 1959

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This is the news:

The White House announces a break-through in the development of a small atomic generator. The generator...weighing only five pounds... was demonstrated for President Eisenhower today and then shown to reporters. About the size of a kitchen radio, it generates heat...using radio-active waste material...and the heat is converted directly into electric energy. There are no moving parts. An official of the Atomic Energy Commission called the device, twenty times more efficient than conventional batteries. It was pointed out that if the transmitter of the "talking" Atlas satellite, had been powered by such a device, it could have sent out radio signals for a year, instead of for only 18 days.

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The White House said that because of its light weight and relatively long operating capability, the invention is "particularly suited" to application in outer space...but that it can also be applied wherever small sources of electricity are needed. Moreover, it opens the way to utilizing a vast accumulation of atomic waste material. So far, only one of the generators has been produced...at a cost, not including fuel, of 15-thousand dollars. However, once the new device goes into production, the cost would be reduced to around 200-dollars. The demonstration model was built by the Martin Company of Baltimore and the Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company of Minneapolis in four months.

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speaking, it was to the effect that the country's over-all defense posture is adequate. McElroy said, "It is adequate to provide deterrence to any kind of general war, if the Russians use good judgment."

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said this was particularly true of the relationship between the various Arab states. He confirmed that Israel and Syria have agreed ON a series of steps aimed at preventing future border strife. One of the measures agreed on, calls for a clearer marking of the frontier.

The provisional government of Cuba announces, that it has accepted Philip Bonsal as the new United States ambassador. Bonsal is now serving as ambassador to Bolivia. In Havana today, police broke up a mob that wanted to lynch a war crimes suspect, held in police headquarters. President OO-ROO-TIA Urrutia has assured the International Red Cross, that his government intends to observe the Geneva conventions, regarding military prisoners. He also said in a speech, that Cuba will exercise its full sovereignty. All trade treaties existing between Cuba and other countries, will be revised.

Edward R. Murrow: January 16, 1959. 7.45 p.m.

The Defense budget, when it goes to Congress next Monday, will carry the endorsement of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. It follows that all officers serving under them must support it before the Congressional Committees. That is, neither the Joint Chiefs nor their subordinates will ask for more money for pet projects.

Only a few months ago, a good many Defense officials spoke out about their fears for United States security because not enough was being spent on satellites, missiles, planes, atomic naval vessels and highly mobile land forces armed with nuclear weapons - just to name some of the categories. At that time security was the measuring rod. There was a great deal of talk, public and private, about the danger we face from Soviet competition in the years just ahead. Then came the sessions with the budget bureau. Director Stans, backed up by President Eisenhower, applied a second measuring rod, the revenue available. Not any of the categories were given all that their sponsors wanted, though Mr. Stans made some important concessions in the interest of security. But he slashed ruthlessly in all other directions. In the end the Joint Chiefs recognized the President's responsibility for national policy as a whole, and bowed to him and M

Budget Director

Stans. That is to say, they are prepared to testify that the military budget is enough to assure security. Since the Joint Chiefs believe it - and it would be unfair to think they don't - they will not perjure themselves in so testifying. But if they happened not to believe it, and said so, they would be insubordinate to the Commander-in-Chief. The same is true for all Pentagon witnesses. Their testimony must be kept between perjury and insubordination. Certainly some of the witnesses will not believe that specific appropriations are sufficient. But Mr. Stans has sent out secret and written instructions on how to testify. He says bluntly: "Executive Branch personnel are expected to support the President in his budget recommendations. Witnesses will carefully avoid volunteering views differing from the budget, either on the record or off the record."

A witness when asked a direct question by a Congressional Committee has to answer, as Mr. Stans points out. But he gives witnesses a narrow path to follow. If he feels he must set forth a personal view inconsistent with the budget, Mr. Stans states that "he should point out that President Eisenhower's decision was reached from his over-all perspective as head of the Government and in the light of over-riding national policy. The witness", Mr. Stans directs, "should make it clear

that his personal comments are not to be construed as a request for additional funds."

What is new in Mr. Stan's instructions is chiefly that he has written them. The same rules have applied before. Officers and Department Heads were not allowed to criticise the budget or go over the heads of their superiors in testifying. But the orders, largely because they were written and sent out secretly, have annoyed Congressmen. Representative Daniel Flood, a member of the House sub-Committee on Appropriations, called them a shocking attempt to impose a gag rule and an affront to Congressional dignity. Chairman Cannon of the House Appropriations Committee asked: "How are we going to act intelligently on a budget when witnesses who were the experts on preparing it are under restraint when we ask for details? How are we going to know if the ammounts are too much or too little, if the witnesses must stick to these amounts?"

Since all direct questions have to be answered, a complete gag is impossible. Committees only need to know how to phrase the right questions.

A witness, who has been invited to defend the budget figure for a given item, can be asked what sum he had originally sought for the same purpose. If the sum was larger, he can be asked to explain why he sought it. And

then he can be asked what had happened to change his mind to the point of defending the smaller sum. At this juncture the witness can take cover under the Stans formula, refer to the President's overall responsibility, and the overriding national interests, and explain that nothing he is saying is to be construed as a request for more money. In this way both perjury and insubordination can be by-passed. The Committee will have learned what it needed to know, and it can make up its own mind on the proper relationship between national security and the revenue available.

The budget will reach the House Appropriations Committee early next week, and Mr. Stans and Secretary of the Treasury Anderson will be among the first witnesses in closed sessions. Mr. Stans is sure to be asked about his written rules for witnesses.

Back in a moment. —

George Bryan. —

Word for Today

President Eisenhower pointed out in his State of the Union message that Congress controls the purse. Congress would have government officials state frankly what they believe to be their requirements. It must make the final judgment. And as John Locke observed, "He that judges without informing himself to the utmost cannot acquit himself of judging amiss."

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for pet projects.

Only a few months ago, a good many Defense officials spoke out about their fears for United States security because not enough was being spent on satellites, missiles, planes, atomic naval vessels and highly mobile land forces armed with nuclear weapons - just to name some of the categories. In the end the Joint Chiefs recognized the President's responsibility for national policy as a whole, and bowed to him and Budget Director Stans. That is to say, they are prepared to testify that the military budget is enough to assure security. Since the Joint Chiefs believe it - and it would be unfair to think they don't - they will not perjure themselves in so testifying. But if they happened not to believe it, and said so, they would be insubordinate to the Commander-in-Chief. The same is true for all Pentagon witnesses. Their testimony must be kept between perjury and insubordination. Certainly some of the witnesses will not believe that specific appropriations are sufficient. But Mr. Stans has sent out secret and written instructions on how to testify. He says bluntly: "Executive Branch personnel are expected to support the President in his budget recommendations. Witnesses will carefully avoid volunteering views differing from the budget, either on the record or off the record."

A witness when asked a direct question by a Congressional Committee has to answer, as Mr. Stans points out. But he give witnesses a narrow path to follow. If he feels he must set forth a personal view inconsistent with the budget, Mr. Stans states that "he should point out that President Eisenhower's decision was reached from his over-all perspective as head of the Government and in the light of over-riding national policy. The witness," Mr. Stans directs, "should make it clear that his personal comments are not to be construed as a request for additional funds."

What is new in Mr. Stan's instructions is chiefly that he has written them. The same rules have applied before. Officers and Department Heads were

not allowed to criticise the budget or go over the heads of their superiors in testifying. But the orders, largely because they were written and sent out secretly, have annoyed Congressmen. Representative Daniel Flood, a member of the House sub-committee on Appropriations, called them a shocking attempt to impose a gag rule and an affront to Congressional dignity. Chairman Cannon of the House Appropriations Committee asked: "How are we going to act intelligently on a budget when witnesses who were the experts on preparing it are under restraint when we ask for details? How are we going to know if the amounts are too much or too little, if the witnesses must stick to these amounts?"

Since all direct questions have to be answered, a complete gag is impossible. Committees only need to know how to phrase the right questions.

A witness, who has been invited to defend the budget figure for a given item, can be asked what sum he had originally sought for the same purpose. If the sum was larger, he can be asked to explain why he sought it. And then he can be asked what had happened to change his mind to the point of defending the smaller sum. At this juncture the witness can take cover under the Stans formula, refer to the President's overall responsibility and the overriding national interests, and explain that nothing he is saying is to be construed as a request for more money. In this way both perjury and insubordination can be by-passed. The Committee will have learned what it needed to know, and it can make up its own mind on the proper relationship between national security and the revenue available.

The budget will reach the House Appropriations Committee early next week, and Mr. Stans and Secretary of the Treasury Anderson will be among the first witnesses in closed sessions. Mr. Stans is sure to be asked about his written rules for witnesses.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. But first, here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: President Eisenhower pointed out in his State of the Union message that Congress controls the purse. Congress would have government officials state frankly what they believe to be their requirements. It must make the final judgement. And as John Locke observed, "He that judges without informing himself to the utmost cannot acquit himself of judging amiss."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Mon., Jan. 19, 1959

This is the news:

President Eisenhower today sent Congress a balanced budget...calling for expenditure of 77-billion, 30-million dollars, in the next fiscal year beginning July first. / This is nearly 4-billion dollars less than is being spent in the current fiscal year. / But the savings are to be achieved, for the most part, in domestic programs...not in the area of defense. / Defense spending this year is expected to total around 40-billion, 800-million dollars. / The new budget calls for an additional 145-million dollars, with the accent on missiles. / Foreign aid spending would be cut by 383-million dollars. / But the reductions...by and large...would be in military assistance, not in the economic aid programs. / Mr. Eisenhower expects federal income next year to be up about 9-billion dollars.

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Part of this increased income will come from a higher ~~mmm~~ federal tax on gasoline. Postal rates also are to be raised.

President Eisenhower has appealed directly to the American people for support of his budget. He recorded a statement...for use on radio and television...saying that if the government does not live within its means, every American will suffer because of inflation. "Inflation," he warned, "means rising costs to every housewife, a falling value to every pay ~~mmmm~~ envelope...and a threat to the prosperous functioning of our economy." Mr. Eisenhower said his budget provides for "a strong and adequate national defense program."

Senate Democratic Leader Johnson says that Congress will examine the President's budget "line by line and comma by comma." "It seems to me," he says, "that the philosophy of this budget misses the point. It is based on the assumption that there is some magic figure into which it should be forced like putting a man into a straight jacket." Johnson then goes on ~~to say that the test of a budget is whether it serves the needs of the American people." That is the test, he says, which the Democratic-controlled Congress will apply. Chairman Cannon of the House~~

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The "massive resistance" laws of Virginia against public school integration were struck down today in both federal and state courts. In a 5-to-2 decision, the Virginia Supreme Court ruled invalid the state law that automatically closes a school when it is integrated and then cuts it off from state funds. The majority opinion rejected the argument that when the United States Supreme Court knocked out the segregation section of the Virginia Constitution, it also invalidated the section requiring the state to provide a system of public schools. The Virginia court found no constitutional objection to the payment of tuition grants for helping with the education of children in private schools. But these grants, it said, must come out of funds "properly" available for that purpose. The state comptroller cannot be compelled to pay tuition grants from funds "improperly" withheld from other localities. The ruling by a three-judge Federal Court in Norfolk was unanimous. Virginia, it said, cannot close some of its schools because of integration and...at the same time...keep other public schools open on a segregated basis. It said any "evasive scheme" to get around the Supreme Court order barring public school ~~integration~~ segregation is unconstitutional. The Federal Court

called the enforced absence of 13-thousand Virginia students from their public schools "tragic"...but it did not order the schools reopened. The court will meet again next Friday and enter a decree. Nine public schools have been closed in Norfolk, Charlottesville and Front Royal under the state's "massive resistance" program. Ten thousand of the 13-thousand students who have been unable to attend public secondary schools are in Norfolk. Many of them have been attending ~~make-shift~~ private tutoring classes. Governor Almond said this afternoon...after learning of the action taken by the courts...that he would study the opinions and then name a special legislative commission to work out a new anti-integration program. Governor Almond said he had faith in the "ability and judgment" of the state supreme court.

Soviet Deputy Premier Mikoyan today concluded his Washington talks by conferring at the Commerce and State Departments on the subject of trade. Mikoyan wants more trade between the United States and Russia with a relaxation of controls on the export to Russia of strategic goods. His observation...on coming out of the State Department conference...was that the "cold war" in that department continues. A State Department spokesman immediately called this a "fatuous allegation"..."particularly when it comes at the close of a tour on which this man has been very cordially received." At a National Press Club luncheon, Mikoyan said he has the impression that people in America want peace "above everything else." But the policies of the United States, he said, "remain in the old Cold War position." He said, "We all realize that the Cold War could be a prelude to a hot war." Mikoyan was asked in the question period what would happen if the United States used force to supply West Berlin. He said, "Force meets with force."

In Geneva, the West made a major concession today in its talks with Russia on a possible agreement to end nuclear weapons tests. The United States and Britain offered to isolate the question of halting

nuclear tests from the broader issue of disarmament. No formal reaction yet from the Soviet side.

Reports from Havana tonight say that revolutionary leader Fidel Castro is ill with pneumonia. The provisional government has invited 10 members of Congress to attend a mass rally [redacted] scheduled for Wednesday. Most of the [redacted] senators and representatives have declined.

Edward R. Murrow: January 19, 1959. 7.45 p.m.

A nation, like a person, can be known and evaluated to some extent by what it spends its money for. And President Eisenhower's budget gives a picture of the United States that probably is truer than the things many Americans believe about themselves. The budget reveals a much greater preoccupation with national survival, than many people let themselves realize. They may know that present-day defense eats up fifty-nine-and-a-half cents of every revenue dollar. But that is only part of the story. Another seven cents goes to veterans, and ten-and-a-half cents pays the interest on the Federal debt. Since almost all of this debt is due to past wars, we are spending nearly seventy-seven cents of every revenue dollar, on our present and past security.

If one looks back on earlier budgets this figure is not only huge in itself, but huge in proportion to the other costs of government. The interest on the debt alone - that is, the cost of past wars - is nearly two-thirds of the total cost of government before World War II, even taking into account that the dollar has shrunk in value by half. And the prevention of future wars is more than twice as costly, as the supposedly extravagant annual cost of the "New Deal."

One sees how overwhelming the demands have come to be for survival, by listing where the rest of the revenue dollar goes - the remaining twenty-three cents. The largest slice - eight cents - goes for farm price supports and other agricultural programs. That is our number two consideration after security. Next in size is the five-cent slice for health, education, welfare and relief. In safer times this would loom much larger in the budget.

Then comes a three-cent slice for international affairs and finance. This is a somewhat puzzling item. One might think that a nation which spends seventy-seven cents of every dollar in one way or another for survival would spend more on foreign aid and foreign relations in general.

The rest of the dollar is divided - three cents on commerce and housing, two cents on water, power and other resources, and finally two cents for general governmental costs. This item might surprise those who think that the extravagant cost of government is chiefly responsible for high taxes.

The lopsidedness of this budget is not what will make the most news about it. Nobody is expected to attack it for spending too much on defense. On the contrary there will be a stiff fight between Congress and the

Administration over spending more on missiles and space exploration, with the White House insisting that security is adequately provided for in the budget. There will be no revolt against Federal under-spending on education, health and public welfare. No revolt over the relatively small share of the dollar going to international aid and foreign affairs is looked for. If anything the effort will be to cut down foreign aid in the name of economy.

The feature of the budget which President Eisenhower cares most about is that it balances. To bring this about he has trimmed from all spending other than defense, and has proposed tax increases of one billion, three hundred million dollars. These are not what is called general taxes, but they will hit a wide section of the public. The largest tax increase does not show in the budget. It is a proposed boost in the gasoline tax ~~from three to four-and-a-half cents~~ of 1½ cents a gallon. This is to keep the highway construction trust fund in balance and will cost auto users nine hundred million a year. Another gasoline tax will hit all users of airplanes. It increases the present aviation gasoline tax from two to four-and-a-half cents, and levies a four-and-a-half cent tax on jet fuel. This will be reflected in increased cost of air travel. Other proposed ways to increase tax revenue are an

increase in postal rates, higher levies on farm and consumer co-operatives and on insurance companies.

Congress has its own ideas on spending for urban renewal, housing, airport construction, depressed areas and unemployment insurance. The President has included all these items in his budget, but in no case has he recommended spending what Congress has shown that it wants.

That gives a broad front for the conflict between Congress and the White House. And news in the next months will concern the possibility of unbalancing the budget, through higher spending on missiles, housing, urban renewal and other social objectives. It is safe to predict that little will be attempted or said about cutting down the high cost of national survival, which is the key problem. That seems to have become an accepted fact of modern life.

Back in a moment -

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Word for Today

Congress has a new budget of 77-billion dollars...and already there is debate whether it is big enough to do the job. The President warns against increased spending. He would agree with Douglas Abbott that the budget is and must be "the balance wheel of the economy." Critics of the budget might quote H.G. Wells, who said, "Nothing is dear, if it is good."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, JANUARY 19, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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President Eisenhower has appealed directly to the American people for support of his budget. He recorded a statement...for use on radio and television...saying that if the government does not live within its means, every American will suffer because of inflation. "Inflation," he warned, "means rising costs to every housewife, a falling value to every pay envelope...and a threat to the prosperous functioning of our ecenomy." Mr. Eisenhower said his budget provides for "a strong and adequate national defense program."

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luncheon, Mikoyan said he has the impression that people in America want peace "above everything else." But the policies of the United States, he said, "remain in the old Cold war position." He said, "We all realize that the Cold War could be a prelude to a hot war." Mikoyan was asked in the question period what would happen if the United States used force to supply West Berlin. He said, "Force meets with force."

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GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: Congress has a new budget of 77-billion dollars...and already there is debate whether it is big enough to do the job. The President warns against increased spending. He would agree with Douglas Abbott that the budget is and must be "the balance wheel of the economy." Critics of the budget might quote H.G. Wells, who said, "Nothing is dear, if it is good."

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Edward R. Murrow Tues., Jan. 20, 1959

This is the news:

President Eisenhower's new budget came under heavy fire today from the Senate floor. / Democratic Leader Johnson called it "a propaganda budget." / He said, "The people were led to believe, that the budget would be balanced out of current income. That is not done. / The people were led to believe that the budget would open the way to tax cuts. That is not true." / Johnson charged, that the proposed increase in the federal gasoline tax was...actually...a sales tax and that, if approved, it would lead to a sales tax, on more and more essential items. / Senator Kuchel of California, the new Republican whip, said he resented the charge, that the American people had been misled. / Johnson, he said, should apologize to

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the President. The majority leader said he was not referring to Mr. Eisenhower personally. He would hate to see the day, he said, when the President's budget could not be criticized.

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Secretary of Defense McElroy testified today before the Senate Armed Services Committee. So did General Twining, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Chairman Russell thought they painted too "rosy" a picture... although they offered considerable classified material to support their view. Their view was that United States forces are adequate to cope with either a limited or a general war. "We are confident," McElroy said, "that we are able to discourage any nation from attacking, if that nation

has any good judgment at all." He added that any attacking country would be destroyed.

President Eisenhower today sent Congress his annual report on the nation's economy. There is reason for confidence, he said, that the recent improvement in business activity "will be extended into the months ahead." Today...incidentally...marked the start of Mr. Eisenhower's seventh year in office.

New civil rights legislation has been introduced in the Senate by Democratic Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson. A rival civil rights measure has yet to be submitted by the Administration. Johnson introduced HIS BILL IN FOUR PARTS. One would extend the life of the Civil Rights Commission until February, 1961. (It is now scheduled to go out of business next September). Another would make the inter-state transportation of explosive material, for bombings, a federal offense. And a third PROVISION gives the attorney general subpoena power, in cases dealing with the alleged violation of voting rights. The fourth PROPOSAL ... MADE BY Senator Johnson...would create a new independent federal agency, which would act as a conciliation service in helping to resolve civil rights disputes.

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Johnson calls his four-point program a "modest" step in the right direction. The civil rights issue, he says, cannot be resolved by force or all at once.

Democratic Senator Kennedy also stole a march on the Administration... submitting a labor bill he said would virtually put Teamster President James Hoffa out of business. The measure would require a secret ballot for the selection of convention delegates as well as for the election of all union officers. Union finances would have to be fully disclosed. And any person convicted of a serious crime would be barred from union office.

Our ambassador to Moscow...Llewllyn Thompson...warned today that Russia is expanding its agriculture and industry at a faster rate than the United States. Thompson said this in testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The chairman of the committee...Senator Green...said he got the impression that Russia could surpass the United States in its economic development "unless we adopt bold imaginative policies for the management of our own economy and for the economic development of other free countries."

Deputy Premier Mikoyan is flying back to Moscow after an American visit of more than two weeks. Just before he took off, Mikoyan received a telegram from Secretary of State Dulles...asking him to express to the Russian people the "sincere desire" for friendship felt by the people of the United States. The telegram said, "We hope you can report to Premier Khrushchev that you have gained an understanding of the attitudes of our people---not only of the desire for peace---but also of their unswerving belief in the right of people to determine their own form of government." The message also voiced hope that the Russian...during his visit...had observed the progress made by Americans under the capitalistic system. ~~And it called for "more visits and exchanges" for the promotion of understanding. Dulles said he was sending the telegram on behalf of President Eisenhower and the other officials with whom Mikoyan conferred while he was in Washington.~~

President Frondizi of Argentina arrived in Washington today for a state visit. Both President Eisenhower and Secretary Dulles met him at the airport. In Argentina, the general strike called by the Peronist and

Communist-dominated unions is reported on the verge of collapse.

Edward R. Murrow: January 20, 1959. 7.45 p.m.

It seems that nothing is less predictable than the public reaction to a notable foreign visitor. It can change as suddenly as the weather. Mr. Mikoyan is a case in point. Three days ago his American success was a sensation. To begin with, he was the most important Soviet visitor ever to have come here. He saw more of the country and met more Americans of every kind than had any Russian in history. He used every medium of public communications with complete self-possession. He set out to be friendly and frank. Some of the business men he met - and he met hundreds across the country - began thinking they could do business with this man. Americans don't like the cold war, and only regretfully believe it is necessary. After seeing or reading about Mikoyan many of them began to doubt that the cold war is necessary. His success was remarkable because he wasn't departing from the straight Soviet line in anything he said for publication.

But by the time he left Washington today, the public reaction was different. Not that the visit had soured. Yet somehow it began to be realized that Mr. Mikoyan hadn't come to show us that an acceptable settlement of the Berlin problem is within reach. He had come to make

Soviet policy more attractive to Americans. He wasn't going to budge; he wanted us to budge. And after all his smiles, good gestures and delighted examination of things American he hadn't budged an inch.

He hadn't budged in his quotable statements, nor in his secret conferences with American officials. He took utmost care not to do so. And American officials took the same care in what they said to him. No one will be able to accuse either side of having given anything away behind closed doors.

But if the reaction to Mr. Mikoyan was more realistic at the end, that is not to say that his visit has done nothing to loosen up the "freeze" between us. The words that passed between him and the American leaders did not open any doors. But between words there can be chinks indicating that a high level meeting on the German question should be possible before the fateful twenty-first of May. And this meeting can deal with an idea re-affirmed by Secretary Dulles in his news conference last week. This was that the Soviet Union is entitled to a guarantee against a revived Germany. He made it clear that the United States would join in such a guarantee. So it is in this area that new talks might be fruitful. It is quite likely that the preliminary search for counter-proposals by the Western allies

covers this field.

The small part that increased trade with the Soviet Union has played in the talks seems to have annoyed Mr. Mikoyan, who after all is Russia's number one trade boss. He called our trade policy a cold war policy - this is only partly true. The trade is kept small by both sides. In addition to our strategic goods, we have not placed on the open list most of the things Russia wants to buy.

But even if all these restrictions were removed, the two countries could not "trade their way into good relations". The possible volume of trade would still be too small. The Communist trade with the non-Communist countries is only three percent of total world trade. To build this up to anything approaching the inter-state trade inside the free world would be impossible. At best a small beginning could be made, and it could not much affect relations for a long time. Even that beginning lies some way ahead. There must be negotiations over existing restrictions. Before Khrushchev can get long-term credit to buy American machinery and goods, as he has asked, an understanding must be reached about the Czarist debt, which the Kremlin has repudiated. The Johnson Act forbids long-term credit to governments in default. And before trade concessions will be in order, the

Kremlin would have to improve its offer to settle the Lend-Lease debt. We are ready to take eight hundred million dollars, the Soviets have only offered three hundred.

Here is a case where trade is not a short cut to good relations. There is only one road, the thorny and tedious way of political settlement. The Mikoyan visit has not brought this in sight. But beyond the horizon it may have been brought a little nearer.

Back in a moment.-

George Bryan -

Word for Today

Mikoyan's visit...in its final hours...became a trifle chilly.

He accused the State Department of continuing the Cold War. And the department accused him of making a "fatuous" remark. Of course...as a Communist... Mikoyan was simply running true to form. Santayana expressed it well. "You can't have Falstaff," he said, "and have him thin."

Goodnight and good luck!

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President Eisenhower today sent Congress his annual report on the nation's economy. There is reason for confidence, he said, that the recent improvement in business activity "will be extended into the months ahead." Today... incidentally....marked the start of Mr. Eisenhower's seventh year in office.

New civil rights legislation has been introduced in the Senate by Democratic Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson. A rival civil rights measure has yet to be submitted by the Administration. Johnson introduced his bill in four parts. One would extend the life of the Civil Rights Commission until February, 1961. (It is now scheduled to go out of business next September.) Another would make the inter-state transportation of explosive material for bombings a federal offense. And a third provision gives the attorney general subpoena power in cases dealing with the alleged violation of voting rights. The fourth proposal... made by Senator Johnson...would create a new independent federal agency, which would act as a conciliation service in helping to resolve civil rights disputes. Johnson calls his four-point program a "modest" step in the right direction. The civil rights issue, he says, cannot be resolved by force or all at once.

Democratic Senator Kennedy also stole a march on the Administration... submitting a labor bill he said would virtually put Teamster President James Hoffa out of business. The measure would require a secret ballot for the selection of convention delegates as well as for the election of all union officers. Union finances would have to be fully disclosed. And any person convicted of a serious crime would be barred from union office.

Our ambassador to Moscow...Llewllyn Thompson...warned today that Russia is expanding its agriculture and industry at a faster rate than the United States.

Thompson said this in testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The chairman of the committee...Senator Green...said he got the impression that Russia could surpass the United States in its economic development "unless we we adopt bold imaginative policies for the management of our own economy and for the economic development of other free countries."

Deputy Premier Mikoyan is flying back to Moscow after an American visit of more than two weeks. Just before he took off, Mikoyan received a telegram from Secretary of State Dulles...asking him to express to the Russian people the "sincere desire" for friendship felt by the people of the United States. The telegram said, "We hope you can report to Premier Khrushchev that you have gained an understanding of the attitudes of our people---not only of the desire for peace---but also of their unswerving belief in the right of people to determine their own form of government." The message also voiced hope that the Russian...during his visit...had observed the progress made by Americans under the capitalistic system.

President Frondizi of Argentina arrived in Washington today for a state visit. Both President Eisenhower and Secretary Dulles met him at the airport, In Argentina, the general strike called by the Peronist and Communist-dominated unions is reported on the verge of collapse.

It seems that nothing is less predictable than the public reaction to a notable foreign visitor. It can change as suddenly as the weather. Mr. Mikoyan is a case in point. Three days ago his American success was a sensation. To begin with, he was the most important Soviet visitor ever to have come here. He saw more of the country and met more Americans of every kind than had any Russian in history. He used every medium of public communications with complete self-possession. He set out to be friendly and frank. Some of the business men he met - and he met hundreds across the country - began thinking they could do business with this man. Americans don't like the cold war, and only regretfully

believe it is necessary. After seeing or reading about Mikoyan many of them began to doubt that the cold war is necessary. His success was remarkable because he wasn't departing from the straight Soviet line in anything he said for publication.

But by the time he left Washington today, the public reagtion was different. Not that the visit had soured. Yet somehow it began to be realized that Mr. Mikoyan hadn't come to show us that an acceptable settlement of the Berlin problem is within reach. He had come to make Soviet policy more attractive to Americans. He wasn't going to budge; he wanted us to budge. And after all his smiles, good gestures and delighted examination of things American he hadn't budged an inch.

He hadn't budged in his quotable statements, nor in his secret conferences with American officials. He took utmost care not to do so. And American officals took the same care in what they said to him. No one will be able to accuse either side of having given anything away behind closed doors.

But if the reaction to Mr. Mikoyan was more realistic at the end, that is not to say that his visit has done nothing to loosen up the "freeze" between us. The words that passed between him and the American leaders did not open any doors. But between words there can be chinks indicating that a high level meeting on the German question should be possible before the fateful twenty-first of May. And this meeting can deal with an idea re-affirmed by Secretary Dulles in his news conference last week. This was that the Soviet Union is entitled to a guarantee against a revived Germany. He made it clear that the United States would join in such a guarantee. So it is in this area that new talks might be fruitful. It is quite likely that the preliminary search for counter-proposals by the Western allies covers this field.

The small part that increased trade with the Soviet Union has played in the talks seems to have annoyed Mr. Mikoyan, who after all is Russia's number one

trade boss. He called our trade policy a cold war policy - this is only partly true. The trade is kept small by both sides. In addition to our strategic goods, we have not placed on the open list most of the things Russia wants to buy.

But even if all these restrictions were removed, the two countries could not "trade their way into good relations." The possible volume of trade would still be too small. The Communist trade with non-Communist countries is only three percent of total world trade. To build this up to anything approaching the inter-state trade inside the free world would be impossible. At best a small beginning could be made, and it could not much affect relations for a long time. Even that beginning lies some way ahead. There must be negotiations over existing restrictions. Before Khrushchev can get long-term credit to buy American machinery and goods, as he has asked, an understanding must be reached about the Czarist debt, which the Kremlin has repudiated. The Johnson Act forbids long-term credit to governments in default. And before trade concessions will be in order the Kremlin would have to improve its offer to settle the Lend-Lease debt. We are ready to take eight hundred million dollars, the Soviets have only offered three hundred.

Here is a case where trade is not a short cut to good relations. There is only one road, the thorny and tedious way of political settlement. The Mikoyan visit has not brought this in sight. But beyond the horizon it may have been brought a little nearer.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. But first a word from George Bryan about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: Mikoyan's visit...in its final hours...became a trifle chilly. He accused the State Department of continuing the Cold War. And the department accused him of making a "fatuous" remark. Of course...as a Communist...Mikoyan was simply running true to form. Santayana expressed it well. "You can't have Falstaff," he said, "and have him thin."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Wed., Jan. 21, 1959

This is the news:

President Eisenhower said today that the Democrats who criticize his budget are suffering from "budgetry schizophrenia". Schizophrenia is the medical term for split personality. Mr. Eisenhower said that while some Democrats complain that his budget is too big, others are calling it too small. He warned again of the danger of inflation. Mr. Eisenhower said he was in favor of repealing the Twenty-Second Amendment. This is the constitutional amendment...prohibiting any President from serving more than two terms. Mr. Eisenhower doubted that the creation of a new federal agency to conciliate civil rights disputes would be "fruitful" at this time. Senate Democratic Leader Johnson has introduced a

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civil rights bill calling for the establishment of such an agency. (I should like to discuss the President's news conference further in a few minutes).

The Little Rock school board today requested permission to reopen the closed high schools in Little Rock on a segregated basis. The board filed its request in the United States District Court which...on January 10...had ordered it to report what it was doing about integration within 30 days. Today the school board, in effect, asked for more time. It promised to come up with a program for operating the schools in accordance with the United States Supreme Court decision not later than the fifteenth of August. Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said the plan to reopen the schools on a segregated basis would definitely be opposed. "The Supreme Court," he said, "already has decided that such action is illegal." Governor Faubus said he would be glad to discuss reopening of the schools under the proposal of the school board.

Today...in Atlanta, Georgia...Negroes began implementing a recent court order and sat wherever they pleased on city buses. There was no ~~disorder.~~ INCIDENT.

In Congress today, Senator Goldwater of Arizona was elected chairman of the Senate Republican Campaign Committee. Goldwater was opposed by Republican liberals who felt that the action might hurt the party in 1960.

In Des Moines, the Republican committee charged with choosing a site for the 1960 national convention decided today to defer a decision for at least a month. The committee also decided not to eliminate any of the six cities bidding for the convention at this time. The Democratic site committee already has chosen Los Angeles, subject to approval by the National Committee. The Republican national chairman, Meade Alcorn, says that President Eisenhower has approved a plan for putting the Republican Party on a year-around campaign basis. Alcorn described the program as "tremendously expensive"...and said it will be financed by monthly or quarterly payments by "contributors".

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Edward R. Murrow: January 21, 1959. 7.45 p.m.

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The other motive may have been to show that business and professional circles, and indeed people as whole, disagree with American foreign policy. It was Mr. Mikoyan's exploration of America, which the President thought the more important part of his visit. The official talks, he said, were devoted to a statement of problems by both sides, in an effort to show why positions on these issues had been taken. / But once out in the country, Mr. Mikoyan must have learned that America wants peace, is ready to conciliate, is ready to match reasonableness with reasonableness, and yet simply won't be pushed around. Mr. Eisenhower was sure Mr. Mikoyan had learned that American people believe this, as much as any official in Washington.

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"That" said the President is the real question we have all got to meet". He called attention to the Federal employees living in Norfolk. ~~Five thousand five hundred of the fifteen thousand children of the closed Norfolk schools are from families of military personnel.~~ Many of the children locked out of school are from families of Military Personnel - He called attention to the

fact that the Federal Government has spent in recent years nine hundred million dollars in buildings, and put up forty thousand school rooms, in Federal impacted areas like Norfolk.

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candidate for the presidency.

To the question whether he had any particular controls in mind, ~~in~~ if inflation starts getting out of hand, he answered vehemently, that he does not, that he despises controls. / In emergency he explained, people will take controls, and they work well for a period. / But the more controls you have, he said, the more you need. / It was like using morphine. / "Then certainly you don't have a free economy, and that is what I am trying to preserve."

Back in a moment.—

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Word for Today

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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GEORGE BRYAN

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Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., Jan. 22, 1959

This is the news:

Governor Lawrence has declared a state of emergency for the flooded communities in Western Pennsylvania. Near Pittston, Pennsylvania, water from the Susquehanna River poured into the mouth of a coal mine, drowning three miners and...momentarily...trapping at least 40 others. Twenty of the trapped men have been rescued, and the rest are said to be safe. Other small towns along the Allegheny River were hard hit. At Pittsburgh...where the Allegheny and the Monongahela Rivers converge to form the Ohio...a flood crest of 31 feet is predicted for midnight. This is six feet above flood stage. And low-lying parts of the north side of Pittsburgh will be inundated, if the prediction holds true. Many steel mills in the area already are shut down.

Flood waters are receding in Ohio...where the capital city of Columbus had its worst flood since 1913. Throughout the state, at least 11 persons are known to have drowned. Ten thousand persons had to leave their homes.

The public trial of Batista "war criminals" began today in Havana. The first defendant to be tried in the open-air coliseum...called the Palace of Sports...was an ex-officer in the Cuban Army accused of confessing to more than 100 murders. He is quoted as telling the three-judge revolutionary tribunal that he would do it again under the same circumstances. The trial began before 15-thousand spectators...including more than 300 foreign correspondents. At last report, the trial was still in progress.

The president of Finland conferred in Leningrad today with Soviet Premier Khrushchev. The conference is believed to have had for its purpose the settlement of the Soviet-Finnish trade dispute.

Deputy Premier Mikoyan stopped off in Copenhagen...and began an unexpected round of talks with the Premier of Denmark.

Secretary of Defense McElroy told a news conference in Washington today that there is no "positive" evidence that Russia is ahead of the United States in producing an intercontinental ballistic missile capable of being employed in combat. He said, "We do not believe that Russia has an I.C.B.M. capable of operation against this country at this time."

A State Department spokesman said today that...so far as the United States is concerned...free elections are still the "normal and agreed formula" for achieving reunification of Germany. / Secretary Dulles told a news conference last week that free elections were "not necessarily the only method" for reunifying Germany. / Today, the department spokesman... Lincoln White...said that informal consultations between the United States, Britain, France and West Germany have been going on in Washington for some time. / So far, no specific reply to Russia on its proposals regarding Berlin and a possible German peace conference has been drafted. / White said that...obviously...the western powers are examining "all of the theoretical possibilities in order to arrive at a firm basis on which final policy decisions can be reached." There has been "substantial" agreement, he said, but no precise answer has been worked out. / The French ambassador to Washington said today that formal talks on the Allied reply to Moscow will begin soon.

David Schoenbrun reported from Paris this morning...on a CBS News program...that there is no Western agreement to use force to break through a Berlin blockade, if a blockade should be imposed. / The French, he said,

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"express surprise at the spate of stories out of Washington concerning a three-power agreement to use an armored column to break through a blockade." Schoenbrun said the stories are described in Paris as "irresponsible, highly exaggerated versions of what actually has been taking place." On the same program, Ernest Leiser reported an apparently conflicting story from Bonn. His information, he said, is that while the possibility of an airlift has not been ruled out, the plan now is to resort to aircraft "only if a United States military column on the Berlin highway were forced back or knocked out." Leiser said that he...and other correspondents...had got this information from "a high Western official in Bonn." Immediately after the broadcast, the Paris and Bonn circuits were "patched in" so that Schoenbrun and Leiser could pursue the subject. Here...as it was recorded in New York...is their conversation on a matter which would appear to be of some importance.

(Tape runs 4:05
Ends with Schoenbrun saying, "--a lot of trouble looming ahead for us."

Authoritative sources in London deny that any commitments on how to break through a blockade have been made. Consultations, they emphasize, are continuing.

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In Washington, the State Department is known to be disturbed by the reports of Allied disagreement. There is complete unanimity, it insists, in the policy of maintaining access to Berlin by force if necessary. Various plans are being studied for carrying out this policy. But there is no disunity, we are told, as to substance. At his news conference this afternoon, Secretary of Defense McElroy said there was a plan to supply West Berlin entirely by air and another plan to supply it by the ground route. No unilateral action is being taken, he said, and no final decisions have been made.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. (pause) But first, here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

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British Prime Minister Macmillan today indicated that there may be a summit meeting of Western leaders to review the existing proposals on Germany. He dropped the hint...in reply to a question put to him in the House of Commons. MacMillan said, "We are at present engaged in reviewing our proposals." And then he added, "I am not prepared to say whether it will be necessary for the Western leaders to meet, in order to conclude this review..but I do not exclude that possibility."

Word for Today

The Western powers are debating how they might deal with a new blockade of Berlin. Apparently no final decision has been made---whether to supply our garrison by air or try to ram through a supply column on the ground. The ideal solution, of course, would be a decent settement through diplomacy. "Prevention," Erasmus said, "is better than cure."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO NETWORK.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Thursday, January 22, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 PM, EST

SCHOENBRUN: Hello Ernest Leiser in Bonn. Ernie, I listened to your piece with great interest. I wonder whether there is a contridiction in our two reports as there appears - perhaps there isn't. My feeling was that according to what I just heard you say, that your sources in Bonn are talking about a decision to send an armoured column through an eventual blockade of Berlin, but I believe if I'm not mistaken that your referring to an American decision.

LEISER: That's right. This is a decision reached I think in the Defense Department, not after consultation with our allies.

SCHOENBRUN: Correct. Now my report from Paris says that there is no allied agreement. Now, I believe, therefore, there's no contridiction between our reports. However, there seems to be a contridiction among the allies. I wonder if you could spell it out from your capital as to this particular type of decision, what the Germans think of it and just whose involved in it.

LEISER: Well I don't think the Germans have had much time to think about it. This thing just broke yesterday, David, I have a feeling that they'll be alarmed at first, maybe they'll support it when they've had it explained to them. But, I think what's important in this, is that the American decision - unless it's changed - will be governing on the conduct of our own military forces in their efforts to get to Berlin. We always have reserved the right to protect our own garrisons in the best way we see fit, and I doubt whether we would renounce that right now . I'm sure that it will be discussed extensively at NATO headquarters and at an allied level. But, I think that our effort will be to persuade the allies that this is the only way to preserve our rights and I've a feeling we'll succeed. What do you think?

SCHOENBRUN: Well, I'm not sure of that. Let's back up a little bit before I answer that question Ernie. One thing strikes me that you and I have discovered in the course of our reporting today, is that an American national decision has apparently been taken before we have sounded out or won the approval of our allies. That's dangerous in the first place because this may reveal to the Russians a difference in allied ranks which they might be able to exploit. I think it's extremely dangerous to take an American decision in Berlin which is a three-powered capital when there has been no prior agreement from our allies and there has beennone. Secondly, I must ... (inter.)

LEISER: Of course David I think you must realize that military plans have to be made in advance ... always in advance of consultations with allies. That we had plans for a Berlin blockade or what we would do in an attempt to ... to block our access to Berlin long before the Soviets ever planted their May 27th ultimatum.

SCHOENBRUN: Quite true, Ernie, but this difference between a plan and a decision. Now is this a plan or is it a decision?

LEISER: This, I think quite clearly a plan. I'm not quite sure that I see the difference between a plan and a decision.

SCHOENBRUN: A plan is a hypothesis.

LEISER: If the Soviets turn over their controls and if the East Germans attempt to block our access to Berlin, the decision depending on two 'if's', the if's of course are dependent on the other side.

SCHOENBRUN: Well Ernie, I believe there is a major difference, between a plan which is a contingency and a national decision. If I understand you correctly now, we have a contingency plan.

LEISER: That's right.

SCHOENBRUN: It's not yet a firm decision.

LEISER: And, again, David, I think I should clarify that there is this growing belief among Americans that it won't be

necessary to take these steps, because the belief is growing rightly or wrongly that the Russians will back away from the Berlin crisis that they created before the deadline expires.

SCHORENSTEIN: Well, as you know Ernie I have always believed that myself and I hope it's correct, I'm afraid, however, that there's been some kind of a blunder made by somebody in permitting even this kind of a plan to be made public as an American decision before it has even been presented to the NATO Council, and there I think there's a lot of trouble looming ahead for us.

PT/n.m.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

Governor Lawrence has declared a state of emergency for the flooded communities in Western Pennsylvania. Near Pittston, Pennsylvania, water from the Susquehanna River poured into the mouth of a coal mine, drowning three miners and...momentarily...trapping at least 40 others. Twenty of the trapped men have been rescued, and the rest are said to be safe. Other small towns along the Allegheny River were hard hit. At Pittsburgh...where the Allegheny and the Monongahela Rivers converge to form the Ohio...a flood crest of 31 feet is predicted for midnight. This is six feet above flood stage. And low-lying parts of the north side of Pittsburgh will be inundated, if the prediction holds true. Many steel mills in the area already are shut down.

Flood waters are receding in Ohio...where the capital city of Columbus had its worst flood since 1913. Throughout the state, at least 11 persons are known to have drowned. Ten thousand persons had to leave their homes.

The public trial of Batista "war criminals" began today in Havana. The first defendant to be tried in the open-air coliseum...called the Palace of Sports...was an ex-officer in the Cuban Army accused of confessing to more than 100 murders. He is quoted as telling the three-judge revolutionary tribunal that he would do it again under the same circumstances. The trial began before 15-thousand spectators...including more than 300 foreign correspondents. At last report, the trial was still in progress.

The president of Finland conferred in Leningrad today with Soviet Premier Khrushchev. The conference is believed to have had for its purpose the settlement of the Soviet-Finnish trade dispute.

Deputy Premier Mikoyan stopped off in Copenhagen...and began an unexpected round of talks with the Premier of Denmark.

Secretary of Defense McElroy told a news conference in Washington today that there is no "positive" evidence that Russia is ahead of the United States in producing an intercontinental ballistic missile capable of being employed in combat. He said, "We do not believe that Russia has an I.C.B.M. capable of operation against this country at this time."

A State Department spokesman said today that...so far as the United States is concerned...free elections are still the "normal and agreed formula" for achieving reunification of Germany. Secretary Dulles told a news conference last week that free elections were "not necessarily the only method" for reunifying Germany. Today, the department spokesman...Lincoln White...said that informal consultations between the United States, Britain, France and West Germany have been going on in Washington for some time. So far, no specific reply to Russia on its proposals regarding Berlin and a possible German peace conference has been drafted. White said that...obiviously...the western powers are examining "all of the theoretical possibilities in order to arrive at a firm basis on which final policy decisions can be reached." There has been "substantial" agreement, he said, but no precise answer has been worked out. The French ambassador to Washington said today that formal talks on the Allied reply to Moscow will begin soon.

David Schoenbrun reported from Paris this morning...on a CBS News program.. that there is no Western agreement to use force to break through a Berlin blockade if a blockade should be imposed. The French, he said, "express surprise at the spate of stories out of Washington concerning a three-power agremment to use an armored column to break through a blockade." Schoenbrun said the stories are described in Paris as "irresponsible, highly exaggerated versions of what actually has been taking place." On the same program, Ernest Leiser reported

an apparently conflicting story from Bonn. His information, he said, is that while the possibility of an airlift has not been ruled out, the plan now is to resort to aircraft "only if a United States military column on the Berlin highway were forced back or knocked out." Leiser said that he...and other correspondents... had got this information from "a high Western official in Bonn." Immediately after the broadcast, the Paris and Bonn circuits were "patched in" so that Schoenbrun and Leiser could pursue the subject. Here...as it was recorded in New York...is their conversation on a matter which would appear to be of some importance.

SCHOENBRUN: Hello Ernest Leiser in Bonn. Ernie, I listened to your piece with great interest. I wonder whether there is a contradiction in our two reports as there appears - perhaps there isn't. My feeling was that according to what I just heard you say, that your sources in Bonn were talking about a decision to send an armoured column through an eventual blockade of Berlin, but I believe if I'm not mistaken that you're referring to an American decision.

LEISER: That's right. This is a decision reached I think in the Defense Department not after consultation with our allies.

SCHOENBRUN: Correct. Now my report from Paris says that there is no allied agreement. Now, I believe, therefore, there's no contradiction between our reports. However, there seems to be a contradiction among the allies. I wonder if you could spell it out from your capital as to this particular type of decision, what the Germans think of it and just who's involved in it.

LEISER: Well, I don't think the Germans have had much time to think about it. This thing just broke yesterday, David, I have a feeling that they'll be alarmed at first, maybe they'll support it when they've had it explained to them. But, I think what's important in this, is that the American decision - unless it's changed will be governing on the conduct of our own military forces in their efforts to get to Berlin. We always have reserved the right to protect our own garrisons in

the best way we see fit, and I doubt whether we would renounce that right now. I'm sure that it will be discussed extensively at NATO headquarters and at an allied level. But, I think that our effort will be to persuade the allies that this is the only way to preserve our rights and I've a feeling we'll succeed. What do you think?

SCHOENBRUN: Well, I'm not sure of that. Let's back up a little but before I answer that question Ernie. One thing strikes me that you and I have discovered in the course of our reporting today, is that an American national decision has apparently been taken before we have sounded out or won the approval of our allies. That's dangerous in the first place because this may reveal to the Russians a difference in allied ranks which they might be able to exploit. I think it's extremely dangerous to take an American decision in Berlin which is a three-powered capital when there has been no prior agreement from our allies and there has been none. Secondly, I must...(inter)

LEISER: Of course David I think you must realize that military plans have to be made in advance...always in advance of consultations with allies. That we had plans for a Berlin blockade or what we would do in an attempt to...to block our access to Berlin long before the Soviets ever planted their May 27th ultimatum.

SCHOENBRUN: Quite true, Ernie, but this difference between a plan and a decision. Now is this a plan or is it a decision?

LEISER: This, I think quite clearly a plan. I'm not quite sure that I see the difference between a plan and a decision.

SCHOENBRUN: A plan is a hypothesis.

LEISER: If the Soviets turn over their controls andif the East Germans attempt to block our access to Berlin, the decision depending on two "ifs", the ifs of course are dependent on the other side.

SCHOENBRUN: Well Ernie, I believe thare is a major difference, between a plan .. which is a contingency and a national decision. If I understand you correctly

now, we have a contingency plan.

LEISER: That's right.

SCHOENBRUN: It's not yet a firm decision.

LEISER: And again, David, I think I should clarify that there is this growing belief among Americans that it won't be necessary to take these steps, because the belief is growing rightly or wrongly that the Russians will back away from the Berlin crisis that they created before the deadline expires.

SCHOENBRUN: Well, as you know Ernie I have always believed that myself and I hope it's correct. I'm afraid however, that there's been some kind of a blunder made by somebody in permitting even this kind of a plan to be made public as an American decision before it has even been presented to the NATO Council, and there I think there's a lot of trouble looming ahead for us.

MURROW: Authoritative sources in London deny that any commitments on how to break through a blockade have been made. Consultations, they emphasize, are continuing.

British Prime Minister Macmillan today indicated that there may be a summit meeting of Western leaders to review the existing proposals on Germany. He dropped the hint...in reply to a question put to him in the House of Commons. Macmillan said, "We are at present engaged in reviewing our proposals." And then he added, "I am not prepared to say whether it will be necessary for the Western leaders to meet in order to conclude this review...but I do not exclude that possibility."

In Washington, the State Department is known to be disturbed by the reports of Allied disagreement. There is complete unanimity, it insists, in the policy of maintaining access to Berlin by force if necessary. Various plans are being studied for carrying out this policy. But there is no disunity, we are told, as to substance. At his news conference this afternoon, Secretary of Defense McElroy said there was a plan to supply West Berlin entirely by air and

another plan to supply it by the ground route. No unilateral action is being taken, he said, and no final decisions have been made.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: The Western powers are debating how they might deal with a new blockade of Berlin. Apparently no final decision has been made---whether to supply our garrison by air or try to ram through a supply column on the ground. The ideal solution, of course, would be a decent settlement through diplomacy. "Prevention," Erasmus said, "is better than cure."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Fri., Jan. 23, 1959

This is the news:

In Richmond, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals today ordered four Negro students admitted to a previously all-white junior high school in Arlington County. The order is effective February second, the date on which the new semester starts. The ruling apparently means that the junior high school will integrate. The county school board voted last night to integrate classes, if that were necessary for them to continue.

The Circuit Court of Appeals took no action today on the applications of 26 other Negro students for admission to white schools in Arlington County. It said the applications required further examination before final conclusions could be reached. The 26 Negroes had been denied admission on

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the basis of various criteria, other than race. In the past, public schools ordered integrated were automatically closed under Virginia state law. Last Monday, the law was ruled unconstitutional by both the state supreme court and a special three-judge federal court in Norfolk. Attorney General Rogers told a news conference this afternoon that there would "seem" to be no constitutional objection to pupil placement,..so long as it was not used to continue racial segregation.

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In Ohio, Governor Disalle has declared a state of emergency because of floods. Nine thousand persons were driven from their homes in

CHILLA-COTHE SIGH-O-TOE
Chillicothe, Ohio...when the Scioto River overflowed its banks. Stranded residents were rescued by helicopter. Part of Western Pennsylvania has been declared a major disaster area by President Eisenhower. ~~[illegible]~~ Twelve coal miners are still trapped in a flooded mine near Pittston, Pennsylvania. And hope was fading tonight that they would be found alive. ~~Water that [illegible] poured into the mine from the Susquehanna River~~ is blocking rescue operations. ~~Other coal mines in the area have been closed as a precautionary move.~~

The government reports a decline of two-tenths of one percent in the cost of living in December---the first drop in the consumer price index since August. The December decline is attributed primarily to the lower prices charged for food. Transportation costs also were down, largely because of the additional discounts allowed by new car dealers.

President Eisenhower today ordered the creation of a government committee, to determine to what extent, activities of the Federal Government affect the national economy. / Mr. Eisenhower said that he wants to make sure, that federal programs "contribute as much as possible to reasonable price stability." / ~~Representatives of various government agencies will be members of the committee. It will be headed by Dr. Raymond Saulnier, chairman of the President's council of economic advisers.~~ 22

~~Republican~~ Senator Goldwater of Arizona advised the Republican Party today "to quit copying the New Deal"...and to remember "that the two-party system needs two philosophies." / Goldwater's message was read at the meeting of Republican national committeemen in Des Moines. / The national committee approved a rejuvenation program, which calls...among other things...for a new declaration of party principles.

The Administration missile program was attacked again today on the Senate floor. / Democratic Senator Symington predicted that...in two years... Russia will have four times as many operational intercontinental ballistic missiles ~~than~~ as the United States, if the Administration sticks to its present program. / He said the reason we are not going into full production of I.C.B.M.'s, is that the Administration is not planning to spend

the necessary funds. Secretary of Defense McElroy said yesterday that reports of the missile gap between the United States and Russia are "greatly exaggerated." Today he told a House committee, "The nation is prepared to meet the threat it faces today." "Our forces," McElroy said, "are fully capable of carrying out their assigned missions."

In Havana, the public trial of Batista "war criminals" has been discontinued for 24 hours...at the request of a defense attorney. Early today, the first defendant...an officer in Batista's army...was convicted and sentenced to die before a firing squad. He has the privilege of filing an appeal. Fidel Castro flew to Venezuela today to attend a celebration marking the first anniversary of the overthrow of the Venezuelan dictator, Perez Jimenez. (HIM-MEN-EZ) Castro is reported to have ordered an end to direct radio and television broadcasts from the Havana sports palace, where the trials are being held....on grounds that the broadcasts might "produce a state of permanent agitation."

Charles Shaw, news director at WCAU, Philadelphia, is just back from Cuba after covering that story for two weeks. I asked Charlie how the Cubans feel about our criticism...how the provisional government really works...and what may be in store. Here is his report.

(Shaw to run 5 minutes
Returns on cue, "Now back to Edward R. Murrow."

That was my ~~good~~ old friend and colleague, Charles Shaw, with some of the background of the Cuban situation after spending two weeks as a reporter on the scene. It was revealed today that the new United States ambassador to Cuba...Philip Bonsal...will not leave for Havana for several weeks. It would appear from this delay that the United States will not be attempting to exert a large amount of influence on the Castro regime at this time. Apparently, the State Department prefers to wait until the present phase is over before undertaking the delicate task of establishing close relations with the new provisional government. (Career diplomat, ill-concealed antipathy for dictators...formerly served as ambassador to Colombia and Bolivia).

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. (pause) But first, here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

Word for Today

After two years of bloody civil war, Cuba has seen a new birth of freedom. What is freedom? More than a hundred years ago, Hartley Coleridge said that freedom...rightly understood...was "a universal licence to be good." And Spinoza said, "He alone is free who lives with free consent under the entire guidance of reason."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Friday, January 23, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 PM, EST

MURROW: I asked Charlie how the Cubans feel about our criticism, how the provisional government really works and what may be in store. Here is his report.

SHAW: The leaders of the new Cuba and the people they lead are puzzled, perplexed. They were proud of their revolution - they still are. And what they were mostproud of perhaps was the almost incredible restraint shown by the Cuban people toward the soldiers, policemen and other Batista minions charged with murdering, raping, torturing and otherwise brutalizing some 20,000 Cubans, the number may be even larger. Fidel Castro, the leader of the revolution told me that he worried during his long stay in the Sierra Maestra that the Cuban people, understandably vengeful would do what Cuban people did after the ouster of Pres. Machado in 1933, stage an orgy of killing and looting, killing many innocent at the same time, for weeks on end. Castro appealed to the people not to take the law in their own hands, he promised quick trial and punishmen of war criminals. The people heeded Castro's appeal. Except in Havana, where there were two days of disorder until rebel troops arrived, the people remained calm, there were no lynchings. Trials of accused war criminals began in about a week, the trials were short, the procedure as unorthodox, punishment followed immediately. But, Castro complains that little attention has been paid to the fact that many of the accused were freed for lack of evidence or prosecution. Others received prison terms, not all were shot. I attended one trial in Santiago. A defendent was accused of having committed 82 murders, he indignantly denied the charge, shouting like a man insulted, "I did not kill 82, I only killed 40." The blast of United States criticism hit Cubans like a bombshell. Pres. Manuel Urrutia said to me, "We are doing what you did at Nurenburg, our trials are not as long." "The people we try

are accused of violating long existant Cuban laws against murder, torture, rape and kidnapping. You made up the laws for the trials of the Axis war criminals. The people/are trying are not political prisoners, they are wanton criminals, this is not vengeance, but punishment." And, Castro said, "We shall execute no more than 450." More than 2000 Axis war criminals were executed in addition to those slaughtered by the people. Castro, I can report really believed the revolutionary government's treatment of the Cuban war criminals would meet with our approval, that we would applaud the Cuban peoples restraint and understand the necessity of quick justice as the better alternative to mob violence. Castro assumed that we all knew of the Batistato atrocities, some of whose victims I saw and the pictures of hundreds of whom I have studied. Castro had complained that we voiced no protest of the Batistato killings, nevertheless, he told his friends, "When freedom is restored and the truth is known - all will be well." A week ago last night, Castro said to me, "We permit unlimited freedom of the press and see what happens. Batista surpressed the truth and your people seldom criticized him." Castro is perplexed also by his inability to belie the charges that he's pro-Communist. The Urrutia Government has accepted recognition of Nationalist China - not Red China. It is has not established relations with Russia, it has permitted the Communists Party to operate - if it obeys Cuban law. But, that's because Castro said, "We are not afraid of Communism. We'll put our ideology of freedom and democracy up against Communism at any time and we know we'll win." Castro strikes me as a man whose a little afraid which is not a very appropriate word for a man whose demonstrated such courage. He seems afraid that he might lose the revolution after winning the war and he's not disposed to waste the sacrifices of the last 5½ years. He drives himself relentlessly as if he must do in a week all that he chafingly wanted to do in his 2 years in the Sierra. Those who know him best insist that he wants no personal power, that he really wants to be something sort of nebulous called the

conscience and the philosopher of the revolution. But, the guessing is that he'll run for President when he's old enough, but that's 2½ years from now. He keeps telling the people that they won the war, he was only one man who could be replaced. He defers often to Pres. Urrutia, the provincial judge who heads a government composed almost entirely of men, however, brilliant who lack political experience. Thetask of the politically inexperienced would be formidable enough in normal times and these times are far from normal. But, Fidel Castro as the conscience and philosopher of the revolution as well as commander in chief of the armed forces and the civilian government seeking to consolidate a genuine peoples revolution which cost many lives and much suffering are working night and day confident of success and confident that when all the facts are known, they will have the civilized world's approval.

Now, back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

MURROW: That was my old friend and wartime colleague Charles Shaw, now News Director at WCAU, Philadelphia.

PT/jl.m

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GEORGE BRYAN

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Edward R. Murrow Mon., Jan. 26, 1959

This is the news:

Soviet Premier Khrushchev said today that there appears to be "the possibility of a thaw" in relations between Russia and the United States. Khrushchev said this is the impression he gets from a report made to him by Deputy Premier Mikoyan...who returned to Moscow on Saturday after a two-week American tour. Khrushchev stressed that the talks Mikoyan had with President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles were just talks---not negotiations. He said that Russia, for its part, was doing "everything possible." Khrushchev made these remarks at a Moscow reception celebrating India's day of national independence. Negotiations with the West, he said, are more difficult than negotiations with India

because in dealing with the West, there is no confidence./ He said Russia wants a thaw in the Cold War. If the West wants it colder, he said, "we can add to it."/ Later at the reception, Khrushchev chatted with the West German ambassador.

It was announced today that West German Chancellor Adenauer will fly to London for informal talks with Prime Minister Macmillan./ No definite date was set. France's new premier...Michel Debre...will visit London late next month, or early in March.

ME-SHELL DEH-BRAY

David Schoenbrun reports from Paris that in the French view, an East-West foreign ministers conference on Germany is "both desirable and possible." Schoenbrun says the French feel that the meeting would have the best chance of success if it were held privately behind closed doors.

Talks on a possible prohibition of nuclear weapons tests continued today in Geneva. The United States and Britain proposed that half of the personnel...manning inspection stations...be Russian and the other half be composed of representatives from the West. The Soviet delegation asked for time to study the proposal.

In Italy, the Fanfani government fell today...after ruling the country for about seven months. / President Gronchi will start consulting political leaders on the formation of a new government on Wednesday. / In a few minutes we will switch to Rome for a direct report.

Israel today requested an urgent meeting of the United Nations Security Council to discuss the latest series of incidents on the Syrian frontier. / The complaint was against Syria, but there was a clash today in the no man's land in Jerusalem dividing Israel and Jordan. / Israel accuses Jordanian troops of fatally wounding an Israeli soldier near the Mandelbaum Gate. Israel says the soldier was inside Israeli territory. Jordan claims he was trying to cross No Man's Land and that he ignored a warning to stop.

The ministerial council of the Baghdad Pact met in Karachi today---without Iraq. Since the revolution last summer, Iraq has maintained a policy of non-activity in the anti-Communist alliance...which has as its other members Britain, Turkey, Pakistan and Iran. The United States is not a full member of the Baghdad Pact, although it is a member of most of its committees. / We are being represented at the meeting by Loy Henderson, under-secretary of state. / The prime minister of Iran expressed regret that

neither the British foreign secretary, Selwyn Lloyd, nor Secretary Dulles had chosen to come.

Our ambassador to the Philippines...Charles Bohlen...today began consultations at the State Department regarding the deterioration of relations between the Philippines and the United States. There is some feeling that the Philippine government has not received its share of American economic aid.

In Cuba, the war crimes trials have been transferred from the Havana sports palace to a special courtroom. The defendants are being tried before the same three-judge court.

A former Alabama judge today was acquitted of contempt of court in a case involving the Civil Rights Commission. A federal court had ordered Circuit Judge George Wallace to produce the names of registered voters in Bullock and Barbour Counties for inspection by agents of the commission. Wallace balked at the order. Instead of producing the records, he turned them over to grand juries in the two counties...which, in turn, made them available to federal investigators. Wallace then resigned as circuit judge but not before being charged with contempt. He admitted today that he

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disobeyed the federal court but denied that he was guilty of contempt. ~~He argued that...as a judge of the state of Alabama...he had no choice.~~ After hearing the arguments, Federal Judge Frank Johnson dismissed the contempt charge. Wallace, he said, had attempted to give the "impression" of defiance of the court...~~and he indicated that Wallace might have been politically motivated.~~

The federal government announced today that if the closed schools in Norfolk, Virginia are not reopened next month, it will set up an integrated school for the children of Navy personnel living in Norfolk. Governor Almond has called the Virginia legislature to meet on Wednesday to hear new proposals for preventing integration of the public schools.

The Defense Department told Congress today that a four-year extension of the draft is "absolutely essential" to fulfill the nation's military requirements. This testimony was given to the House Armed Services Committee by Charles Finucane, assistant secretary of defense. At the same time, the Senate Armed Services Committee heard the testimony of Secretary of the Navy Gates and the chief of naval operations, Admiral Burke. Both stressed the importance of sea power. Gates said the Polaris missile... designed for use on atomic submarines made an all-out war "unthinkable" for

a ~~potential aggressor.~~

For a direct report on the new Italian crisis...how it happened and what may come of it...we switch now to Winston Burdett in Rome.

(Tape runs 5:23
Ends on cue: "---to Edward R. Murrow in New York."

That was my colleague, Winston Burdett, reporting from Rome on the resignation of Premier Fanfani and his cabinet.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. (pause) But first, here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

Word for Today

Another Italian government has fallen, and a broader political spectrum in the next cabinet is probable. The question arises: How far to the right...or left...will this representation go? The Italians will decide in due course, but Josh Billings once said a man can't be too radical if he is right...and he can't be too conservative if he is wrong.

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Monday, January 26, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... Now, for a direct report on the new Italian crisis, how it happened and what may come of it, we switch now to Winston Burdett in Rome.

BURDETT: Only a rash prophet would risk predicting tonight what kind of government will finally emerge from the crisis that began in Rome this morning, with the sudden resignation of the government of Prime Minister Fanfani. The government did not fall because of any hostile vote in the Italian Parliament, which is the usual way that a crisis gets started here. This time the government itself, at a special Cabinet meeting, decided to quit. It did so because one minister, the member of a comparatively small party, had decided to walk out of the coalition government. It's expected that three other members of the same small party will desert the government and vote with the opposition in Parliament hereafter. Four men are a tiny group in a Parliament of 596 members, but they were enough to bring the house down. Their four votes made the difference between a shaky majority in Parliament and no majority at all. The immediate cause of the crisis may seem trivial but beneath the surface lies a much larger political drama. The collapse of the Fanfani government is the first of many political changes that are likely to take place in Italy as the result of a dramatic turn of events last week.

The Italian Socialists, for many years closely associated with the Communists, voted last week, at their annual convention, to repudiate their Communist ties and to stand alone. Ever since the end of the war the political field here has been divided between two big parties, the Christian Democrats whose chief is Fanfani, and the Communists with their Socialist friends tagging along beside them. The Socialists' break with the communists thus destroys the old picture, and theoretically at least, it gives

Italy something it has not had for years, a Democratic opposition party. The declared aim of the Socialist leader, Pietro Nenni, is to make the Socialists the core of a large effective Democratic opposition, a magnet for all the scattered Democratic groups in Italy which are discontent with the rule of Christian Democracy. The attraction of this idea, understandably enough, has been most powerfully felt among the Social Democrats who had been partners in the Fanfani government. The four men who provoked the present crisis are all Social Democrats who have decided to desert Fanfani and join Nenni, now that Nenni has at last decided to break with the Communists.

But the drama does not end there. In the younger ranks of Italian Christian Democracy, there are many who believe that the Catholic party itself should move to the Left and who argue that Catholics and Socialists can and should collaborate politically. Needless to say, this view has met the most vigorous opposition within the Catholic camp. Only this morning the Vatican itself pronounced judgment. Alfredo Cardinal Ottaviani, the Secretary of the Holy Office, Supreme Guardian of Catholic Faith, publicly denounced the leftward trend in the party and said that Christian Doctrine needs no help from the followers of Marxism. Powerful figures in the party regard any association with the Socialist Left as a snare and a delusion and say that the Nenni Socialists are still what they have been throughout the post-war years, the Trojan Horse of the Italian Communists. In this group are two former prime ministers, Giuseppe Pella and Mario Scelba. Both men have formally declared their opposition to Fanfani's leadership. They've called on Fanfani to resign as party head. They've charged that he is willing to make a deal with socialism and to broaden his government to the Left; whereas they insist that the door to socialism be closed and that the government be broadened to the Right.

Several times in recent weeks, this Right-Wing of

the Catholic party has revolted in Parliament. In secret ballots, Catholic deputies have voted against their own prime minister. And only last week, Fanfani scraped through a major battle in Parliament by the irreducible margin of a single vote. No wonder he resigned when four men abandoned him.

There have been many difficult government crises in post-war Italy, but this one seems to go deeper than all the rest. For the crisis of Christian democracy itself has now been opened. The party that restored Italy after the ruin of war but held the front against the Communists and held the country in the Western camp- the party goes into this crisis more deeply decided than ever before, with sharper pressures on it from both Right and Left. It is the biggest party in the country, with 272 members in Parliament, but still not enough to rule alone. The Christian Democrats must govern in some kind of coalition. Should they move Left and court the Socialists; or should they edge Right and seek support from conservative groups, including possibly even the Monarchists. What kind of a party should they try to be? Which way should they move and how far in order to strengthen their democratic support in the country? These are questions that are now being bitterly debated. And the trouble is that there seems to be no solution that does not threaten to strip the Catholic party still more deeply and possibly to split it open into rival groups. That is why no one can say how or where the crisis that started today is going to end. And now back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

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Ed. trans. - P. O.

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

This is the news:

Soviet Premier Khrushchev said today that there appears to be "the possibility of a thaw" in relations between Russia and the United States. Khrushchev said this is the impression he gets from a report made to him by Deputy Premier Mikoyan...who returned to Moscow on Saturday after a two-week American tour. Khrushchev stressed that the talks Mikoyan had with President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles were just talks---not negotiations. He said that Russia, for its part, was doing "everything possible." Khrushchev made these remarks at a Moscow reception celebrating India's day of national independence. Negotiations with the West, he said, are more difficult than negotiations with India because in dealing with the West there is no confidence. He said Russia wants a thaw in the Cold War. If the West wants it colder, he said, "we can add to it." Later at the reception, Khrushchev chatted with the West German ambassador.

It was announced today that West German Chancellor Adenauer will fly to London for informal talks with Prime Minister Macmillan. No definite date was set. France's new premier...Michel Debre...will visit London late next month or early in March.

David Schoenbrun reports from Paris that in the French view, an East-West foreign ministers conference on Germany is "both desirable and possible." Schoenbrun says the French feel that the meeting would have the best chance of success if it were held privately behind closed doors.

Talks on a possible prohibition of nuclear weapons tests continued today in Geneva. The United States and Britain proposed that half of the personnel...manning inspection stations...be Russian and the other half be composed of representatives from the West. The Soviet delegation asked for

time to study the proposal.

In Italy, the Fanfani government fell today...after ruling the country for about seven months. President Gronchi will start consulting political leaders on the formation of a new government on Wednesday. In a few minutes we will switch to Rome for a direct report.

Israel today requested an urgent meeting of the United Nations Security Council to discuss the latest series of incidents on the Syrian frontier. The complaint was against Syria, but there was a clash today in the No Man's Land in Jerusalem dividing Israel and Jordan. Israel accuses Jordanian troops of fatally wounding an Israeli soldier near the Mandelbaum Gate. Israel says the soldier was inside Israeli territory. Jordan claims he was trying to cross No Man's Land and that he ignored a warning to stop.

The ministerial council of the Baghdad Pact met in Karachi today---without Iraq. Since the revolution last summer, Iraq has maintained a policy of non-activity in the anti-Communist alliance...which has as its other members Britain, Turkey, Pakistan and Iran. The United States is not a full member of the Baghdad Pact, although it is a member of most of its committees. We are being represented at the meeting by Loy Henderson, under-secretary of state. The prime minister of Iran expressed regret that neither the British foreign secretary, Selwyn Lloyd, nor Secretary Dulles had chosen to come.

Our ambassador to the Philippines...Charles Bohlen...today began consultations at the State Department regarding the deterioration of relations between the Philippines and the United States. There is some feeling that the Philippine government has not received its share of American economic aid.

In Cuba, the war crimes trials have been transferred from the Havana sports palace to a special courtroom. The defendants are being tried before the same three-judge court.

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involving the Civil Rights Commission. A federal court had ordered Circuit Judge George Wallace to produce the names of registered voters in Bullock and Barbour Counties for inspection by agents of the commission. Wallace balked at the order. Instead of producing the records, he turned them over to grand juries in the two counties..which, it turn, made them available to federal investigators. Wallace then resigned as circuit judge but not before being charged with contempt. He admitted today that he disobeyed the federal court but denied that he was guilty of contempt.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. But first, here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: Another Italian government has fallen and a broader political spectrum in the next cabinet is probable. The question arises: How far to the right... or left...will this representation go? The Italians will decide in due course, but Josh Billings once said a man can't be too radical if he is right...and he can't be too conservative if he is wrong.

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Tues., Jan. 27, 1959

This is the news:

The speech Khrushchev made today at the opening of the 21st Party Congress, is being studied carefully in the capitals of the free world. Khrushchev spoke for six hours and five minutes. The first part of his speech was devoted to a resume of the Seven Year Plan announced in November. The plan calls for an 80 percent increase in gross industrial production...and a gain of 62 percent in consumer goods. Agricultural production in the seven-year period is to be stepped up 70 percent. Khrushchev promised that personal taxes would be discontinued...and that the Russians, by 1970, would have the highest standard of living in the world. The nation, he said, is now ready "to enter the period of extensive building of the Communist

society." He attributed much of the progress made to the "guiding role" of the Communist Party and to its Central Committee, "headed for many years by J.V. Stalin." This appears to have been his only direct reference to Stalin...whom he denounced at the last party congress in 1956. He also had a good word for himself. His own program to decentralize industry, he said, had made for a more efficient economy. Khrushchev said the "theme" of the new Seven Year Plan is peace and the lessening of world tension...that it was designed "to insure the triumph of the Soviet Union in peaceful economic competition." He warned in the same breath that Russia has "everything necessary to bridle the forces of aggression." He said that Russia---through its rocketry---has gained the lead in outer space. And Russia's intercontinental missile, he said, is in "serial" production. He seemed to be saying that the missiles are being produced on an assembly line basis. The Soviet leader described nuclear disarmament as the primary task facing East and West. He suggested that production of nuclear weapons be prohibited, together with the testing of those weapons. And that nuclear stockpiles be destroyed. "Our government," he said, "is ready to sign an appropriate agreement at this time." He proposed

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an "atom free" zone in the Far East, including the entire Pacific area. Khrushchev said there are...and can be...no disagreements between Russia and Communist China, although the Chinese "are employing many original forms of socialist construction." Russia, he said, is ready to discuss Germany, but reunification is a matter for the two German governments...themselves... to decide. He said, "There is no other method." Nor did he offer any new approach to the problem of Berlin.

Among those who heard Khrushchev's speech in the Kremlin palace were Gomulka of Poland and Chou En-lai of China. Mao Tse-tung was not present. Foreign correspondents attended the opening of the party congress for the first time since Lenin.

Secretary of State Dulles told his news conference today that a foreign ministers conference on Germany this spring would be "timely". But he warned that negotiating with Russia is a long, arduous task. The United States, he said, would be willing to discuss the Rapacki Plan for an atom-free zone in Central Europe. (I should like to discuss this phase of the Dulles news conference further in a few minutes). Mr. Dulles said that he expects new military and economic agreements to be reached with

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Turkey, Pakistan and Iran---the three active members of the Baghdad Pact in the Middle East. He conceded that the United States and some of the Baghdad Pact powers are in disagreement as to how far we should commit ourselves to their defense. Dulles said that the United States is planning to withdraw its military mission from Cuba since the new Cuban government has indicated that it would like the mission to leave.

Communist China said today that it would join East Germany in repulsing any assault by "imperialist countries."

In Tokyo today, Prime Minister Kishi said that Japan wants to restore its trade with Communist China. But, he said, Japan wants to maintain its close military and diplomatic ties with the United States.

Vice President Nixon said tonight...in a speech here in New York... that the United States must have the vision, not only to meet Russia's military threat, but also to counter its economic and propaganda threats as well. Nixon said, "We can be the strongest military power in the world and still lose the struggle for the world without a missile being launched." ~~It is Russia not the United States, he said, which began and insists on continuing the Cold War. The vice president believes that Khrushchev forgets this...when he asks us to act to improve relations.~~

A Senate subcommittee was set up today to investigate Russia's trade policies. Senator Stennis of Mississippi said the government should subsidize American exports so as to compete with Russian goods on the world market.

The Senate rackets committee resumed public hearings today and heard more testimony involving the teamsters union. The first witness was Rolland McMasters, a business agent for Local 299 in Detroit. McMasters refused to answer questions on grounds of possible self-incrimination. But another witness said that McMasters drummed up 19-thousand dollars' worth of trucking business as a sideline.

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Edward R. Murrow: January 27, 1959. 7.45 p.m.

Secretary Dulles started out in his news conference as though he intended to leave the impression that there is no thaw in prospect for the cold war. If there is to be one, he said, it must be from the Russians "who live in the North where the icy blasts come from." He also denied that so far he had seen anything that led him to feel that the Russians have any genuine desire to end the cold war. ~~"There is", he said, "a strong desire to delude us into thinking the cold war is ended. There are proposals which ostensibly would help end the cold war but which, in fact, would greatly play into the hands of the Russians in prosecuting the cold war."~~

But before he finished he dropped hints of changes, slight or better than slight, that represented a willingness on his part to find common ground with the Russians. ~~Perhaps the most notable was his statement that he would be willing to discuss the Rapacki Plan if the Russians cared to bring it up in a Four-Power conference. This is the first time newsmen recalled his expressing such a readiness. And he spoke at length about confederation as a means for unifying Germany.~~

Mr. Dulles does not like the word confederation, as applied to Germany. It has connotations distasteful to him. And as the Russians use the word he thinks it means

perpetuating the partition of Germany. But he was willing to consider the concept of confederation as being of possible use in finding a German settlement, so long as the Germans are free to accept or not accept it and are free under it. If confederation can bring that to pass, it will have to be studied, he said, with all possible resourcefulness.

~~After all, he explained, West Germany itself is a kind of confederation. And American history has instances of union through confederation which did not start with free elections. The thirteen colonies had not voted for union, they legislated for it. Union after the Civil War was not achieved through free elections, nor did Alaska become a state in the union through elections. "I would say," he declared, "that we would all be delighted if you could achieve re-unification of Germany, an effective re-unification, by any means."~~

But he did not carry his readiness to consider other means to the point of volunteering an alternative to free elections. Free elections, he reminded the newsmen, was the agreed method. The Soviet Union had agreed to it. He recalled that the negotiations at the Summit Conference on this point had been the toughest he had been through with the Russians -- one of whom was Khrushchev himself. Now, he went on, if they want to suggest

another method than the one they agreed to, it is up to them to suggest the alternative not up to us. "We do not relinquish the agreement that we have merely [redacted] for a wild goose chase looking for another method" he said.

Mr. Dulles cited Mikoyan's trade proposals to Under-Secretary Dillon as an instance in which the Russians seek their own advantage and offer nothing in return. "He made certain requests, almost demands" Mr. Dulles said. These would eliminate political control over strategic goods, give most favored nation treatment, open large credits and repeal the Johnson Act forbidding long-term credits to nations in default. "That" said Mr. Dulles, "is what we were supposed to do. Of course, on their side they would keep every particle of foreign trade absolutely under the strictest kind of political control. I don't think that kind of proposition is really designed to end the cold war. It would give the Soviet Union a very considerable advantage in prosecuting it."

At times Mr. Dulles sounded so pessimistic about negotiations that he was asked what was the use of holding a Foreign Ministers' conference in the Spring. And this challenged him to say something more hopeful, which he did. "It is occasionally possible" he said, "to get out of the Soviet Union - out of the Communists - an agreement which tends to promote international peace on a

fair basis." He recalled the Korean Armistice, the liberation of Austria, the agreement for cultural exchanges. "So we constantly try" he said." And our past experience indicated that if you keep on trying you sometimes get things. That is the spirit that animates us."

The net effect of what Mr. Dulles said was to show flexibility. New methods and ideas are in the air. The Western allies obviously are studying them. But he also showed an absence of gullibility. So far he has seen no signs of Russian flexibility, and he was asking for such signs. In other words, this was pre-conference shadow-boxing. It was lively and arresting. And its significance is that it foreshadows a conference.

Back in a moment —

George Bryan —

Throughout Khrushchev's long speech there is a spirit of confidence. Of course, in his position it is well to appear confident. Still, he ~~has not gone batty~~ managed to talk for more than 6 hours. Whether we can have confidence in him is another matter. Secretary Dulles probably would paraphrase Cicero and say he is not "a man to whom you could safely stretch out your fingers in the dark."

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Secretary Dulles started out in his news conference as though he intended to leave the impression that there is no thaw in prospect for the cold war. If there is to be one, he said, it must be from the Russians "who live in the North where the icy blasts come from." He also denied that so far he had seen anything that led him to feel that the Russians have any genuine desire to end the cold war.

But before he finished he dropped hints of changes, slight or better than slight, that represented a willingness on his part to find common ground with the Russians.

Mr. Dulles does not like the word confederation as applied to Germany. It has connotations distasteful to him. And as the Russians use the word, he thinks it means perpetuating the partition of Germany. But he was willing to consider the concept of confederation as being of possible use in finding a German settlement, so long as the Germans are free to accept or not accept it and are free under it. If confederation can bring that to pass, it will have to be studied, he said, with all possible resourcefuleess.

But he did not carry his readiness to consider other means to the point of volunteering an alternative to free elections. Free elections, he reminded the newsmen, was the agreed method. The Soviet Union had agreed to it. He recalled that the negotiations at the Summit conference on this point had been

the toughest he had been through with the Russians - one of whom was Khrushchev himself. Now, he went on, if they want to suggest another method than the one they agreed to, it is up to them to suggest the alternative not up to us. "We do not relinquish the agreement that we have merely for a wild goose chase looking for another method," he said.

Mr. Dulles cited Mikoyan's trade proposals to Under-Secretary Dillon as an instance in which the Russians seek their own advantage and offer nothing in return. "He made certain requests, almost demands" Mr. Dulles said. These would eliminate political control over strategic goods, give most favored nation treatment, open large credits and repeal the Johnson Act forbidding long-term credits to nations in default. "That" said Mr. Dulles, "is what we were supposed to do. Of course, on their side they would keep every particle of foreign trade absolutely under the strictest kind of political control. I don't think that kind of proposition is really designed to end the cold war. It would give the Soviet Union a very considerable advantage in prosecuting it."

The net effect of what Mr. Dulles said was to show flexibility. New methods and ideas are in the air. The Western allies obiviously are studying them. But he also showed an absence of gullibility. So far he has seen no signs of Russian flexibility, and he was asking for such signs. In other words, this was pre-conference shadow-boxing. It was lively and arresting. And its significance is that it foreshadows a conference.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. But first here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: Throughout Khrushchev's long speech there is a spirit of confidence. Of course, in his position it is well to appear confident. Still, he managed to talk for more than six hours. Whether we can have confidence in him is another matter. Secretary Dulles probably would paraphrase Cicero and say he is not "a man to whom you could safely stretch out your fingers in the dark."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Wed., Jan. 28, 1959-

This is the news:

The White House announces that President Eisenhower will go to Mexico next month for informal talks with President Lopez Mateos. (MAH-TAY'-OS) Mr. Eisenhower will be going at the invitation of the Mexican president...who proposed that their meeting take place at the resort city of Acapulco, (AH-KAH-POOL'-KOH) on the Pacific coast. The informal two-day conference will start on February 19th.

This is the news:

President Eisenhower today denied the published report that a rift had developed between him and Chief Justice Warren of the Supreme Court. The story appeared this morning in the New York Herald-Tribune...and was written by Robert J. Donovan, head of the paper's Washington bureau. In 1956, Donovan wrote a book which was regarded as a semi-official account of Mr. Eisenhower's first term. He had access to the minutes of cabinet meetings and talked to members of the President's official family. Donovan said today that the relationship between President Eisenhower and Chief Justice Warren had become "cold and distant". In his article, he attributed this "cooling off" of an old friendship to Warren's stand on

the issue of public school integration and later decisions of the Supreme Court...in which Warren concurred...invalidating certain laws dealing with subversion. Donovan said the President began by expressing mild incredulity over the Warren position and "finally wound up in a state of anger." Chief Justice Warren, he said, was "pained" that Mr. Eisenhower had not given the decision on integration more solid support. At his news conference today, the President labeled Donovan's story "irresponsible". The chief justice was his close friend, he said, and he knew of no personal rift of any kind. He was "quite sure" that if Warren had been unhappy, he was capable of telling him himself...and "didn't have to go to the public printer." Chief Justice Warren has issued a brief statement...saying that the story merited no comment, that it was "wholly without foundation."

In the field of foreign affairs, Mr. Eisenhower told his news conference that talks with Russia might be useful, if they showed signs of bearing fruit. In matters of principle, he said, the United States will not "retreat a single inch."

Secretary of State Dulles said today that the West must be on guard against Soviet proposals calculated to give "unwary people" a sense of relief.

The feeling, he said, that we no longer need to make the sacrifices that are called for is just what Russia wants. Mr. Dulles made the statement to reporters, after testifying in secret before the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

In Virginia today, Governor Almond called for state legislation creating tuition grants for the private education of students who do not want to attend integrated schools. He also asked for repeal of the state law making school attendance compulsory. Almond made the requests in person before a special session of the Virginia legislature. He said that after the legislature had carried out his recommendations, he would appoint a commission to study the problem. Almond said he saw no legal way to avoid integration in the public schools. And he would not invoke his police powers, he said, "to thwart or override" the decrees of the duly constituted courts. The governor said he would invoke these powers to preserve law and order. Six schools are scheduled to open...on an integrated basis... next Monday in Norfolk. A federal judge has also ordered four Negro students admitted to a junior high school in Arlington County on Monday. And similar situations exist in Charlottesville and Front Royal.

President Eisenhower today sent Congress his recommendations for labor reform...and Republican Senator Goldwater immediately introduced a bill to enact the recommendations into law. / In many respects, the Administration measure parallels the labor bill submitted earlier by Democratic Senator Kennedy. / They would both require secret ballots in the election of union officers, and they both prescribe fines and imprisonment for the fraudulent handling of union funds. / In both measures, convicted criminals would be barred from union office. / The Administration bill, however, calls for tighter restrictions on secondary boycotts, and would also prohibit picketing...designed to compel an employer to give a union bargaining rights. / This, to apply in those cases where the employes have indicated they do not want a union. / These last two proposals would involve amending the Taft-Hartley Act. / Senate Leader Johnson says the Administration measure will be given close study.

President Eisenhower today sent Congress his semi-annual report on the mutual security program. In the six months ending last June 3-billion, 300-million dollars in aid---military and economic---went to 64 countries. Mr. Eisenhower called the program "the most economically effective means of holding and turning back the blandishments of Communism."

Today, the main speaker at the party congress in Moscow was the Chinese Communist premier, Chou En-lai...who said the bonds of friendship between Russia and Red China are "unbreakable". American "imperialists" and Yugoslav "revisionists", he said, are trying to divide Russia and China, but to no avail. Like Khrushchev yesterday, Chou En-lai predicted the ultimate defeat of capitalism in the field of peaceful competition. Soviet achievements, Chou said, will make this possible. He then read a message from the head of the Chinese Communist Party, Mao Tse-tung, praising the "correct" leadership of Khrushchev and calling Russia's new Seven Year Plan "additional proof" of Communist superiority. The Polish leader...Gomulka...told the congress that Poland "fully supports" the Soviet proposals on Berlin.

The ministerial council of the Baghdad Pact has concluded its meeting in Karachi, capital of Pakistan, by issuing the usual communique. The communique says that the threat of direct and indirect aggression in the Middle East has not diminished. And it "notes with concern" that international Communism is still trying to dominate the area. The communique makes no direct mention of Iraq...which has been a non-active member of the alliance since the revolution last July. However, a new center for training technicians in the use of nuclear energy will be set up in Iran, replacing a similar project in Iraq. No agreement was reached on the degree to which the United States will commit itself...militarily...to defend Turkey, Pakistan and Iran in the event of attack. Negotiations on that are continuing.

The French military headquarters in Algiers today reported 163 Algerian rebels killed in two actions...occurring in the past 24 hours. No French losses were announced.

There was more rioting today in Leopoldville...in the Belgian Congo. Colonial troops were called out to disperse African demonstrators, who had overpowered the regular police. At least 80 Africans were placed under arrest.

The Air Force...in Washington...has cleared up the apparent mystery of the Atlas missile fired from Cape Canaveral last night. It says the missile flew the "programmed range"...and that the ~~flight was "routine", and that the missile~~ test "achieved most of its objectives." The missile is believed...unofficially...to have traveled a little more than 4-thousand miles.

Edward R. Murrow: January 28, 1959. 7.45 p.m.

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5 ~~He also spoke up for the good to be expected from any international talks. What we need most of all, he declared, is a basic agreement on principles; then we could arrive at the different technical agreements, such as test banning and prevention of surprise attack, with their self-enforcing provisions. In this way confidence could be gained and in the end the armament load could be lightened.~~

But most of the questions dealt with the President's troubles at home. After denying the rift with Chief Justice Warren, he dealt with criticisms he had been receiving within his own Party. One is that his role as leader has not been decisive enough, and people did not know what Republicans were

after. He retorted that he had been supporting moderate government, that most Republicans understand this, know what he means and agree. "Anyone who doesn't understand after reading two Republican platforms and six State of the Nations messages," he said, "must not have read as seriously as they should have."

Asked if he intended to call another Party meeting like the Mackinac Conference, he said he did not, but was not against one. Ever since November sixth, he said, he had called in Party leaders to study how better to put the Republican case. Did he believe he had been copying the New Deal? he was asked. "I have copied nothing in the world", he said, "but the basic principles of Americanism." He went back to Lincoln for his definition of good government, as being one whose "proper function is to do for people those things they annot do at all, or not so well, individually" and not to interfere in anything else.

Why, he was asked, had he not stuck to the agreement made with Senator Taft in 1952 to reach a sixty billion dollar budget in four years. Partly, he said, it was due to rising prices. But partly it was due to the great cost of Defense programs that have become necessary since the Korean War. The world situation, he said, had not necessarily become worse, but it takes

a very large arsenal of complicated, destructive weapons to keep our deterrent power.

Then he was asked about complaints that he does not see enough politicians and legislators. He recalled that in 1953 he set out to have every member of Congress at the White House, just to make their acquaintance. "Time and again", he said, "I have insisted to leaders of both Parties that I am available when they think I am making a mistake or am about to make one. So far as I know, no one was ever denied a right to come to my office if there was any reasonable position on which to make the request."

And finally he was asked about how best to describe the American system. Ambassador Lodge had denied to the Soviet U.N. Ambassador that we are a capitalist country, but are a land of economic humanism. "I believe there is no such thing," the President said, "as pure democracy, or as pure competitive enterprise." The nearest thing to pure government is pure dictatorship, he said, but even in Russia that had yielded to the introduction of incentives not at first dreamed of. Mr. Eisenhower again took refuge in Lincoln. He would accept Lincoln's description of our government as being one of, for and by the people. He prayed, he said, that the government would always be responsive to the will of the people, and would not try to

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govern ~~the lives, ambitions and aspirations of the people.~~

The news conference was not as meaty as that of Secretary Dulles yesterday, perhaps because newsmen felt that Mr. Dulles had already spoken for the government on the world crisis. / So today they asked more political questions. / In doing this, they cited criticism of the President, and that put him on the defensive. That certainly was his position today.

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., Jan. 29, 1959

This is the news:

Secretary of Defense McElroy conceded today that...two years from now... Russia will have more intercontinental ballistic missiles than the United States. / McElroy made the statement in answering questions put to him by the Senate preparedness subcommittee, headed by Democratic Senator Lyndon Johnson. / Johnson had called the hearings...saying that Congress wanted "a plain, unvarnished, unadorned accounting of American missile strength." / McElroy said that while it was true, that Russia in two years would be ahead in the production of long-range ballistic missiles, we do not intend to try to match them "missile for missile." / The United States, he said, is working on a diversified capability---a variety of weapons.

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He said that...right now...neither country has an operational I.C.B.M. and that American superiority over Russia in heavy bombers is "very marked". McElroy testified that our first I.C.B.M. squadron will be set up at the Vandenberg Air Force Base in June. At that time, this squadron...consisting of about ten missiles...will have "some" operational capability. McElroy acknowledged that Russia today has an I.C.B.M. more powerful than any produced in the United States...but said our Atlas missile has "an adequate thrust." It does no good, he said, to overshoot. He said that the shorter range Polaris missile...designed for launching from submarines... is expected to become operational late next year. And he indicated that this was better than had been expected. McElroy told the senators that, at present, we have no detection system for warning of an enemy I.C.B.M. attack, but one is being built. He said the 41-billion-dollar defense budget, submitted by President Eisenhower, has the support of the Joint Chiefs of Staff...although, he said, each member of the staff has some reservations, about the amount earmarked for his particular service. This was illustrated by the testimony given by Admiral Burke, chief of naval operations. Burke said the budget does not endanger national

security...but that the Navy request had been cut by two and a half billion dollars. And he indicated that more money would have to be spent later to make it up. / Democratic Senator Symington said...after hearing today's testimony...that McElroy had contradicted the recent statement attributed to Vice President Nixon, that the United States was overtaking Russia in the missile field.

President Eisenhower today sent Congress a farm message...calling for lower price supports. / Chairman Cooley, of the House Agriculture Committee, immediately called it an "anti-farmer" program. / And Speaker Rayburn, a farmer himself, expressed doubt that it would pass. / Mr. Eisenhower told Congress that the price support program "simply has not worked." He said it helped create an ever larger surplus and, in most cases, served the interests of the "big operator". / He suggested that the farm surpluses be used as an instrument of peace. / The President said he was taking steps to explore...with other countries that have surpluses... the "practical means" of using this food to reinforce peace, and assist in the well-being of friendly peoples throughout the world.

United States Ambassador Thompson returned to Moscow today, after consultations in Washington.

Foreign Minister Gromyko boasted today that Soviet power had "most probably" made a new world war impossible. He claimed that if the Communist system were able by its growing might to guarantee the impossibility of global war, this alone would mean the "death knell" of capitalism. Gromyko spoke at the Russian party congress, now in its third day. He called again for solution of the Berlin crisis on Russia's terms. And he hinted that if the West does not cooperate in drawing up an over-all German peace treaty, Russia might sign a separate treaty with the East German regime.

In Washington, the government has ~~announced a plan for refinancing~~ nearly 15-billion dollars of the national debt. Holders of maturing government securities in that amount would be offered new issues in exchange. The new issues would consist of either one-year certificates or three-year notes. The notes would pay 4 percent interest. The one-year certificates would bear an ~~interest rate of three and three-quarters percent.~~

Democratic Senator Douglas today introduced a broad civil rights bill aimed at insuring integrated public schools. Fourteen other senators joined Douglas in sponsoring the measure. Under one of its major provisions, schools which want to integrate but have had their funds cut off by the

state would receive federal money to help them operate. A civil rights bill introduced by Senator Johnson contains no such provision.

In Norfolk, Virginia, the school board announces that six Norfolk schools closed since last fall will be reopened Monday on an integrated basis. This will mark the first time in Virginia history that Negro students have attended previously all-white schools. Seventeen Negroes are involved.

In Baltimore, a federal judge today postponed the mandatory integration of two public schools in Charlottesville, Virginia. The postponement was granted by Judge Sobeloff, of the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals, at the request of the Charlottesville school board. Sobeloff expressed conviction that the school board wants to comply with the law but needs time to carry out its program. The two Charlottesville schools were closed last September...after a federal court ordered the admission of 12 Negro students. The schools are now expected to open on a segregated basis.

It is now possible to distinguish between two issues in the crisis over school integration. / There is the issue of the right of negro children to be educated in the same schools with white children. / The Supreme Court has laid down the right of negroes to be educated in the same classes with white children, if the schools are supported by public funds. / And there is the right of white children to attend schools from which negroes are excluded. Governor Almond of Virginia is now fighting for this other right.

He told the special session of the Virginia Assembly that "the right to associate, carries with it the right not to associate." / "No parent" he said, "is under any legal compulsion, from any source, to send a child to a racially mixed school."

That has not been his fight all along. He, too, sought to keep negro children out of white schools, doing so through laws that closed white schools, to which negroes were admitted, laws that have now been found unconstitutional. In other words, he has lost one issue, but continues the fight for the other. But he is not fighting with defiance, as Governor Faubus did, in calling out the militia to prevent the entry of negro children to school premises. / He proposes a program to assure Virginian children adequate instruction through

private tuition grants. He urges the repeal of the compulsory school attendance law. This would give parents the option of sending their children to integrated schools, or keeping them out, and receiving state aid in paying the tuition in private schools.

This is a retreat for Governor Almond. If the Assembly goes along it will be a retreat for Virginia, as well as for all southern forces resisting the integration ruling of the Supreme Court. It had been thought probable that the Governor might continue his fight against de-segregation by trying new ways of manipulating the pupil placement law.

In Alabama, where the device has kept all negro children from white schools so far, the Supreme Court has ruled that the placement law is constitutional so long as placements are not made on the ground of race. So far, no appeal has reached the federal courts in Alabama calling for a ruling on whether refusal to place negroes in white schools in specific cases was on racial grounds.

But Virginia has a pupil placement law, and it did seek to exclude negroes under the guise of other disabilities than race. But it lost in some of the cases that negro parents carried to the federal courts. Next

week, several Virginia schools will have to accept negroes whose qualifications have been approved by the courts.

Governor Almond made it clear in his analysis yesterday that the student placement law is no way to impose segregation. All that the placement laws can do, is to reduce the number of negroes introduced into white schools. In this way the Supreme Court has sanctioned a slow tempo in the advance ordered toward integration. But the principle of non-discrimination where public funds are concerned has not been changed.

In Virginia, in some regions, many parents will not withdraw their children from schools into which negroes are to be admitted. But throughout the state, so long as compulsory attendance is not the law, some will, and the school will suffer. Attendance will fall. Governor Almond even proposed that the state have the right to sell school property fallen into disuse. But he also proposed that the state continue to pay its share of public school salaries, no matter how much attendance falls. He did ask for re-examination of the constitutional requirement in Virginia, that the state maintain an adequate public school system. But he did not recommend outright that it be repealed. He admitted that Virginia schooling will suffer severely, but the weight of his influence is to keep the schools going, obey

the federal courts and maintain education as well as possible through tuition grants.

A notable feature of Governor Almond's presentation yesterday was his deliberate and conscientious refusal to resist the courts by using his police power. He said bluntly that he does not have the power to negate the federal courts. And the power that he does have, to preserve order, he will use. He even asked an immediate strengthening of the law punishing anyone threatening to blow up a church or school.

All in all, Governor Almond took a moderate line. "A happy surprise," the Washington Post and Times Herald called it today. The language of his address was not so moderate, but he faced the facts and urged the state to face them, which is what matters.

Back in a moment.—

George Bryan—

Word for Today

[~~Governor Almond holds respect for law.~~] Recently a Southern "moderate", Brooks Hays, was led to predict that the day would soon come when, he said, we might appropriately paraphrase what Henry W. Grady wrote more than seventy years ago. "There was a South of fears and misgivings; that South is dead. There is a South of human kindness and of law, of justice and of peace."

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7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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Secretary of Defense McElroy conceded today that...two years from now... Russia will have more intercontinental ballistic missiles than the United States. McElory made the statement in answering questions put to him by the Senate preparedness subcommittee, headed by Democratic Senator Lyndon Johnson. Johnson had called the hearings...saying that Congress wanted "a plain, unvarnished, unadorned accounting of American missile strength." McElroy said that while it was true that Russia in two years would be ahead in the production of long-range ballistic missiles, we do not intend to try to match them "missile for missile." The United States, he said, is working on a diversified capability---a variety of weapons. He said that...right now...neither country has an operational I.C.B.M. and that American superiority over Russia in heavy bombers is "very marked." McElroy testified that our first I.C.B.M. squadron will be set up at the Vandenberg Air Force Base in June. At that time, this squadron...consisting of about ten missiles...will have "some" operational capability. McElroy acknowledged that Russia today has an I.C.B.M. more powerful than any produced in the United States, but said our Atlas missile has "an adequate thrust." It does no good, he said, to overshoot. He said that the shorter range Polaris missile...designed for launching from submarines...is expected to become operational late next year. And he indicated that this was better than had been expected. McElroy told the senators that at present we have no detection system for warning of any enemy I.C.B.M. attack, but one is being built. He said the 41 billion dollar defense budget submitted by President Eisenhower has the support of the Joint Chiefs of Staff...although, he said, each member of the staff has some reservations about the amount earmarked for his particular service. This was illustrated by the testimony given by Admiral Burke, chief of naval operations. Burke said the budget

does not endanger national security...but that the Navy request had been cut by two and a half billion dollars. And he indicated that more money would have to be spent later to make it up. Democratic Senator Symington said...after hearing today's testimony...that McElroy had conrradicted the recent statement attributed to Vice President Nixon that the United States was overtaking Russia in the missile field.

President Eisenhower today sent Congress a farm message...calling for lower price supports. Chairman Cooley of the House Agriculture Committee immediately called it an "anti-farmer" program. And Speaker Rayburn, a farmer himself, expressed doubt that it would pass. Mr. Eisenhower told congress that the price support ptogram "simply has not worked." He said it helped create an even larger surplus and in most cases served the interests of the "big operator." He suggested that the farm surpluses be used an an instrument of peace. The President said he was taking steps to explore...with other countries that have surpluses...the "practical means" of using this food to reinforce peace and assist in the well-being of friendly peoples throughout the world.

United States Ambassador Thompson returned to Moscow today after consultations in Washington.

Foreign Minister Gromyko boasted today that Soviet power had "most probably" made a new world war impossible. He claimed that if the Communist system were able by its growing might to guarantee the impossibility of global war, this alone would mean the "death knell" of capitalism. Gromyko spoke at the Russian party congress, now in its third day. He called again for solution of the Berlin crisis---on Russia's terms. And he hinted that if the West does not cooperate in drawing up an over-all German peace treaty, Russia might sign a separate treaty with the East German regime.

Democratic Senator Douglas today introduced a broad civil rights bill aimed at insuring integrated public schools. Fourteen other senators

joined Douglas in sponsoring the measure. Under one of its major provisions, schools which want to integrate but have had their funds cut off by the state would receive federal money to help them operate. A civil rights bill introduced by Senator Johnson contains no such provision.

In Norfolk, Virginia, the school board announces that six Norfolk schools closed since last fall will be reopened Monday on an integrated basis. This will mark the first time in Virginia history that Negro students have attended previously all-white schools. Seventeen Negros are involved.

It is now possible to distinugish between two issues in the crisis over school integration. There is the issue of the right of negro children to be educated in the same schools with white children. The Supreme Court has laid down the right of negroes to be educated in the same classes with white children if the schools are supported by public funds. And there is the right of white children to attend schools from which negroes are excluded. Governor Almond of Virginia is now fighting for this other right.

He told the special session of the Virginia Assembly that "the right to associate carries with it the right not to associate." "No parent" he said, "is under any legal compulsion from any source to send a child to a racially mixed school."

That has not been his fight all along. He, too, sought to keep negro children out of white schools, doing so through laws that closed white schools to which negroes were admitted, laws that have now been found unconstitutional. In other words, he has lost one issue, but continues the fight for the other. But he is not fighting with defiance, as Governor Faubus did in calling out the militia to prevent the entry of negro children to school premises. He proposes a program to assure Virginian children adequate instruction through private tuition grants. He urges the repeal of the compulsory school attendance law. This would give parents the option of sending their children to integrated schools, or keeping them

out, and receiving state aid in paying the tuition in private schools.

This is a retreat for Governor Almond. If the Assembly goes along it will be a retreat for Virginia, as well as for all southern forces resisting the integration ruling of the Supreme Court. It had been thought probable that the Governor might continue his fight against de-segregation by trying new ways of manipulating the pupil placement law.

In Alabama, where the device has kept all negro children from white schools so far, the Supreme Court has ruled that the placement law is constitutional so long as placements are not made on the ground of race. So far, no appeal has reached the federal courts in Alabama calling for a ruling on whether refusal to place negroes in white schools in specific cases was on racial grounds.

But Virginia has a pupil placement law, and it did seek to exclude negroes under the guise of other disabilities than race. But it lost in some of the cases that negro parents carried to the federal courts. Next week, several Virginia schools will have to accept negroes whose qualifications have been approved by the courts.

Governor Almond made it clear in his analysis yesterday that the student placement law is no way to impose segregation. All that the placement laws can do, is to reduce the number of negroes introduced into white schools. In this way the Supreme Court has sanctioned a slow tempo in the advance ordered toward integration. But the principle of non-discrimination where public funds are concerned has not been changed.

In Virginia, in some regions, many parents will not withdraw their children from schools into which negroes are to be admitted. But throughout the state, so long as compulsory attendance is not the law, some will, and the school will suffer. Attendance will fall. Governor Almond even proposed that the state have the right to sell school property fallen into disuse. But he also proposed that the state continue to pay its share of public school salaries, no

matter how much attendance falls. He did ask for re-examination of the constitutional requirement in Virginia, that the state maintain an adequate public school system. But he did not recommend outright that it be repealed. He admitted that Virginia schooling will suffer severely, but the weight of his influence is to keep the schools going, obey the federal courts and maintain education as well as possible through tuition grants.

A notable feature of Governor Almond's presentation yesterday was his deliberate and conscientious refusal to resist the courts by using his police power. He said bluntly that he does not have the power to negate the federal courts. And the power that he does have, to preserve order, he will use. He even asked an immediate strengthening of the law punishing anyone threatening to blow up a church or school.

All in all, Governor Almond took a moderate line. "A happy surprise," the Washington Post and Times Herald called it today. The language of his address was not so moderate, but he faced the facts and urged the state to face them, which is what matters.

This is Ed Murrow, I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. But first here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: Recently a Southern "moderate" Brooks Hays, was led to predict that the day would soon come when, he said, we might appropriately paraphrase what Henry W. Grady wrote more than seventy years ago. "There was a South of fear and misgivings; that South is dead. There is a South of human kindness and of law, of justice and of peace."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Fri., Jan. 30, 1959

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A Danish ship has radioed that it is sinking in the North Atlantic with 130 persons on board. The vessel is identified as the Hans Hedtoft, a combination passenger ship and freighter of about 3-thousand tons. It left Copenhagen on January 7...bound for Greenland...and was returning to Denmark on its maiden run. The first S.O.S....sent out nearly nine hours ago...said that the ship had struck an iceberg, 37 miles off the southern tip of Greenland, and that the engine room was "taking a lot of water." Other ships in the area...including a German trawler...immediately headed for the scene. The United States Air Force ordered its air-sea rescue squadron at Goose Bay to give all possible assistance. Another distress

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call...received from the ship four hours ago...said, "Slowly sinking. Need immediate assistance." A late report, relayed from Copenhagen, says that an Air Force helicopter is hovering above the ship. The German trawler radioes that it is alongside. ~~that it has sighted a blip on its radar screen. "Distance one mile. In process of search."~~ The American Coast Guard cutter Campbell is also on its way...but probably cannot reach the scene before tomorrow. A Coast Guard spokesman, here in New York, says rough weather will make the transfer of passengers and crew a hazardous operation. Low clouds are blanketing the area, and icing conditions are reported. #

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the committee. One of its members...Senator Mike Mansfield...said, "This has been a sad morning." Senator Johnson issued a statement describing Green as one who served his country "with distinction and honor." No action has been taken on the selection of a new chairman. But under the seniority system, the chairmanship presumably will go to Senator Fulbright...who has been, at times, an outspoken critic of Administration policy. Only today...at a news conference...Fulbright called on the Administration to get off "dead center"...in its dealings with Moscow and Peiping.

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In Moscow today, the main speaker at the 21st Party Congress was Mikhail Suslov, a member of the powerful ~~ruling~~ party presidium. / Suslov predicted that capitalism...in his phrase..."will sink under its own crimes"...and, at the same time, he denounced the "crimes" of the so-called "anti-party" group of former Soviet leaders. / ~~Suslov was close to Stalin.~~ There is some ~~theorizing that if he had not joined in the chorus of denunciation...he, too, might have been removed from a position of power.~~ Stat

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(Tape runs 4:15
Ends on cue:"Z---to Ed Murrow in N.Y."

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Back in a moment Irvin Bryant

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secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, Nikita Khrushchev, has this week unmistakably consolidated his position not only as boss inside Russia, but also as ideological leader of the Communist block. But, despite his paramount position, it is not taken as definitive here that Khrushchev is the unchallenged boss inside Russia or the unchallenged ideological leader of the block. For, after the first secretary's own long speech, stalwart after party stalwart called for the public capitulation of the Molotiv, Malenkov group and as of tonight, they have not capitualted, though, of course, further secret proceedings of the Congress, like those at which Khrushchev three years ago denounced Stalin are not excluded. And the shadow of old-line Stalinist Suslov hovered large over Khrushchev's shoulder at the Congess today. Moreover, while Khrushchev and Chou pledged undying devotion to the same cause, there is belief here that Sino-Soviet ideological differences have not been buried. Khrushchev in fact openly acknowledged reports of such differences. True, he did so only in order to deny them, but he admitted that Soviet and Chinese methods of building socialism were in many respects dissimiliar. And, the Chinese themselves last month, had elimanated the need for a public rebuke by confessing that their much publicized commune plan still left the achievement of communism to the distant future instead of bringing true communism to China sooner than to Russia. Mr. Chou also recognized the leadership of the Soviet Union in the communist block, recognition which is necessary if the Chinese want to continue receiving Soviet economic aid. But, on the other side of the ledger is the fact that China's ideological chiefton, Mao Tse-tung, who has claims to being the modern Lenin himself shows not to attend the Soviet Party Congress, though he recently retired as head of state in order to devote himself to party matters. Moreover, the only new and unexpected item in Khrushchev's six hour oration was his proposal for an atom free zone in the Far East including China. Now, this could be regarded as the price the Communists are willing to pay in order to obtain American nuclear withdrawal from Formosa,

Japan and the Pacific Island bases. The United States with its conventional forces would then be left facing far greater Chinese conventional forces, hence, an atom free zone in the Far East might even be desirable to the Chineee. But, if so, it's regarded here as strange that the proposal was not made by Peiping but by Moscow. Moreover, the Chinese have announced their intention of becoming an atomic power, so Mr. Khrushchev's suggestion that China be atom free could also be the expression of Russian apprehension at the thought of nuclear arms in Chinese hands. Taking into account the centuries old history of Soviet-Chinese rivalry, the present struggle for dominant influence in Mongolia and North Korea, the resettlement of two million Chinese in border and buffer areas, the clash between the commune system and the Soviet system, this interpretation has much to support it. And, if the Chinese themselves do want to be left out of that top bracket - the International Nuclear Club, it's strange again that Chou en-Lai did not say so when his turn came to speak or that Mao Tse-tung preserved an icy silence on the subject in his message of (indistinct) greetings to the Lenin of today, though not necessarily of tomorrow.

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KENDRICK: Who is the Lenin of today? This is the question that in effect has been asked from the rostrum of the 21st Soviet Communist Party Congress and 1300 voices have answered in unison, "You are, comrade Khrushchev." With his seven year economic plan which he says will enable the Russians to catch up with the United States in 1972, with the continuing attacks made at the Congress upon the so-called anti-party group of Molotov, Malenkov and Kaganovich, with his new diatribes against the Tito heresy, with the open obeisance of Wladyslaw Gomulka of Poland and the brother act of Chou en-Lai of Red China, the first

secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, Nikita Khrushchev, has this week unmistakably consolidated his position not only as boss inside Russia, but also as ideological leader of the Communist block. But, despite his paramount position, it is not taken as definitive here that Khrushchev is the unchallenged boss inside Russia or the unchallenged ideological leader of the block. For, after the first secretary's own long speech, stalwart after party stalwart called for the public capitulation of the Molotiv, Malenkov group and as of tonight, they have not capitualted, though, of course, further secret proceedings of the Congress, like those at which Khrushchev three years ago denounced Stalin are not excluded. And the shadow of old-line Stalinist Suslov hovered large over Khrushchev's shoulder at the Congess today. Moreover, while Khrushchev and Chou pledged undying devotion to the same cause, there is belief here that Sino-Soviet ideological differences have not been buried. Khrushchev in fact openly acknowledged reports of such differences. True, he did so only in order to deny them, but he admitted that Soviet and Chinese methods of building socialism were in many respects dissimiliar. And, the Chinese themselves last month, had elimanated the need for a public rebuke by confessing that their much publicized commune plan still left the achievement of communism to the distant future instead of bringing true communism to China sooner than to Russia. Mr. Chou also recognized the leadership of the Soviet Union in the communist block, recognition which is necessary if the Chinese want to continue receiving Soviet economic aid. But, on the other side of the ledger is the fact that China's ideological chiefton, Mao Tse-tung, who has claims to being the modern Lenin himself shows not to attend the Soviet Party Congress, though he recently retired as head of state in order to devote himself to party matters. Moreover, the only new and unexpected item in Khrushchev's six hour oration was his proposal for an atom free zone in the Far East including China. Now, this could be regarded as the price the Communists are willing to pay in order to obtain American nuclear withdrawal from Formosa,

Japan and the Pacific Island bases. The United States with its conventional forces would then be left facing far greater Chinese conventional forces, hence, an atom free zone in the Far East might even be desirable to the Chineee. But, if so, it's regarded here as strange that the proposal was not made by Peiping but by Moscow. Moreover, the Chinese have announced their intention of becoming an atomic power, so Mr. Khrushchev's suggestion that China be atom free could also be the expression of Russian apprehension at the thought of nuclear arms in Chinese hands. Taking into account the centuries old history of Soviet-Chinese rivalry, the present struggle for dominant influence in Mongolia and North Korea, the resettlement of two million Chinese in border and buffer areas, the clash between the commune system and the Soviet system, this interpretation has much to support it. And, if the Chinese themselves do want to be left out of that top bracket - the International Nuclear Club, it's strange again that Chou en-Lai did not say so when his turn came to speak or that Mao Tse-tung preserved an icy silence on the subject in his message of (indistinct) greetings to the Lenin of today, though not necessarily of tomorrow.

Now, back to Ed Murrow in New York.

MURROW: That was my colleague Alexander Kendrick who has been examining some of the fine print in Khrushchev's speech to the 21st Party Congress that he made earlier this week.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. But first here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: Khrushchev made political proposals...but he also outlined an ambitious agricultural and industrial program for the Russian people. Tolstoy said, "If the arrangement of society is bad and a small number of people have power over the majority and oppress it, every victory over nature will inevitably serve only to increase that power and oppression."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Mon., Feb. 2, 1959

This is the news:

Twenty-one Negro students today entered seven previously all-white schools in Virginia...marking the first racial integration to take place in the public schools, of that ~~Southern~~ state. / The first steps were taken in Norfolk and Arlington. / For the story in Norfolk, we switch to CBS Newsman Blaine Littell.

(Tape runs 1:55
Ends on cue: "-- to ERM in NY."

The integration of a public school in Arlington...across the Potomac from Washington...also was accomplished, without incident. / There, four Negro children were enrolled at Stratford Junior High School under heavy police guard. / A segregationist organization had appealed to white students to

boycott the school, but fewer students were absent than usual.

In Richmond, Governor Almond said he was "most gratified" by the absence of violence. And the White House in Washington announced that President Eisenhower regarded the orderly transition as "a fine thing".

The Federal Civil Rights Commission today heard testimony dealing with racial discrimination in housing in New York City. A city official, Dr. Frank Horne, said that 80 percent of the city's Negro population must live in four areas of concentration...in many instances under conditions detrimental to the well-being of other New York residents. Mayor Wagner cited the progress being made under New York City's fair housing practices law.

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President Eisenhower sent a report to Congress today dealing with the American space program. The report was prepared under the over-all direction of the new space administration. It said that although "notable" progress had been made, "the United States is aware of the magnitude of the challenge and aware that it must be fully met." Dr. Keith Glennan, director of the national space administration, told a House committee today that it may be three years or more before the United States can "match" Russia in rocket thrust.

Secretary of State Dulles will fly to Europe tomorrow...to discuss the German situation with allied leaders in London, Paris and Bonn. Tonight, Mr. Dulles conferred at his home with Democratic Senator Fulbright...who is due to become chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The senator says they "very seriously" considered possible counter-proposals.

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Edward R. Murrow: February 2, 1959. 7.45 p.m.

Secretary Dulles is off tomorrow on another of his improvised missions to allied capitals. He will discuss the German crisis in Paris, London and Bonn. The fact that he is going is an open admission that it needs more than normal diplomatic handling to produce allied agreement. But it does not necessarily follow that there are basic allied differences. Perhaps the situation can be best understood in terms of power as well as diplomacy.

When Senator Humphrey came back from Moscow he brought a personal message from Khrushchev to President Eisenhower. It was information that the Soviet Union has an I.C.B.M. with a range of 8,300 miles. What this message implied was unmistakable. It was that the Soviet demand that the Western Powers get out of West Berlin was the result of a shift in power. The Kremlin felt strong enough to impose a withdrawal on the West. The West replied to this challenge by refusing to get out of Berlin, or even talking about it under a threat. In so doing, it denied that a decisive shift of power had taken place. In Washington, the Administration took pains to explain to Congress, the public and the Soviet Union that our relative strength has not been decreased by the big Soviet missiles.

So the West was ordered out of Berlin and has refused to go. And if

that had been all that happened, the world might well believe in the possibility of war next May. Nobody has backed down on Berlin. Even the Soviet denial that it had issued an ultimatum was not a retreat. All it said was that if talks were going on about Western withdrawal by May 27th, the date could be changed. But the talks had to be about a withdrawal.

However, a great deal more has happened. The West, shortly before the Berlin crisis, had sent a note to the Kremlin proposing a conference on German re-unification and European security. The Soviet Union in reply proposed a broad conference to write a peace treaty with the two Germanys. Both proposals were unacceptable to the other side. But both sides have taken to conciliatory remarks, and have been hinting that they will be "flexible" in approaching new negotiations.

So now the West has two issues on its hands. One is to prepare to sit tight in Berlin at whatever cost. The other is to get into negotiations on wider issues with some chance of acceptable results. There is no disunity about staying in Berlin, only some technical difference over the advance planning for the eventual use of force. Mr. Dulles will not find this any problem. But the differences about broader European talks are something else. Here, if there are to be any talks at all, everybody has to give up some past

policies. Nobody in the West knows how much has to be given up. And what is even more serious, nobody knows what the Soviet Union is willing to pay for what is given up.

Thus the West hints it might discuss some kind of disengagement, or the thinning out of military strength in Central Europe. Mr. Dulles himself has said he is willing to talk about the Rapacki Plan. But he cannot commit himself unless there is an inkling of what can be bought with such concessions. So far, Moscow has said to the allies: You make the ~~proposals~~ counter-proposals. But the West can't make counter-proposals that the Soviet Union will look at if it doesn't know that the Soviet Union will pay well for them. And that it doesn't know.

Here is where Mr. Dulles must try to find common ground for the allies. But before he can even begin to map it out, he will have to bring about an agreement on the timing of a Four-Power conference. President De Gaulle thinks it would be weakness to promise talks of any kind before the Soviet Union has modified the challenge in Berlin. He doesn't want a date proposed in the forthcoming reply to the last Soviet note. Prime Minister Macmillan has no such compunctions, he wants a date proposed. Dr. Adenauer agrees with De Gaulle. Mr. Dulles presumably agrees more or less with Mr. Macmillan.

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~~No serious trouble is expected over when to propose a Four Power conference.~~ But if a 4 Power Conference is reached, the real trouble starts. Then the trick will be to convince the Kremlin that the West will be flexible and reasonable, but will not give up anything for free. And success may depend on what Khrushchev is willing to pay to get Germany out of the NATO military establishment and held to a low level of military strength. And it may also depend on how much he still believes in the persuasive power of his I.C.B.M.'s.

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Monday, February 2, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

LITELL: Here in Norfolk 17 negro children registered today in six previously all-white public schools. At the same time, 6,426 white students registered for classes in the same six schools; a drop of about 3,500 from the normal enrollment. According to officials, those who stayed away today have decided to continue private instruction, to go to high school elsewhere or not go to school at all rather than attend classes with negroes. The 17 negroes who registered today were received politely. In marked contrast to integration efforts in Arkansas, there were no incidents. Police Chief Harold Anderson, saying he hoped Norfolk would not turn into another Little Rock, took pains to make his hope a reality. He placed his force on a 12 hour shift and assigned scores of officers to the six schools. They had orders to keep parents and the curious off the school grounds, and to deal swiftly with any real or potential troublemakers. Later after the students had registered and left for their homes, still without incident, Chief Anderson declared he was very satisfied and said "A lion's share of the credit goes to the student bodies for their behavior." It was cold in Norfolk today, well below freezing, and perhaps the weather had something to do with the fact that nothing happened. It was not the kind of a day for hanging around. The negro children, shy and polite, told reporters that everything had gone fine - and then hurried into the warm, waiting automobiles. Most of the white students said and did the same. But there were some, mostly boys, who said things might have been different if it had been warmer and if the police hadn't been around. "There's bound to be trouble," said one of them, "but not today. The word's been passed - <u>not today</u>."

Now, back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

Ed. trans. - P. O.

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

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7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Tues., Feb. 3, 1959

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The Russians are still refusing passage to the U.S. Army convoy held up yesterday on the autobahn between West Germany and Berlin. The convoy of four trucks...and five G.I.'s...had almost reached the West German frontier when Russian authorities demanded the right to inspect the cargo. The non-commissioner officer in charge of the convoy obeyed standing Army orders and refused. He also turned down a Russian suggestion that he turn the convoy around and go back to West Berlin. Already the United States has made three protests to the Soviet military authroities. So far, the protests have been ignored.

President Eisenhower today accepted the resignation of Secretary of the Navy Gates...who had expressed a desire to return to private life. The resignation was made effective June first, so that Gates may take part in the presentation of Navy programs to Congress. "Your departure from government service," Mr. Eisenhower said, "will be a great loss." The present Navy under-secretary, William Franke (Frankie), has been nominated to succeed Gates as secretary.

Secretary of Defense McElroy said today that by the end of this year the United States will have about as many operational long-range ballistic

missiles as Russia. McElroy was testifying before the House Armed Services Committee. Last week, he told a Senate committee that in two years Russia might have more I.C.B.M.'s than the United States. It was not the intention of the United States, he said, to match the Russians missile for missile in that category. McElroy was asked today about the statement by Russia's defense minister (at the 21st Party Congress) that Russia has long-range missiles "which can carry their hydrogen charges to any point on earth---to the very point, for they are very accurate." McElroy said he would be interested in the Soviet definition of "pinpoint accuracy." It sounded to him, he said, like the kind of statement one would make in a war of nerves. He conceded that the Russians have rockets of greater thrust than those possessed by the United States. But, he said, we have rockets capable of traveling 5-thousand, 500 miles, "or into Russia."

This was a reference to the Atlas missile. At Cape Canaveral today, the United States failed for the second time to carry out a successful launching of the Titan intercontinental ballistic missile. The engines were cut off...due to a malfunction...while the missile was still on its launching pad. The cause of the malfunction was not immediately determined.

Lieutenant General Anderson, director of Air Force research, told the House space committee today that the Administration cut his budget request for the current fiscal year by more than one-third. Because of this, he said, he had been forced to cut back research programs he felt were needed. General Anderson made no direct criticism of the funds proposed by the Administration for his work in the next fiscal year. But the President's budget, he said, calls for about three million dollars less for Air Force research than in the current fiscal year.

Republican congressional leaders today urged people who believe in a balanced budget "to make their voices heard." House Republican Leader Halleck said this feeling was "very definitely" shared by President Eisenhower. Halleck spoke to reporters after the usual Tuesday morning meeting with the President which lasted an unusual two and a half hours. Much of the discussion dealt with the civil rights program which Mr. Eisenhower has yet to send Congress. Republican legislative leaders predicted it would be a "moderate" program...somewhere between the civil rights measure already introduced by Majority Leader Johnson and the broader legislation sponsored by Northern liberals. They did not elaborate.

Today...in Norfolk, Virginia...the integration of six public schools proceeded without incident. About 500 more white students attended the integrated classes in Norfolk today than yesterday---which was the first day Negro and white students reported. Police continued to guard the integrated schools in Norfolk and Arlington...where the situation also remains calm. The police guard, however, was not as heavy as yesterday.

President Gronchi of Italy today refused to accept the resignation of Premier Fanfani...and asked Fanfani to go before parliament with his cabinet for a new vote of confidence. Gronchi said he had been unable...after consulting other political leaders...to find any workable alternative. Fanfani resigned last week because of a split in his Christian-Democratic Party.

Edward R. Murrow: February 3, 1959. 7.45 p.m.

In our system of government the President makes the foreign policy with the advice of the Senate, which gives the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations special scope and influence. It can examine and question pretty much what it pleases in the field of foreign affairs. The Secretary of State, through whom the President conducts his foreign policy, can be under no illusion that he is immune from criticism by the Committee or can hold back information from it. His success to some extent is mortgaged to the Committee. So in foreign affairs, the three men can play the greatest role, the President, the Secretary of State and the Chairman of the Senate Committee.

Normally the Committee does not cause much trouble to an Administration. Usually the Party in power in the White House is also in power in the Senate, and Party regularity smooths things out in the Committee for the Secretary of State. Normally, too, the seniority system does not put an exceptionally strong man at the head of the Committee, but these are not normal times. The Administration forces are a minority in the Senate, and the new Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee is a strong man who for some years has been outstanding for his criticism of Secretary Dulles.

"Bi-partisanship in foreign policy" has been a saving phrase for

Secretaries of State since the days of Senator Vandenberg. It could be evoked to shut off unpleasant debates. But it is a little hard to fit Secretary Dulles and Senator Fulbright into the old pattern bi-partisanship. Both are too positive for that. Who is going to dominate the other? Mr. Dulles conducts foreign policy with more independence from anyone save the President, and certainly from the State Department, than anyone in modern times. He is not going to junk what he has so carefully built up for the sake of Senator Fulbright. And the Senator, who has been unhappy over the way Mr. Dulles runs things, is not going to keep his mouth shut to suit the Secretary. So it is suggested that we are now entering an area of what the British call a "loyal Opposition" in foreign affairs. In Britain that means unfettered debate but no obstruction. Presumably Senator Fulbright would subscribe to the doctrine of no obstruction. There is no question about his belief in unfettered debate.

It is being said in Washington that Senator Fulbright's differences with Mr. Dulles have been more over methods than the substance of foreign policy. But that somewhat belittles the Senator's criticisms. Certainly the chief objections he has raised to the Secretary's policy have been basic in two respects. He has found it inflexible, and he has found it negative. The

negative quality is not primarily Mr. Dulles's fault. He is conducting a policy for allies as well as his own country, and it is easier for a coalition to unite against something than for it. But the inflexible has been inherent in Mr. Dulles's basic thesis. For he believes it imperative to maintain pressure on the Soviet Union to produce changes within that country to our advantage, and to encourage the hope for freedom in the countries absorbed into the Soviet system.

Senator Fulbright is interested in finding a new approach to the issues between us and the Russians. That is, he wants to settle them. It is significant that last night, after the first conference with the Secretary since becoming Chairman, he could report that Mr. Dulles is looking for counter-proposals to put to the Russians in the present crisis. This was not the result of the Senator's persuasiveness, but it was what he was delighted to hear. He and the Secretary will be happy together only if the search goes on for new proposals to make to the Russians. That is, the Senator wants a positive policy.

Mr. Fulbright has waited a long time for the power and distinction he now will enjoy. As long ago as 1943, when a Member of the House, he wrote the Fulbright Resolution which authorized the United States to enter the United

Nations. [Later he authored the plan for the exchange of students and teachers with foreign countries, which has made the name Fulbright better known in school circles around the world, than that of Cecil Rhodes.]

At fifty-three he is a world figure, and a Chairman of one of the most powerful of Congressional Committees. With an unusually able complement of Senators on the Committee, he can genuinely serve the Administration with what the Constitution calls "advice." And he also can serve the public here and abroad, with constructive discussion of foreign policy.

Back in a moment.—

George Bryan—

Word for Today

The succession of Senator Fulbright to the chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee means breaking retaining the old pattern of bipartisanship, a new "loyal opposition", and a great deal more debate. Thomas Erskine said, "Let reason be opposed to reason, and argument to argument, and every good government will be safe."

Goodnight and good luck!

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President Eisenhower today accepted the resignation of Secretary of the Navy Gates...who had expressed a desire to return to private live. The resignation was made effective June first, so that Gates may take part in the presentation of Navy programs to Congress. "Your departure from government service," Mr. Eisenhower said, "will be a great loss." The present Navy under-secretary, William Franke, has been nominated to succeed Gates as secretary.

Secretary of Defense McElroy said today that by the end of this year the

United States will have about as many operational long-range ballistic missiles as Russia. McElroy was testifying before the House Armed Services Committee. Last week, he told a Senate committee that in two years Russia might have more I.C.B.M.'s than the United States. It was not the intention of the United Staess, he said, to match the Russians missile for missile in that category. McElroy was asked today about the statement by Russia's defense minister (at the 21st Party Congesss) that Russia has long-range missiles "which can carry their hydrogen charges to any point on earth---to the very point, for they are very accurate." McElroy said he would be interested in the Soviet definition of "pinpoint accuracy." It sounded to him, he said, like the kind of statement one would make in a war of nerves. He conceded that the Russians have rockets of greater thrust than those possessed by the United States. But, he said, we have rockets capable of traveling 5-thousand, 500 miles, "or into Russia."

This was a reference to the Atlas missile. At Cape Canaveral today, the United States failed for the second time to carry out a successful launching of the Titan intercontinental ballistic missile. The engines were cut off...due to a malfunction...while the missile was still on its launching pad. The cause of the malfunction was not immediately determined.

Lieutanant General Anderson, director of Air Force research, told the House space committee today that the Administration cut his budget request for the current fiscal year by more than one-third. Because of this, he said, he had been forced to cut back reaearch programs he felt were needed. General Anderson made no direct criticism of the funds proposed by the Administration for his work in the next fiscal year. But the President's budget, he said, calls for about three million dollars less for Air Force research than in the current fiscal year.

Republican congressional leaders today urged people who believe in a balanced budget "to make their voices heard." House Republican Leader Halleck

said this feeling was "very definitely" shared by President Eisenhower. Halleck spoke to reporters after the usual Tuesday morning meeting with the President which lasted an unusual two and a half hours. Much of the discussion dealt with the civil rights program which Mr. Eisenhower has yet to send Congress. Republican legislative leaders predicted it would be a "moderate" program... somewhere between the civil rights measure already introduced by Majority Leader Johnson and the broader legislation sponsored by Northern liberals. They did not elaborate.

Today...in Norfolk, Virginia...the integration of six public schools proceeded without incident. About 500 more white students attended the integrated classes in Norfolk today than yesterday---which was the first day Negro and white students reported. Police continued to guard the integrated schools in Norfolk and Arlington...where the situation also remains calm. The police guard, however, was not as heavy as yesterday.

President Gronchi of Italy today refused to accept the resignation of Premier Fanfani...and asked Fanfani to go before parliament with his cabinet for a new vote of confidence. Gronchi said he had been unable...after consulting other political leaders...to find any workable alternative. Fanfani resigned last week because of a split in his Christian-Democratic Party.

In our system of government the President makes the foreign policy with the advice of the Senate, which gives the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations special scope and influence. It can examine and question pretty much what it pleases in the field of foreign affairs. The Secretary of States, through whom the President conducts his foreign policy, can be under no illusion that he is immune from criticism by the Committee or can hold back information from it. His success to some extent is mortgaged to the Committee. So in foreign affairs, three men play the greatest role, the President, the Secretary of State and the Chairman of the Senate Committee.

Normally the Committee does not cause much trouble to an Administration. Usually the Party in power in the White House is also in power in the Senate, and Party regularity smooths things out in the Committee for the Secretary of State. Normally too, the seniority system does not put an exceptionally strong man at the head of the Committee, but these are not normal times. The administration forces are a minority in the Senate, and the new Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee is a strong man who for some years has been outstanding for his criticism of Secretary Dulles.

"Bi-partisanship in foreign policy" has been a saving phrase for Secretaries of State since the days of Senator Vandenberg. It could be evoked to shut off unpleasant debates. But it is a little hard to fit Secretary Dulles and Senator Fulbright into the old pattern bi-partisanship. Both are too positive for that. Who is going to dominate the other? Mr. Dulles conducts foreign policy with more independence from anyone save the President, and certainly from the State Department, than anyone in modern times. He is not going to junk what he has so carefully built up for the sake of Senator Fulbright. And the Senator, who has been unhappy over the way Mr. Dulles runs things, is not going to keep his mouth shut to suit the Secretary. So it is suggested that we are now entering an area of what the British call a "loyal Opposition" in foreign affairs. In Britain that means unfettered debate but no obstruction. Presumably Senator Fulbright would subscribe to the doctrine of no obstruction. There is no question about his belief in unfettered debate.

It is being said in Washington that Senator Fulbright's differences with Mr. Dulles have been more over methods than the substance of foreign policy. But that somewhat belittles the Senator's criticisms. Certainly the chief objections he has raised to the Secretary's policy have been basic in two respects. He has found it inflexible, and he has found it negative. The negative quality is not primarily Mr. Dulles's fault. He is conducting a policy for allies as well

his own country, and it is easier for a coalition to unite against something than for it. But the inflexible has been inherent in Mr. Dulles's basic thesis. For he believes it imperative to maintain pressure on the Soviet Union to produce changes within that country to our advantage, and to encourage the hope for freedom in the countries absorbed into the Soviet system.

Senator Fulbright is interested in finding a new approach to the issues between us and the Russians. That is, he wants to settle them. It is significant that last night, after the first conference with the Secretary since becoming Chairman, he could report that Mr. Dulles is looking for counter-proposals to put the Russians in the present crisis. This was not the result of the Senator's persuasiveness, but it was what he was delighted to hear. He and the Secretary will be happy together only if the search goes on for new proposals to make to the Russians. That is, the Senator wants a positive policy.

Mr. Fulbright has waited a long time for the power and distinction he now will enjoy. As long ago as 1943, when a Member of the House, he wrote the Fulbright resolution which authorized the United states to enter the United Nations. Later he authored the plan for the exchange of students and teachers with foreign countries which has made the name Fulbright better known in school circles around the world than that of Cecil Rhodes.

At fifty-three he is a world figure, and a Chairman of one of the most powerful of Congressional Committees. With an unusually able complement of Senators on the Committee,he can genuinely serve the Administration with what the Constitution calls "advice." And he also can serve the public here and abroad with constructive discussion of foreign policy.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. But first a word from George Bryan about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: The succession of Senator Fulbright to the chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee means breaking or straining of the old pattern of bipartisanship, a new "loyal opposition" and a great deal more debate. Thomas Erskine said, "Let reason be opposed to reason and argument to argument, and every good government will be safe."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Wed., Feb. 4, 1959

This is the news:

The Air Force reports one of its weather reconnaissance aircraft missing over the North Atlantic with twelve men on board. The four-engine plane left Bermuda early this morning and has not been heard from for twelve hours. Air Force officials say it is possible that the aircraft simply lost radio contact. However, a Japanese freighter has reported seeing an aircraft fall in flames, 300 miles northwest of Bermuda. The Coast Guard has sent out search planes, and the Coast Guard cutter Mackinac is on the way. The Japanese ship reported very high seas.

Here in New York, 65 persons are presumed dead in the crash...in the East River...of a new turbo-jet airliner late last night. There were

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eight survivors. Twenty-one bodies have been recovered. The other 44 victims are believed to have been trapped in the wreckage...underwater... or carried away by the current. The aircraft was American Airlines Flight 320...approaching LaGuardia Field from Chicago in a mixture of rain and fog. The Civil Aeronautics Board says that the pilot...who died... made a standard instrument approach to Runway 22. His last contact with the airport tower was a routine acknowledgement of permission to land. #

A spokesman for the aeronautics board pointed out tonight that while boundary lights were operating normally, Runway 22 does not have approach lights extending out into the water. At the end of the runway there is radio beam equipment for telling pilots whether they are on course. But there is no radio beam...at that end of the runway...to tell pilots whether they are coming in too high or too low. It is reported that such equipment was about to be installed.

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on private G.I. home loans would be raised one-half of one percent.

Debate on the three-billion-dollar omnibus housing bill...sponsored by the Democrats...opened today on the Senate floor. Democratic Senator Fulbright led off the debate by urging passage. Fulbright said he was "aware" of the veto power of the President...but thought Mr. Eisenhower would not veto the legislation unless it were "greatly inflated". Democratic Senator Clark of Pennsylvania already has said that he would try to expand some of the programs. The measure...as it stands...would cost almost twice as much as the bill recommended by the Administration.

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come here," he said, "because I suspect that in coming weeks we shall be forced to take difficult decisions pressed on us by the Soviet Union." And, Mr. Dulles added, it is vital that we understand each other.

Tomorrow, Prime Minister Macmillan is expected to announce that he will visit Moscow late this month. Khrushchev is understood to have tendered him an invitation. Macmillan reportedly talked this over with Secretary Dulles tonight.

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Edward R. Murrow: February 4, 1959. 7.45 p.m.

With Secretary Dulles in Europe to prepare for negotiations with the Soviet Union, the great missile debate in Washington cannot be said to be strengthening his hand. / For it casts doubt on United States power at a time when Soviet spokesmen are proclaiming the decisive success of their I.C.B.M.'s. President Eisenhower, as though alive to this, went to some lengths at his news conference today to deflate the boast of Soviet Defense Minister Malinovsky that Russian missiles have made the American nuclear attack system obsolete.

The Russians, he pointed out, also have said that they invented the flying machine, the automobile and the telephone. / "I am not trying to be facetious", he went on, "I am trying to ask this question, why should you be respectful of this statement — the Malinovsky statement — if you are not respectful of the other three? / I think there is a design behind every Soviet pronouncement." / The President then informed newsmen that last night's test firing of an Atlas had been "absolutely successful" and had been at long range. / He went on to question the term "pinpoint accuracy", which sounded to him like propaganda. / He said he was not going to worry himself by trying to take everything the Russians can do in every field to find out if it comes

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The President was asked about the Soviet ability to knock out our retaliatory power before we could use it. He said we don't believe the Soviet Union has this ability. If we were to be attacked by surprise, American forces would suffer some losses, so would America itself, he admitted. That is why we have to be on the alert. We are improving our warning equipment. Our Strategic Air Force is much more widely dispersed than a few years ago. We can put a good portion of the whole force into the air in a matter of minutes. And we have additional weapons that would be useful.

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was to make certain that our retaliatory power is strong and remains so. "We do not believe," he concluded, "that there is a relative increase in the Soviet capacity."

Mr. Eisenhower started off his conference with a ~~diatribe against~~ denunciation of the housing and airport bills now before Congress, which threaten to unbalance the budget. Everybody admits that deficit spending is not a good thing, he said, then why do not these bills include measures for increasing taxes. He was particularly severe on the airport bill. The exclusive duty of the Federal Government in this field, he said, was to assure safety, and not to build administrative buildings and other conveniences at terminals. The government had not built stations for railroads and buses, and he said he saw no reason for doing it for air terminals. The locality, he said, should pay for such things.

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Back in a Moment — George Bergan

Shortly after the news conference, President Eisenhower flew to Georgia for five days of quail hunting and golf. / His civil rights program will be sent to Congress tomorrow.

A high school...and two elementary schools...in Alexandria, Virginia have been ordered to admit nine Negro children on Tuesday. / The order was issued today by ~~the~~ United States District Judge Albert Bryan. / At the same time, Judge Bryan upheld the action of the Alexandria school board in denying admittance to five other Negro students. [Two of the give were classified as scholastically deficient, and three are attending a Negro high school located closer to their homes.]

In Charlottesville, two schools closed last fall were re-opened today on a segregated basis. A federal judge gave Charlottesville until next September to work out an integration program.

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: Sir Winston Churchill is causing to be published a new abridged edition of his wartime memoirs. He has written in an epilogue to the new volume these words: "As long as the Free World holds together...and especially Britain and the United States...and maintains its strength, Russia will find that peace and plenty have more to offer than exterminatory war."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., Feb. 5, 1959

This is the news:

Premier Khrushchev today invited President Eisenhower to come to the Soviet Union, as "his welcome guest." / Khrushchev did not send the President a formal invitation...but made the suggestion in a speech, climaxing the Communist Party congress. / The White House, so far, has declined to comment. / British Prime Minister Macmillan announced today, that he has accepted a standing invitation...and will go to Russia on February 21st, to stay for a week or ten days. / Macmillan told the House of Commons, that he is not going to Moscow to negotiate. / The trip, he said, will be "something in the nature of a reconnaissance." / West Germany says that it "welcomes" the Macmillan visit to Moscow. / The British prime minister,

it says, will have an opportunity to present the Western position "directly and with all emphasis."

David Schoenbrun...reporting from Paris...says the French like the West Germans are putting as good a face as possible on the Macmillan visit, although it is directly contrary to what DeGaulle wants at this time. The French know that Macmillan is no Chamberlain, but they want to avoid any impression that we are "running scared".

Secretary of State Dulles has arrived in Paris after two days of talks with British leaders. Tomorrow, he will see General DeGaulle...and on Saturday he will confer with Chancellor Adenauer in Bonn. Dulles said today that his consultations in London had been useful. We are conferring, he said, so that our views on Germany "may develop on parallel lines."

In his speech today...before the 21st party congress...Khrushchev again demanded the withdrawal of allied troops from Berlin. He would still make West Berlin a "free city"...but the West, he said, would be guaranteed access to it. And Russia would consider making it a United Nations responsibility. Khrushchev called for an end to the Cold War, but it was not "mere rhetoric", he said, to report that Russia now has long-range

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missiles in "serial production"./ He also accused American leaders of having a "readiness" to sacrifice their allies. (I should like to examine the Khrushchev speech further in a few minutes).

The United States charged today that Soviet aircraft deliberately shot down an American transport plane last September./ To support the charge, the State Department made public a recording of what it said was an intercepted radio conversation among Russian fighter pilots./ The Russian pilots are heard talking to each other as they attack a target described as a four-engined transport./ The American aircraft was a four-engined C-130, with a crew of seventeen on board. Russia has returned only six bodies...and claims that it knows nothing of the other eleven. Moscow says the transport crashed some 20 miles inside Russia, near the Turkish frontier, but denies that it was shot down./ The United States says the aircraft strayed over the frontier by accident, and now it accuses Russia of making a deliberate attack. The State Department does not say how the recording of the pilots' conversation was obtained...but describes it as "absolutely authentic"./ About three months ago, the department tried to get Soviet Ambassador Menshikov to listen to the recording, but

Menshikov refused...on grounds that he was not expert in such matters. He did accept a transcript. Vice President Nixon and Secretary Dulles questioned Deputy Premier Mikoyan on the subject last month, when Mikoyan was in Washington. Mikoyan insisted that the Soviet government had given all the information it had. The transcript of the recording was read this afternoon by Senator Lausche of Ohio on the Senate floor. Democratic Senator Symington called the Russian action "sad and reprehensible" and urged a program of greater military strength. United Nations Ambassador Lodge said, "Soviet actions like these speak louder than words."

The East German Communists today released five American servicemen, in accordance with arrangements made by the Red Cross. Three of the men had been missing behind the Iron Curtain for more than two months and were listed as A.W.O.L.

President Eisenhower today sent Congress his civil rights program. The legislation proposed falls into seven parts. It would make the use of force...or the threat of force...to obstruct court orders in a school integration case a federal crime. The life of the Civil Rights Commission,

due to expire next September, would be extended for two years. And the commission to prevent discrimination in employment...(where government contracts are involved.)...would be established by law.(It was created originally by executive order.) Mr. Eisenhower also asked for a strengthening of the hand of the F.B.I. in dealing with the bombing of churches and schools. Funds would be authorized to help states make the transition from segregated to de-segregated schools. And provision would be made for the education of children of members of the armed forces where public schools have been closed...due to the decisions handed down by either the federal or state courts. Senate Republican Leader Dirksen says the program exemplifies the President as a "man of utmost good will, always devoted to a moderate course." Majority Leader Johnson promises that the President's recommendations will be considered "on their merits". (Johnson himself has introduced a civil rights bill of his own). House Speaker Rayburn predicts that Congress will extend the life of the Civil Rights Commission. But he is silent on the rest of Mr. Eisenhower's recommendations.

Edward R. Murrow: February 5, 1959. 7.45 p.m.

A new kind of competition seems to be going on between the East and the West over who is going to be more "flexible" in the upcoming negotiations over Germany. Secretary Dulles started it when he admitted that Germany could be re-united by some means other than free elections. Then he expressed willingness to discuss the Rapacki plan for a nuclear-free zone in Central Europe. Then, after quietly urging our allies to re-study their German policies, he went off to Europe to see how much flexibility they had shown, so that new counter-proposals could be made to the Russians.

But flexibility is not what Mr. Dulles is noted for, nor can flexibility be expected from a coalition. By its nature a coalition thrives on negatives, on things it refuses to do, not on its imagination about new solutions. In Nikita Khrushchev the West is up against a great expert in flexibility. He can strike and he can step back, challenge and conciliate, timing each step to suit himself. In his closing speech before the Soviet Communist Party Congress today he gave a new display of these abilities.

He applied his flexibility to his demand that the Allies get out of West Berlin, a proposition he had previously made so blatantly that the West had at once agreed to reject it. They were sure that West Berlin as a free city would be an island in a sea of Communism, without reliable access

to the West, and dependent on East Germany for its economic survival. They felt they were being ordered to abandon two million free Germans to inevitable absorption by the Eastern communists.

But Khrushchev today changed his pitch if not his tune. And he produced something considerably harder for the West to reject. He proposed that the Four Powers draft a statute which would guarantee the links of the city with all countries with which it wants to maintain relations, and the access of these countries to the city. And he suggested that the free city be under the auspices of the United Nations.

The tune is the same, in that the Allies would have to get out. But the music is softer and sweeter. The immediate comment of informed people in Washington was that everything depends on how much Khrushchev means it. Would he, for example, allow administration of the city to be in any way supervised by the United Nations? This would seem to call for the presence of U.N. forces. It would surprise them if Khrushchev agreed. But it was admitted in Washington that he had made it harder for the Allies to hold fast to their unanimous rejection of the Berlin plan.

Khrushchev showed flexibility in other ways too. Yesterday the news passed the Moscow censorship that Khrushchev had told the West German Ambassador

he would accept free elections in a unified Germany. It happens that this information did not originate in German or American quarters in Moscow. The Russians supplied it. Obviously they wanted the world to hear how flexible they are. Then Khrushchev in his speech today said openly that he did not object to free elections if East and West Germany agreed to them, so long as no third party interfered. However, he was not abandoning East Germany for he told Chancellor Adenauer, as though addressing him in person: "Neither by yourself nor with the aid of your Allies are you capable of abolishing the Socialist - that is, the Communist - system in East Germany." So re-unification will only be possible if East Germany remains autonomous and Communist. He wanted free elections, Khrushchev said, because one day he hoped West Germany would vote to go Communist.

The Khrushchev speech glowed with cordiality for the West. The invitation to President Eisenhower to visit the Soviet Union could not have been more unqualified and handsome. This, and the offer to Mr. Dulles, to crown him as victor of the cold war, if only he would stop it, are examples of effective peace propaganda. They have made it harder to convince people that it is ~~the~~ Soviet Union who is making trouble.

On analysis, however, Khrushchev did not give anything away, or even

hint that he would be ready for a real give-and-take in the negotiations about Germany and European security. [Even as to Berlin, it is yet to be demonstrated that he would make West Berlin a genuinely and permanently free city under effective United Nations control.]

Back in a moment.-

Jorge Bryan.-

Word for Today

Khrushchev has made another [redacted] speech...brandishing the intercontinental ballistic missile and at the same time making sounds of sweet reasonableness. Khrushchev is full of this kind of flexibility. The West, too, needs to [redacted] pursue peace with boldness, imagination, [redacted]

For the alternative, as Paul Hoffman once said, is stalemate. "And stalemate, let's face it, means the end of our way of life."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

Premier Khrushchev today invited President Eisenhower to come to the Soviet Union as "his welcome guest." Khrushchev did not send the President a formal invitation...but made the suggestion in a speech climaxing the Communist party congress. The White House, so far, has declined to comment. British Prime Minister Macmillan announced today that he has accepted a standing invitation...and will go to Russia on February 21st to stay for a week or ten days. Macmillan told the House of Commons that he is not going to Moscow to negotiate. The trip, he said, will be "something in the nature of a reconnaissance." West Germany says that it "welcomes" the Macmillan visit to Moscow. The British prime minister, it says, will have an opportunity to present the Western position "directly and with all emphasis."

David Schoenbrun...reporting from Paris...says the French like the West Germans are putting as good a face as possible on the Macmillan visit, although it is directly contrary to what DeGaulle wants at this time. The French know that Macmillan is no Chamberlain, but they want to avoid any impression that we are "running scared."

Secretary of State Dulles has arrived in Paris after two days of talks with British leaders. Tomorrow, he will see General DeGaulle...and on Saturday he will confer with Canncellor Adenauer in Bonn. Dulles said today that his consultations in London had been useful. We are conferring, he said, so that our views on Germany "may develop on parallel lines."

In his speech today...before the 21st party congress...Khrushchev again demanded the withdrawal of allied troops from Berlin. He would still make West Berlin a "free city"...but the West... he said, would be guaranteed access to it. And Russia would consider making it a United Nations responsibility. Khrushchev

called for an end to the Cold War, but it was not "mere rhetoric," he said to report that Russia now has long-range missiles in "serial production." He also accused American leaders of having a "readiness" to sacrifice their allies. (I should like to examine the Khrushchev speech further in a few minutes.)

The United States charged today that Soviet aircraft deliberately shot down an American transport plane last September. To support the charge, the State Department made public a recording of what it said was an intercepted radio conversation among Russian fighter pilots. The Russian pilots are heard talking to each other as they attack a target described as a four-engined transport. The Amercian aircraft was a four-engined C-130, with a crew of seventeen on board. Russia has returned only six bodies...and claims that it knows nothing of the other eleven. Moscow says the transport crashed some 20 miles inside Russia, near the Turkish frontier, but denies that it was shot down. The United States says the aircraft strayed over the frontier by accident, and now it accuses Russia of making a deliberate attack. The State Department does not say how the recording of the pilots' conversation was obtained...but describes it as "absolutely authentic." About three months ago, the department tried to get Soviet Ambassador Menshikov to listen to the recording, but Menshikov refused...on grounds that he was not expert in such matters. He did accept a transcript. Vice President Nixon and Secretary Dulles questioned Deputy Premier Mikoyan on the subject last month, when Mikoyan was in Washington. Mikoyan insisted that the Soviet government had given all the information it had. The transcript of the recording was read this afternoon by Senator Lausche of Ohio on the Senate floor. Democratic Senator Symington called the Russian action "sad and reprehensible" and urged a program of greater military strength. United Nations Ambassador Lodge said, "Soviet actions like these speak louder than words."

The East German Communists today released five American servicemen, in accordance with arrangements made by the Red Cross. Three of the men had been

missing behind the Iron Curtain for more than two months and were listed as A.W.O.L.

President Eisenhower today sent Congress his civil rights program. The legislation proposed falls into seven parts. It would make the use of force....or the threat of force...to obstruct court orders in a school integration case a federal crime. The life of the Civil Rights Commission, due to expire next September, would be extended for two years. And the commission to prevent discrimination in employment...where government contracts are involved...would be established by law. It was created originally by executive order. Mr. Eisenhower also asked for a strengthening of the hand of the F.B.I. in dealing with the bombing of churches and schools. Funds would be authorized to help states make the transition from segregated to de-segregated schools. And provision would be made for the education of children of members of the armed forces where public schools have been closed...due to the decisions handed down by either the federal or state courts. Senate Republican Leader Dirksen says the program exemplifies the President as a "man of utmost good will, always devoted to a moderate course." Majority Leader Johnson promises that the President's recommendations will be considered "on their merits." (Johnson himself has introduced a civil rights bill of his own.) House Speaker Rayburn predicts that Congress will extend the life of the Civil Rights Commission. But he is silent on the rest of Mr. Eisenhower's recommendations.

A new kind of competition seems to be going on between the East and the West over who is going to be more "flexible" in the upcoming negotiations over Germany. Secretary Dulles started it when he admitted that Germany could be re-united by some means other than free elections. Then he expressed willingness to discuss the Rapacki plan for a nuclear-free zone in Central Europe. Then, after quietly urging our allies to re-study their German policies, he went off to Europe to see how much flexibility they had shown, so that new counter-proposals could be made to the Russians.

But flexibility is not what Mr. Dulles is noted for, nor can flexibility be expected from a coalition. By its nature a coalition thrives on negatives, on things it refuses to do, not on its imagination about new solutions. In Nikita Khrushchev the West is up against a great expert in flexibility. He can strike and he can step back, challenge and conciliate, timing each step to suit himself. In his closing speech before the Soviet Communitt Party Congress today he gave a new display of these abilities.

He applied his flexibility to his demand that the Allies get out of West Berlin, a proposition he had previously made so blantantly that the West had at once agreed to reject it. They were sure that West Berlin as a free city would be an island in a sea of Communism, without reliable access to the West, and dependent on East Germany for its economic survival. They felt they were being ordered to abandon two million free Germans to inevitable absorption by the Eastern communists.

But Khrushchev today changed his pitch if not his tune. And he produced something considerably harder for the West to reject. He proposed that the Four Powers draft a statute which would guarantee the links of the city with all countries with which it wants to maintain relations, and the access of these countries to the city. And he suggested that the free city be under the auspices of the United Nations.

The tune is the same, in that the Allies would have to get out. But the music is softer and sweeter. The immediate comment of informed peiple in Washington was that everything depends on how much Khrushchev means it. Would he, for example, allow administration of the city to be in any way supervised by the United Nations? This would seem to call for the presence of U.N. forces. It would surprise them if Khrushchev agreed. But it was admitted in Washington that he had made it harder for the allies to hold fast to their unanimous rejection of the Berlin plan.

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The Khrushchev speech glowed with cordiality for the West. The invitation to President Eisenhower to visit the Soviet Union could not have been more unqualified and handsome. This, and the offer to Mr. Dulles, to crown him as victor of the cold war, if only he would stop it, are examples of effective peace propaganda. They have made it harder to convince people that it is the Soviet Union who is making trouble.

On analysis, however, Khrushchev did not give anything away, or even hint that he would be ready for a real give-and-take in the negotiations about Germany and European security. Even as to Berlin, it is yet to be demonstrated that he would make West Berlin a genuinely and permanently free city under effective United Nations control.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. But first here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: Khrushchev has made another speech...brandishing the intercontinental ballistic missile and at the same time making sounds of sweet reasonableness. Khrushchev is full of this kind of flexibility. The West, too, needs to pursue peace with boldness and imagination, for the alternative as Paul Hoffman once said, is stalemate. "And stalemate, let's face it, means the end of our way of life."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Fri., Feb. 6, 1959

This is the news:

Secretary of State Dulles today conferred with French leaders on the German problem. He called first on Foreign Minister de Murville...and then saw President DeGaulle for an hour and a half. They agreed that the right of free access to Berlin must be maintained. A French spokesman says they also agreed not to accept the unilateral decision of Russia to end the four-power status of Berlin on May 27. Dulles later had a long talk with the secretary-general of NATO, Paul-Henri Spaak.

An American spokesman says that Dulles is "fully satisfied" with the results of his talks so far. Those talks began in London on Wednesday, and for a report on how the consultations are being viewed in British quarters, here is Charles Collingwood.

TAPE RUNS 1:55, ENDS ON CUE: "NOW BACK TO ED MURROW IN N.Y."

The difference in approach to the German problem becomes more apparent as we switch to David Schoenbrun in Paris. TAPE RUNS 2:20, ENDS ON CUE: "NOW BACK TO ERM IN NY."

Secretary Dulles enters the most difficult phase of his mission tomorrow, when he flies to West Germany. Chancellor Adenauer would appear to be more inflexible on the subject of German reunification and Berlin than either Britain or the United States. The opposition parties in West Germany have been urging Adenauer to adopt a more flexible line...and today the opposition party leaders called on the chancellor in person to demand what course he proposes to follow. After a two-hour meeting, they complained that Adenauer had refused to go into particulars. According to informants, he said that the "decisive" proposals would have to come from the United States. He is also quoted as saying that much will depend on what British Prime Minister Macmillan has to report after his mission...late this month...to Moscow.

President Eisenhower has responded to Premier Khrushchev's informal invitation to visit Russia by saying that he has "no present plans to make such a trip." Mr. Eisenhower gave his reaction in a statement...read by News Secretary Hagerty at Thomasville, Georgia, where the President is

vacationing. It was noted that Khrushchev issued the invitation in a speech which contained some "very hostile" references to American leaders. "It seems strange," the White House statement continued, "that Premier Khrushchev...if he really welcomes a visit by the President...would extend it in such circumstances." But if future developments suggest that a visit to Russia would serve the cause of peace, "then it certainly would be considered."

The State Department today explained why it had made public the recorded radio conversation of Soviet pilots...identified as shooting down an unarmed American transport last September. A department spokesman, Lincoln White, denied that the tape was released at this time...so that it might influence negotiations on the future of Germany. He said the recording was released because five months of diplomatic inquiry had proved fruitless. It is hoped, he said, that the "shock of world opinion" will now cause the Soviet government to come forward with the facts. The American C-130 carried a crew of seventeen, when it strayed over the Soviet frontier. The Russians...who say that the aircraft simply crashed... have returned the bodies of six airmen but deny knowledge of the other eleven. Two of the victims were buried with honors today in Arlington National Cemetery.

Yesterday, Premier Khrushchev described Democratic Senator Humphrey of Minnesota as a "peddlar of fairy tales". / Khrushchev was referring to Humphrey's remarks...based on his recent eight-hour interview with the Soviet leader. / Khrushchev was particularly incensed by Humphrey's suggestion of rivalry between Russia and Communist China, and the possibility of an ultimate split. Humphrey's comment today was: "I must have touched a very sensitive nerve."

Reports reaching Lebanon today, said that six members of the Iraqi cabinet have resigned. / All six...including the Iraqi foreign minister... are ~~[illegible]~~ regarded as anti-Communists. / A new political crisis appears to be facing Premier Kassem. / Details are fragmentary---and not confirmed.

In Rome, former Premier Segni today agreed to try to form a new government. / President Gronchi called on Segni, after Premier Fanfani refused to withdraw his resignation, and go before parliament for a new vote of confidence. / A member of the majority Christian-Democratic Party, Segni was minister of defense in the Fanfani cabinet. If Segni fails to form a government, Gronchi may call for parliamentary elections to end the crisis, now in its second week.

The prime ministers of Greece and Turkey met in Zurich, Switzerland today...in an effort to solve the Cyprus problem. A Turkish spokesman said...after the two-hour meeting... that they "got down to the core of the problem." He did not elaborate.

At Cape Canaveral this afternoon, the United States fired its first Titan missile. An intercontinental ballistic missile of 110-tons, the Titan is the first of a new series of "second generation" rockets. The Air Force says it should be more powerful and less complex than the Atlas...with a range of better than 8-thousand miles. Today's test flight of the Titan...over a limited 300-mile range...was an apparent success.

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House Democrats agreed today to cut the omnibus housing bill by 875-million dollars...still leaving it 400-million dollars bigger than President Eisenhower has proposed. The new 2-billion-dollar measure was then approved by

a House banking subcommittee. Next week it goes before the full banking committee.

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Back in a moment -

George Bryan

Word for Today

Secretary Dulles is engaged in the serious task of trying to preserve allied unity in the face of Soviet threats. He already has conferred with British leaders. Today he was in Paris, and tomorrow he flies to see Chancellor Adenauer in Bonn. As Albert Camus once said of a character, "He is taking steps. Indeed, he is making haste with prudent deliberation."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Friday, February 6, 1959
8:45 - 8:00 PM, EST

MURROW: ... and for a report on how the consultations are being viewed in British quarters, here is Charles Collingwood.

COLLINGWOOD: The easiest part of Secretary Dulles's trip to Europe was undoubtedly his stopover in London. As far as go the problems of Germany and how to deal with the Russians over them, he doesn't have any trouble with the British. He knows what they think and agrees with most of it. They know what he thinks and agree with most of that. It's to Paris and Bonn, that the Secretary's real concern seems directed. The West Germans and the French do not want to budge from the formula for Germany on which the West has relied for so long. London does want to budge, maybe not far, but it would like to add a new wrinkle or two, and the impression persists that Secretary Dulles is ready to try a slightly different approach too. When he arrived in London, there were many reports that the Secretary of State was bringing some new ideas. Once he was here, his staff indignantly denied that he had any new ideas at all, his old ones, they said still had a lot of wear in them. Nevertheless, he and Prime Minister MacMillan and Foreign Secretary Lloyd certainly did discuss while he was here some approaches to the German problem which go beyond the present Allied position. They're not committed to them, and these approaches do not necessarily violate the present position or change its fundamental emphasis, but they go beyond it. The feeling here is that this is at the core of Mr. Dulles's mission, that he wants to persuade Dr. Adenauer and General De Gaulle as he doesn't have to persuade the British, that it is possible to make some new suggestions on Germany that do not do violence to the basic hypotheses of Western policy but are nonetheless different. Chancellor Adenauer, of course, is very leary about anything which might conceivably pjeopardize the future he wants for Germany. General De Gaulle, these days,

is very leary about most things in the realm of foreign policy which emanates from Washington or London. It looks as though Mr. Dulles may have his work cut out for him.

Now, back to Ed Murrow in New York.

MURROW: The difference in approach to the German problem becomes more apparent, as we switch to David Schoenbrun in Paris.

SCHOENBRUN: Diplomatic sources here in Paris - both American and European, all sound like old Dr. Kooay, whose prescription for good health was simply to keep saying, "Everyday and everyway I'm getting better and better." In this spirit, the diplomats here in Paris have been endlessly chanting, "There are no splits in the Western camp, there are no splits in the Western camp." The truth, I believe, is somewhere between this Kooay like spirit and press reports of discord among the Allies. There is no real evidence of any deep and fundamental discord on the need to defend Western positions in Germany and to keep that country solidly tied to the Atlantic Alliance. But, if there's no fundamental conflict on these principles, there certainly are divergent ideas on how to accomplish them. Diplomatic sources of many nations here in the NATO capital, are concerned for example about British diplomacy. Britain did not consult with her Allies about MacMillan's trip to Moscow. The British simply informed their Allies that MacMillan would go. London for many weeks has been a busy launching platform for trial balloons, about how to deal with the East Germans, about reviving the Eden Plan, about the need to be more flexible in dealing with the Russians. All of this has been highly disturbing to the continental nations who live in fear of any move that seems to encourage the neutralization of Germany or the withdrawal of American troops. The French particularly are anxious to preserve important progress towards a united European community and above all to preserve the American committment to defend that community on the continent. These fears are real, and so are these differences in approach to East-West negotiations., and no amount of

official denials can conceal them. Nor has any official disclosed any new proposals on how to end the German deadlock. The only general agreement is the need to seek new ideas and to be ready to talk with the Russians. On this, there is agreement, and a feeling of real satisfaction here in Paris following what is described as the cordial and useful talks between Dulles and Pres. De Gaulle. This is Paris.

Now, back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

MURROW: Secretary Dulles enters the most difficult phase of his mission tomorrow when he flies to West Germany.

PT/ N.M.

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7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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GEORGE BRYAN

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Edward R. Murrow Mon., Feb. 9, 1959

This is the news:

The White House announces that Secretary of State Dulles is giving up his duties "for a short period" so that he may undergo a hernia operation. Mr. Dulles said in a letter to President Eisenhower, "My doctors advise that I should have an operation for a recently developed hernia, and I have not wholly thrown off the effects of the inflammation of the colon, which occurred last December." For this reason, he said, he would also like to devote a few weeks to physical recuperation. He pointed out that in this time...free from other responsibilities...he could concentrate on the "complicated and grave problems" raised by the Soviet threats regarding Berlin. Mr. Dulles will enter Walter Reed Hospital tomorrow

for the operation. His duties will be taken over temporarily by Deputy Under Secretary of State Douglas Dillon. / The position normally would be filled by Under Secretary of State Christian Herter, but Herter is on vacation, and Dillon will serve until his return. / A reporter asked News Secretary Hagerty whether there is any indication that Dulles may not return to his post. / Hagerty said, "He not only has every intention of returning, but is going to return." Mr. Dulles was operated on for cancer of the intestine in 1957. / Last December...when the intestine again became inflamed...doctors said the two illnesses were unrelated.

Tonight's announcement of Mr. Dulles' new indisposition, came immediately after he had reported personally to President Eisenhower on his mission last week to London, Paris and Bonn. / Before seeing the President, Dulles also conferred for half an hour with Mayor Willy Brandt of West Berlin...who is visiting Washington. / Brandt says that Dulles gave him "strong new assurances", that the United States would firmly defend its rights in Berlin.

Mr. Dulles told reporters...on returning to Washington this morning... that his talks with British, French and West German leaders had consisted

primarily of an exchange of views on the "serious situation created by Soviet threats and repudiations concerning Berlin." Dulles said, "We are resolved that our position in...and access to...West Berlin shall be preserved." There is general agreement, he said, "as to the procedures we shall follow, if physical means are invoked to interfere with our rights." Mr. Dulles did not say what these procedures might be. But he said in his prepared statement "We do not accept any substitution of East Germans for the Soviet Union in its responsibilities toward Berlin and its obligations to us." (Russia has said that it will turn over its control of Allied communications to the East German regime.) Dulles said the Western powers will keep in close touch on the German situation. "Their foreign ministers," he said, "contemplate meetings as may be appropriate."

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Newspapers in Syria say that two hundred Arab nationalists have been arrested by the Iraqi government...following the mass resignation last week of six anti-Communists from the cabinet of Premier Kassem. ~~The Communist newpaper in Baghdad, Capital of Iraq, calls the resignation of cabinet ministers a victory for the Communist cause. It claims that pressure was brought on Kassem to curb the Communist momement in Iraq but that Kassem refused.~~

Edward R. Murrow: February 9, 1959. 7.45 p.m.

A question of some moment to almost everyone in the world is how strong Nikita Khrushchev really is. He has come through the ordeal of a Party Congress with sensational success. And in the field of foreign affairs he is so strong as to make Secretary Dulles look almost pitiful in contrast. That is, Khrushchev sits in the Kremlin, maps out his moves, times his steps and dominates the preliminaries to the coming negotiations over Germany, while Mr. Dulles has to fly from capital to capital feverishly seeking an elusive accord on Western policy. Mr. Dulles has suffered no setbacks on his last trip, but the job of getting something positive out of a coalition is both complicated and nerve-wracking. The job of Khrushchev as boss of a huge ~~authoritarian~~ Totalitarian empire seems to be dazzlingly simple. This is a reversal of the copybook maxim that things go well for the free, and not so well for the dictators.

And it raises the immediate question of how genuine Khrushchev's power really is. Judged by the all-Party Congress, his control of Soviet affairs is flawless. Not a voice was raised to criticize him or anything he had done. This was all the more impressive since Khrushchev is deliberately basing his power on the Party, and not, as Stalin did, on the army and secret police along with the Party. Stalin did not even bother to call an all-Party

Congress for thirteen years. Another copybook maxim is that a ruler who governs by consent is stronger than one who rules by tyranny, which would make Khrushchev stronger than Stalin, even though the Party is only a fraction of the Soviet people.

One of the features of the 21st Congress was the disclosures connected with the so-called "anti-party group." This has an immediate bearing on Khrushchev's power. The Congress learned something quite startling about the activities of the group, which was a verification of the wild rumors of [redacted] last June that Khrushchev was virtually voted out of office by the all-powerful Party Presidium. Six of its members opposed him and only five supported him. It may even be that the vote was seven to four against him. The exact nature of the proposition on which they voted was not revealed. But when a majority of the Presidium sided against Khrushchev he should have been out.

Word of this got abroad at the time. Khrushchev saved his skin by appealing to the Central Committee of the Party, which is packed with high Party functionaries who are Khrushchev's men. It will be recalled that Marshall Zhukov came to Khrushchev's rescue by flying Central Committee

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members to Moscow in army planes. This favor, as it turned out, was not to save Zhukov from later catastrophe, because he asked too big a reward and had to go.

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overthrow only by a hairsbreadth twenty months ago, may be factually accurate. But it only emphasizes that absolute power under the Soviet system is highly precarious. Khrushchev's power looks to be tremendous. But as one looks at it, it occasionally seems to tremble, like a piece of stage scenery. He even may be safe for a long time to come. All the same, all Soviet Communists now know officially, that he had a very close call, something the omnipotent do not have.

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

The White House announces that Secretary of State Dulles is giving up his duties "for a short period" so that he may undergo a hernia operation. Mr. Dulles said in a letter to President Eisenhower, "My doctors advise that I should have an operation for a recently developed hernia and I have not wholly thrown off the effects of the inflammation of the colon, which occurred last December." For this reason, he said, he would also like to devote a few weeks to physical recuperation. He pointed out that in this time...free from other responsibilities...he could concentrate on the "complicated and grave problems" raised by the Soviet threats regarding Berlin. Mr. Dulles will enter Walter Reed Hospital tomorrow for the operation. His duties will be taken over temporarily by Deputy Under Secretary of State Douglas Dillon. The position normally would be filled by Under Secretary of State Christian Herter, but Herter is on vacation and Dillon will serve until his return. A reporter asked News Secretary Hagerty whether there is any indication that Dulles may not return to his post. Hagerty said, "He not only has every intention of returning but is going to return." Mr. Dulles was operated on for cancer of the intestine in 1957. Last December...when the intestine again became inflamed...doctors said the two illnesses were unrelated.

Tonight's announcement of Mr. Dulles' new indisposition came immediately after he had reported personally to President Eisenhower on his mission last week to London, Paris and Bonn. Before seeing the President, Dulles also conferred for half an hour with Mayor Willy Brandt of West Berlin...who is visiting Washington. Brandt says that Dulles gave him "strong new assurances" that the United States would firmly defend its rights in Berlin.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. But first here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: Khrushchev gives the impression of being in full control, despite the element of weakness exposed recently for all to see. There may be other elements of weakness---doubtless there are---but in Russia Khrushchev appears all-powerful. And LaRochefoucauld warns in one of his maxims, "Only in unimportant things do we dare not trust to appearance."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Tues., Feb. 10, 1959

This is the news:

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Regarding the results of Dulles' Europeam mission, the President said he had little to add to what Dulles told reporters yesterday on his return to Washington. Dulles said...at that time...that the four Western powers had "reconfirmed" the unity and firmness of their position.

~~As for visiting Russia, Mr. Eisenhower said that Premier Khrushchev would have to extend "a more persuasive kind of invitation" than that contained in his speech before the Communist Party Congress.~~

A question was asked as to whether American aircraft do not sometimes play "fox and hounds" with Soviet planes along the Turkish frontier as a means of testing Russia's air defense system. The question arose in connection with the shooting down...last September...of an unarmed American transport a few miles inside the Soviet frontier. The President said American airmen are under very strict orders not to engage in such tactics. ~~He believed that "once in a while" there are [illegible] signals transmitted by the Russians that will take an American aircraft off course,~~ but he was ~~quite sure that the [illegible] straying of the transport plane into Russia last September was accidental.~~

Mr. Eisenhower said that cutting foreign aid in order to spend more on domestic programs would be "statesmanship of a very low order." Again,

he stressed the importance of a balanced budget. A reporter wanted to know if he had decided that it was more dangerous to run the government into the red than run the risk of inadequate education. The President said he was not sure that one could differentiate. "The human values in America," he said, "are not going to be promoted unless we are sane and sensible in our fiscal policies."

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President Eisenhower has declared [redacted]

St. Louis a major disaster area...as the result of a tornado which hit the city early today, claiming at least ~~19~~ 20 lives. A major disaster area is eligible for federal relief funds. More than 300 persons were treated in hospitals, and property damage is estimated in the millions of dollars. On the basis of incomplete reports, 17-hundred buildings were damaged and 41 destroyed. The tornado struck without warning...with winds up to 110 miles an hour...out of the southwest. ~~[redacted] Heaviest hit was the predominantly Negro neighborhood in the center of the city. A hole was torn in the roof of the St. Louis Arena, and a few of apartment houses was heavily damaged in the fashionable West End.~~ All day, rescue workers have been searching the debris for more bodies...or for trapped persons who may still be alive.

Nine Negro children entered three previously white schools in Alexandria, Virginia today without disorder. Absenteeism was about 10 percent at all three schools, and school officials say this is normal because many students have been suffering from colds. Extra police were on hand, but they found nothing to do. ~~Two of the schools integrated in Alexandria today are elementary schools---the first in Virginia to admit Negro children since the collapse of the massive resistance laws last month.~~

The Warren County High School...in Front Royal, Virginia...has been ordered to re-open on a desegregated basis on February 18th. The order was issued by Federal Judge John Paul, who turned down the petition of the school board...asking that integration be deferred until next September. The school closed last fall when Judge Paul ruled in favor of the admission of 22 Negro students. ~~Since then, more than 700 of the one thousand white students have been attending make-shift private classes. The suit to have the high school re-opened had been filed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, representing the 22 Negro children. The school board indicates that it will appeal.~~

Edward R. Murrow: February 10, 1959. 7.45 p.m.

Those who disagree with Secretary Dulles's foreign policy do not on that account lack admiration for his character, devotion and ability. And they join his strongest admirers, in deploring his absence from his desk just as the German crisis comes to a head. He had grasp of the situation as no one else in this country. He had had the privilege of consulting, in turn, Mr. Macmillan, General De Gaulle and Dr. Adenauer, after being the guiding figure at the last NATO Foreign Ministers' meeting. For him to take leave at this moment introduces an element of uncertainty into the conduct of Western policy toward Russia. President Eisenhower cannot take his place either in running the coalition or shaping American policy. He begged off from spending more time than he does on foreign affairs when questioned at his news conference today. Under-Secretary Herter may have the stature to fill Dulles's place but he doesn't have the essential prestige; and he too is not a well man, being handicapped by arthritis. Under-Secretary Dillon, now acting during Mr. Herter's absence, has knowledge, realism and ability, but hardly qualifies as both a national and international pilot at this juncture.

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irreplaceable at this moment in the East-West conflict, and indeed he seems to be. / No doubt it was this sense that led him to write as he did to the President. / For he said he would continue to be available for consultation with him, and with the Acting Secretary of State, and added that he welcomes the opportunity to have some time free from routine cares, so as to concentrate on the problems of the coming East-West negotiations. / But this letter tends to advertise the serious effect of Mr. Dulles's illness, on the conduct of foreign affairs. For though he has kept a long-standing promise to take leave, the moment he is unable to do his work, he has not really made room for anyone to take his place. / He will go on being the President's chief adviser from his hospital bed, and will keep on guiding his subordinates. / ~~And as for his convalescence, he welcomes it as a chance to perfect his plans~~ for the negotiations ~~with the Russians.~~ / And so long as he says he intends to do this, no one else can gracefully undertake the planning job. / So the wise guidance of American, and Western foreign affairs, depends on the Secretary's ability to go through another surgical operation, and recover from an inflamed colon, and regain his fullest vitality in a few weeks. / This is a gamble. / It may turn out all right. / Mr. Dulles sincerely believes that it will, so does the President. But it is no disparagement of Mr. Dulles's

almost fabulous capacity to surmount his disabilities, to say that the odds of the gamble are not overwhelmingly in his favor.

James Reston says in the New York Times that Washington officials are worried for two reasons, one being Mr. Dulles himself, the other being the organization he is setting up. As to his health, the hernia operation is considered minor, but the persistence of the colon infection is regarded as serious. He had a good rest in Jamaica, but the colon condition did not clear up. He has been in constant pain for weeks. Now the addition of the hernia trouble has forced him to submit to another session in the hospital, as the only chance of getting completely well. This is his third incapacity in two years, a disquieting record for a man of seventy.

The anxiety over the organization, Mr. Reston suggests, is that it gives Mr. Herter responsibility without authority. He questions also whether Mr. Herter sees eye-to-eye with Mr. Dulles on German policy, which might be another reason Mr. Dulles wants to keep the reins in his own hands.

Of course the basic trouble is that Mr. Dulles has ~~XXXXXX~~ run a one-man State Department, one can be sure, with the President's full approval. But when the one man has to go off to the hospital, a vacuum is left behind.

Not that Mr. Herter and Mr. Dillon are nonentities, they are far from it. They simply have been denied a sufficient share in originating and conducting policy. If Mr. Dulles gets well in time they can safely remain in his shadow. If he doesn't, delay and uncertainty seem inescapable. And this country and the whole West would be weakened, just when they need to be strong.

Back in a moment, -

George Bryan -

Word for Today

It will be "some weeks" before Mr. Dulles can return to his full duties as secretary of state. / His place will be taken...in the meantime... by experts, but this is not quite the same thing. / Policy is involved, and one is reminded once more of an observation made by Ralph Waldo Emerson. "There is properly no history," he said, "only biography."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1959
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effect of Mr. Dulles's illness on the conduct of foreign affairs. For though he has kept a long-standing promise to take leave the moment he is unable to do his work, he has not really made room for anyone to take his place. He will go on being the President's chief adviser from his hospital bed, and will keep on guiding his subordinates. And so long as he says he intends to do this, no one else can gracefully undertake the planning job. So the wise guidance of American and Western foreign affairs depends on the Secretary's ability to go through another surgical operation and recover from an inflamed colon, and regain his fullest vitality in a few weeks. This is a gamble. It may turn out all right. Mr. Dulles sincerely believes that it will, so does the President. But it is no disparagement of Mr. Dulles's almost fabulous capacity to surmount his disabilities, to say that the odds of the gamble are not overwhelmingly in his favor.

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The anxiety over the organization, Mr. Reston suggests, is that it gives Mr. Herter responsibility without authority. He questions also whether Mr. Herter sees eye-to-eye with Mr. Dulles on German policy, which might be another reason Mr. Dulles wants to keep the reins in his own hands.

Of course the basic trouble is that Mr. Dulles has run a one-man State Department, one can be sure, with the President's full approval. But when the

one man has to go off to the hospital, a vacuum is left behind. Not that Mr. Herter and Mr. Dillon are nonentities; they are far from it. They simply have been denied a sufficient share in originating and conducting policy. If Mr. Dulles gets well in time they can safely remain in his shadow. If he doesn't, delay and uncertainty seem inescapable. And this country and the whole West would be weakened, just when they need to be strong.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. But first here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: It will be "some weeks" before Mr. Dulles can return to his full duties as secretary of state. His place will be taken...in the meantime...by experts, but this is not quite the same thing. Policy is involved, and one is reminded once more of an observation made by Ralph Waldo Emerson. "There is properly no history," he said, "only biography."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Wed., Feb. 11, 1959

This is the news:

The prime ministers of Greece and Turkey today initialed an agreement for solving the Cyprus problem. / The Greek and Turkish foreign ministers have flown to London, for almost certain approval of the plan...although, for the time being, tripartite negotiations will continue. / The Greek foreign minister points out, that the people of Cyprus also must approve the compromise plan, worked out by Greek and Turkish leaders in five days of talks. / Archbishop Makarios...the Greek Cypriot leader who was exiled by the British...said in Athens tonight, that the accord "lays the foundation for an immediate and final solution to the Cyprus issue." / Under the accord, the British island colony, would become an independent republic,

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with Greek and Turkish Cypriots sharing in the government. (I shall try to outline the agreement further in a few minutes).

The White House today emphatically denied reports that President Eisenhower has discussed with associates the possible retirement of Secretary of State Dulles and the selection of a successor. (Mr. Dulles is in Walter Reed Hospital for his second operation in two years). News Secretary Hagerty told reporters this morning, "I said last night these stories were completely cock-eyed. I want to double it today---double it in spades."

President Eisenhower tonight quoted Abraham Lincoln...in support of his campaign for economy in government. Mr. Eisenhower was speaking at a dinner sponsored by a group of Lincoln admirers in cooperation with the Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission. The Lincoln quotation was as follows: "The tendency to undue expansion is unquestionably the chief difficulty. How to do something and still not do too much is the question. I would not borrow money," the quotation continued. "I am against an overwhelming, crushing system." Lincoln made the remark while serving in the House of Representatives, before he was President. In another part of his speech,

Mr. Eisenhower said that the spirit of Lincoln is "close at hand as we meet each successive challenge to freedom."

The Western powers reportedly have agreed on a formula whereby representatives of both East and West Germany would be present at a Big Four foreign ministers conference this spring. The report comes from authoritative Washington sources...which say the East and West Germans might attend the conference in an advisory capacity. The West Germans would advise the British, French and American delegations, and representatives of Communist East Germany would be available to advise the Russians. According to these Washington sources, this proposal will be made in an Allied note to Russia, to be delivered sometime next week. The proposal, it is said, in no way implies recognition of the East German regime. It merely recognizes Russia's right to consult representatives of East Germany while the conference is in progress. The note will suggest...further...that the foreign ministers meeting deal with all aspects of the German problem---not just Berlin. And it will reject the Russian bid for a conference attended by 38 countries to plan the confederation of East and West Germany.

Chinese Communist artillery today resumed the bombardment of Quemoy...after a five-day lull due to observance of the Chinese New Year. The Communists fired 240 rounds.

It was announced today that King Hussein of Jordan will visit Formosa next month...and then make a private journey to the United States. The announcement gave no exact dates.

The White House announces that President and Mrs. Eisenhower will fly to Canada on June 26th...to join Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip in ceremonies opening the St. Lawrence Seaway. The Eisenhowers plan to return to Washington the same day.

The government of Tunisia today fired all French nationals employed in its communications system. A Tunisian official said yesterday that fifteen Frenchmen...including nine employes of the postal-telegraph service...had been arrested on suspicion of espionage.

STRAWS

Secretary of Commerce Strauss said today that the general public does not yet appreciate the "serious menace" presented by Russia's "sinister" trade policies. Strauss warned...in a Chicago speech...that Russia was enticing other countries into its "political web" by selling its goods

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below cost. "It's not in business for business," he said, "but for economic warfare." Strauss said that businessmen can help fight inflation by resisting those wage demands that are "unwarranted". Business, he said, can also help by not calling for any more federal expenditures than are necessary---even if it might benefit.

ALL-FURD

Representative Alford of Arkansas complained today that F.B.I. agents are investigating the circumstances surrounding his election in November. In that election, Alford...as a write-in segregationist candidate... defeated former Representative Brooks Hays by 12-hundred votes. Both Hays and Alford are from Little Rock. Alford charged today in a speech on the House floor that the F.B.I. investigation was "politically inspired". "There is no room in America," he said, "for a police state---a Gestapo, if you please---engaged in the political soirees aimed at any who may take issue with those in power." Alford said that within 10 days he would produce evidence...showing that subversive forces are the real "masters of deceit" behind the school integration dispute.

The two United States senators from Georgia---Russell and Talmadge---today addressed a joint session of the Georgia legislature on the subject of public school integration. Senator Russell said there was "no denying that the drive to compel integration is gaining momentum." "Virginia," he said, "yielded more than I expected." Senator Talmadge said he would not vote to confirm another appointment to the Supreme Court until a southern segregationist was named to the bench. Both senators said they would soon introduce legislation dealing with the problem.

Edward R. Murrow: February 11, 1959. 7.45 p.m.

Cyprus for years has been a nest of irreconcilable differences. It has been the classic example of a problem for which no solution acceptable to all concerned was possible. To be settled, it seemed that somebody had to win, and somebody else to lose. The British, to whom Cyprus belonged, tried at first to win by brute force. Like other modern powers they were completely stymied by guerilla ~~warfare~~ action. Then they tried conciliation. That also failed. The handsome constitutional concessions they offered the Greek Cypriots came too late, and were rejected. And Greece was not to be wheedled into giving up a popular Nationalist cause.

The existence of a twenty per cent Turkish minority on Cyprus became one of the irreconcilable differences. Still more irreconcilable was the fact that Cyprus lies off the coast of Turkey and in Greek hands would be an intolerable menace to Turkish security. Turkey would never agree to Greece having Cyprus, Greece would never agree to Cyprus being partitioned. The case was carried to the United Nations and was too tough for even that international forum to soften up.

Now the Cyprus problem has been solved. Nobody has won hands down. Nobody has lost his shirt. Cyprus is to be free and self-governing. The

Turkish minority is to have veto power over foreign policy and police methods, so the Turks will be just as free as the Greeks on the Island. Cyprus will continue as a NATO base, which means that British, Greek and Turkish troops can be stationed there, thus guaranteeing the settlement. The British will continue to use the air base. There will be a Greek President and a Turkish Vice-President, and a Cypriot Parliament in which both communities are fairly represented.

To say that nobody won hands down is not strictly accurate, for the Cypriots have won their independence, which under the best British offer would not have come for years. The Turks won a share in the power of the Island, and have kept Greece from having a powerful base close to their coast. But it is correct to say that nobody lost his shirt. The British did lose the Island, but its value was primarily military, and it turned out to be less than had been anticipated. The Naval base proved to be virtually useless. The air base does have value, but the British will continue to use it. The Greeks lost little, for the Island hasn't belonged to Greece for seven hundred years.

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My colleague, Alexander Kendrick, reports from London that the British do not regard the Greek-Turkish agreement so much a solution as the beginning of a solution. They are glad that a compromise plan was agreed on, but they wonder about the underground resistance organization, EOKA. Will it approve? Kendrick says London is also wondering whether Cyprus will choose to remain within the British Commonwealth. If it decides to stay outside the Commonwealth, will it become another Iceland, with the same internal Communist influence? As a result of these questions, Kendrick says, British gratification over the agreement - although genuine - is not unrestrained.

At this moment, when the other well-nigh irreconcilable differences are dividing the world, the Cyprus agreement is specially heartening. One may even be tempted to say that it shows that with good will and common sense the impossible becomes possible. But it is not being unduly pessimistic to point out that it took more than good will and common sense to produce the settlement. Before the parties concerned were ready for reason and understanding they had to try about everything else and fail. Even if men are assumed to be rational, they usually have to learn the hard way - by trial and error. What is encouraging is that sometimes they learn.

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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Edward R. Murrow Thurs., Feb. 12, 1959

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Congress met in joint session to observe the 150th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. Every seat in the House chamber...on the floor and in the gallery...was filled. The audience included the foreign diplomatic corps, the justices of the Supreme Court, members of the cabinet and friends. There were old familiar faces. Former Senator

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A Coast Guard choir sang "Dixie" and "The Battle Hymn of the Republic". Frederic March read the Gettysburg Address, and then Speaker Sam Rayburn introduced Carl Sandburg. Sandburg...poet and biographer...spoke of the "incomparable" Abraham Lincoln, who held in his heart and mind "the paradox of terrible storm and peace unspeakable and perfect."

Sandburg quoted Lincoln...passages such as: "The dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate for the stormy present. We must think anew, we must act anew, we must disenthrall ourselves." And, "If we could first know where we are and whither we are tending we could better judge what to do."

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Tonight...in Springfield, Illinois...Mayor Willy Brandt of West Berlin quoted from a speech that Lincoln made in Springfield in 1858...that "a house divided against itself cannot stand." Brandt said that the East and West Germans have not accepted...and cannot accept...the division of their country. The free world, he said, should modify its policies to

conform to changing circumstances. "But for the days ahead," he said, "firmness, unity and patience are as important as the willingness to adapt."

In London, Prime Minister Macmillan laid a wreath at the statue of Lincoln in Parliament Square and said, "Certainly his ideas have always found a ready echo in our hearts." Macmillan said that inspired by the memory of Lincoln "the peoples of Great Britain and the United States must work together for progress and freedom."

The British government today summoned the governor of Cyprus, Sir Hugh Foot, home for consultations. Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd told the House of Commons that Britain "welcomes" the Greek-Turkish agreement for making Cyprus an independent republic. But, he said, there are still "numerous points" to be cleared up. Talks between Britain, Greece and Turkey are expected to get under way on Monday.

The government of Iran announced formally today that its talks with Russia...regarding a possible non-aggression pact...have been broken off. Western leaders...including President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Macmillan...reportedly sent messages to the shah of Iran, warning him to beware of Soviet overtures and to stand firm with his allies in the Baghdad Pact. Russia said tonight that the "two-faced insincere policy" of

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The State Department...in Washington...said today that the Administration will give "careful attention" to the proposal that East and West Germany hold direct negotiations regarding German reunification. The suggestion was made by Democratic Senator Mansfield of Montana, who said that...in his opinion...the creation of a demilitarized zone in Middle Europe also should be considered.

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The State Department announces that Secretary of State Dulles will undergo his hernia operation tomorrow morning. A bulletin on his condition will be issued at Walter Reed Hospital as soon as possible after the operation.

Cuba today formally asked the Dominican Republic to hand over ex-President Batista. The note...requesting extradition...described Batista as "a refugee from justice." Five more persons were executed in Havana today...bringing to an unofficial total of 315 the number of death sentences carried out as a result of the current "war crimes" trials.

~~President Eisenhower has again nominated movie actor Jimmy Stewart for promotion to brigadier general in the Air Force Reserve. Stewart...who saw active duty with the Air Force in World War Two...now holds the rank of colonel. Two years ago, his nomination failed to win Senate approval. Also nominated today for promotion to brigadier general in the Air Force Reserve was Republican Senator Goldwater of Arizona...who served during the war in the Far East. His present rank is colonel.~~

The Senate Rackets Committee heard more testimony today in its investigation of the coin machine industry. One witness...Eli Kasper...

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said that the underworld was trying to create a coin machine monopoly in the New York metropolitan area. He charged that New York Teamster Local 266 was set up by "dishonest elements" to further this purpose.

Edward R. Murrow: February 12, 1959. 7.45 p.m.

Some major points of agreement have been reached by the Western allies and West Germany on the way to deal with the negotiations over the German crisis, that is, if there are to be negotiations. One is that in any talks about Germany, the East Germans are to be present along with the West Germans and are to have equal status with them but on a lower level as advisers. This would not technically be recognition, but it would meet part way the Kremlin demand for talks between the two Germanys.

A further possibility is that machinery will be recommended to deal with the German and European questions on a continuing basis. It is recognized that a Four-Power conference of foreign ministers can only sit for a limited time, not enough to make more than a start at settling anything. So the West will propose setting up a Four-Power committee to which the Foreign Ministers can submit problems they have not been able to solve. When the committee arrives at an agreed conclusion about anything the Foreign Ministers can meet again, adopt the agreements and submit further problems for solution. The discussions might well last indefinitely, not for weeks, but for many months if not for years.

But it is well to point out that the West cannot be sure there will be

negotiations at all. It is proposing a meeting of the four Foreign Ministers, in the reply to the last Soviet note. The draft of this answer is now before NATO officials. It suggests examination of the entire German question in the context of European security. But the west does not know whether such a meeting, if held, would be simply a confrontation, or the start of genuine negotiations. If the Russians intend to be tough, they may refuse to talk about anything but the creation of a free city of West Berlin. In this case, the Western Powers would stand on their rights, and their Ministers would go home.

This contingency naturally has been kept in mind in the talks between Western leaders. The West is under explicit pledge to maintain access to West Berlin by force if necessary. This could be done by airlift or by land, and the possibility of sending an armed convoy to West Berlin has had to be considered. One of the ideas discussed has been to test the Russians - if it comes to it - by sending a convoy as far as the control station, and if it is stopped there by force, to withdraw it and immediately submit the issue to the U.N. Security Council. The West would ask the affirmation of its right of access. A Soviet veto in the Council would be expected, whereupon the case would be laid before the Assembly. The West would expect the Assembly to

confirm its rights, whereupon the armed convoy could be sent back to Berlin. If it was stopped again, the convoy could go ahead, and if necessary, shoot. Such an action would have a much different effect on world opinion than if there had been shooting the first time.

If any of this came to pass, the Soviet Union might change its mind about denying access to Berlin, or a showdown might be avoided altogether by the United Nations, with its flair for conciliation, coming up with some i[redacted]s way of side-tracking the crisis. This kind of thinking has not reached the point of decision. But it illustrates that there are other ways of dealing with the crisis than of rushing headlong to the brink of war.

The Western note which proposes the Four Power meeting does not mention either time or place. But it is expected that the meeting will come between the first and fifteenth of May. Either Geneva or Vienna would be acceptable to the West as conference cities, but neither Warsaw nor Prague. The West would refuse to go behind the Iron Curtain at this time.

~~The first question that awaits answer is whether the meeting will be simply an occasion for the showing of teeth, or the start of genuine discussions. The first hint of the answer to this question is expected from Prime Minister Macmillan after he has met the Soviet leaders in Moscow. He should be~~ able

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to ~~judge whether the Russians are in the mood to bargain. If so, he can~~ assure ~~them that the West also is, and will not be found inflexible.~~

Only if the Kremlin insists on a showdown over Berlin will the West work out finally the strategy of maintaining access to Berlin. And it seems that force will not be used until all the existing machinery for judging the issues and keeping the peace has been exhausted.

Back in a moment. —

George Bryson

Word for Today

On this day...36 years ago...a congressman from Kansas, Homer ~~Kach,~~ Kok told the House of Representatives: "To the mountain and sea and star men turn forever in unwearied homage. And thus with Lincoln, for he was mountain in grandeur of spirit; he was sea in under-voice of mystic loneliness; he was star in steadfast purity of purpose and service. And he, too, abides."

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President Eisenhower today asked Congress for prompt approval of an increase...of more than a billion dollars...in this country's contribution to

the International Monetary Fund. He also asked that the United States contribution to the World Bank be doubled...saying it was necessary "to insure further progress toward realizing a better life for the peoples of the free world."

The State Department announces that Secretary of State Dulles will undergo his hernia operation tomorrow morning. A bulletin on his condition will be issued at Walter Reed Hospital as soon as possible after the operation.

Cuba today formally asked the Dominican Republic to hand over ex-President Batista. The note...requesting extradition...described Batista as "a refugee from justice." Five more persons were exectued in Havana today...bringing to an unofficial total of 315 the number of death sentences carried out as a result of the current "war crimes" trials.

The Senate Rackets Committee heard more testimnny today in its investigation of the coin machine industry. One witness...Eli Kasper... said that the underworld was trying to create a coin machine monopoly in the New York metropolitan area. He charged that New York Teamster Local 266 was set up by "dishonest elements" to further this purpose.

Some major points of agreement have been reached by the Western allies and West Germany on the way to deal with the negotiations over the German crisis, that is, if there are to be negotiations. One is that in any talks about Germany, the East Germans are to be present along with the West Germans and are to have equal status with them, but on a lower level as advisers. This would not technically be recogniation, but it would meet part way the Kremlin demand for talks between the two Germanys.

A further possibility is that machinery will be recommended to deal with the German and European questions on a continuing basis. It is recognized that a Four-Power conference of foreign ministers can only sit for a limited tmme, not enough to make more than a start at settling anything. So the West will propose setting up a Four-Power committee to which the Foreign Ministers can

submit problems they have not been able to solve. When the committee arrives at an agreed conclusion about anything the Foreign Ministers can meet again, adopt the agreements and submit further problems for solution. The discussions might well last indefinitely, not for weeks, but for many months if not for years.

But it is well to point out that the West cannot be sure there will be negotiations at all. It is proposing a meeting of the four Foreign Ministers, in the reply to the last Soviet note. The draft of this answer is now before NATO officials. It suggests examination of the entire German question in the context of European security. But the West does not know whether such a meeting, if held, would be simply a confrontation, or the start of genuine negotiations. If the Russians intend to be tough, they may refuse to talk about anything but the creation of a free city of West Berlin. In this case, the Western Powers would stand on their rights, and their Ministers would go home.

The contingency naturally has been kept in mind in the talks between Western leaders. The West is under explicit pledge to maintain access to West Berlin by force if necessary. This could be done by airlift or by land, and the possibility of sending an armed convoy to West Berlin has had to be considered. One of the ideas discussed has been to test the Russians - if it comes to it - by sending a convoy as far as the control station, and if it is stopped there by force, to withdraw it and immediately submit the issue to the U.N. Security Council. The West would ask the affirmation of its right of access. A Soviet veto in the Council would be expected, whereupon the case would be laid before the Assembly. The West would expect the Assembly to confirm its rights, whereupon the armed convoy could be sent back to Berlin. If it was stopped again, the convoy could go ahead, and if necessary, shoot. Such an action would have a much different effect on world opinion than if there had been shooting the first time.

If any of this came to pass, the Soviet Union might change its mind about denying access to Berlin, or a showdown might be avoided altogether by the United Nations, with its flair for conciliation, coming up with some way of side-tracking the crisis. This kind of thinking has not reached the point of decision. But it illustrates that there are other ways of dealing with the crisis than of rushing headlong to the brink of war.

The Western note which proposes the Four Power meeting does not mention either time or place. But is is expected that the meeting will come between the first and fifteenth of May. Either Geneva or Vienna would be a cceptable to the West as conference cities, but neither Wawsaw nor Prague. The West would refuse to go behind the Iron Curtain at this time.

Only if the Kremlin insists on a showdown over Berlin will the West work out finally the strategy of maintaining access to Berlin. And it seems that force will not be used until all the existing machinery for judging the issues and keeping the peace has been exhausted.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moeent with the word for today. But first here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: On this day...36 years ago...a congressman from Kansas, Homer Koch, told the House of Representatives, "To the mountain and sea and star men turn forever in unwearied homage.. And thus with Lincoln, for he was mountain in grandeur of spirit; he was sea in under-voice of mystic loneliness; he was star in steadfast purity of purpose and service. And he, too, abides."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Fri., Feb. 13, 1959

This is the news:

The State Department says that Secretary Dulles had "a comfortable afternoon", after undergoing surgery this morning for a hernia. The operation began at 8 a.m., Washington time, and lasted a little less than an hour. At 10:35 a.m., it was announced that during the course of the operation, tissue had been removed for microscopical examination. Mr. Dulles' post-operative condition was described as "quite satisfactory". The State Department spokesman, Lincoln White, said the tissue had been removed for examination "as a precautionary measure, to see if there was any recurrence...or spread...of the earlier malignancy." Dulles underwent an operation for cancer of the intestine in 1956. Doctors will not complete

their examination of the removed tissue until tomorrow.

Under Secretary of State Christian Herter will return to Washington from a South Carolina vacation tomorrow, a day ahead of schedule. And President Eisenhower has arranged to confer tomorrow with Douglas Dillon, who has been serving as acting secretary of state, and Loy W. Henderson, deputy under-secretary for administration. / Mr. Eisenhower seldom has business engagements on Saturday. / Today, News Secretary Hagerty again denied reports that the President has been considering possible replacements for Mr. Dulles, should he resign.

In Paris, the permanent NATO Council today approved the Western notes to be sent to Moscow next week. / Their contents was not divulged. However, according to informed sources, the notes call for a four-power foreign ministers conference, to deal with all aspects of the German question. They also suggest that representatives of both East and West Germany attend the conference as advisers, rather than as full participants. The meeting probably would be held sometime in May. Arrangements as to exact time and place are to be negotiated by the American, British and French ambassadors in Moscow. / The State Department says that if

developments warrant, the Western foreign ministers may meet in Paris next month.

In Moscow, the Soviet presidium today ratified Russia's agreement with the United Arab Republic to help build the first stage of the Aswan high dam. The agreement...to provide a hundred million dollars on a long-term loan basis...was signed in Cairo in December.

Representstives of the United States and Communist China met for more than two hours today in Warsaw, then adjourned to meet again in four weeks. There was no announcement as to what may have been discussed.

For the first time this month, Quemoy and Matsu were both hit by Communist artillery today. But the shelling was light.

The caretaker prime minister of Burma...General Ne Win...told the Burmese parliament today that he must resign. At the same time, he said that he would like to remain commander-in-chief of the armed forces. The general succeeded U Nu as prime minister in October, to serve not more than six months. After six months---that is, in April---elections were to be held. He now says that because of unstable conditions it will be impossible to hold elections by that date. ~~Parliament could vote to keep him in office, and this is considered a likely next step.~~ A major

cause of political instability in Burma is the Communist opposition, which has been waging a guerrilla-type war for more than ten years.

The Japanese cabinet decided today to allow Korean nationals living in Japan to go to Communist North Korea, if they so desire. The Syngman Rhee government has demanded that all Koreans in Japan be repatriated to South Korea...contending that persons going to North Korea would be condemned to "slavery". The Japanese cabinet says that the services of the International Red Cross would be enlisted to see that requests of Koreans wishing to go to the Communist-controlled area are legitimate. Japanese Prime Minister Kishi says the issue will be approached "on the basis of the basic human right to freedom of residence." The foreign minister of South Korea says his country will take "all action necessary to correct the Japanese wrong." And South Korea is threatening to break off current negotiations for establishing diplomatic relations with Japan.

In Caracas today, armed soldiers stood guard as Romulo Betancourt was sworn in as Venezuela's first popularly elected president in ten years. There was no disorder. Betancourt promised cordial relations with

the United States, but said he would try to revise in Venezuela's favor existing trade agreements. He will form a coalition cabinet, so as to have broad political support. But Communists will be barred. ~~"The political philosophy of Communism," he said, "is not in our best interests."~~ And he proposed again that dictatorships be excluded from the Organization of American States.

President Eisenhower today declared 13 flood-stricken counties in Indiana to be disaster areas...eligible for federal relief. In West Terre Haute, inmates of a state penal farm joined national guardsmen and volunteers in strengthening a levee, holding the Wabash River back from the city. Two thousand families are homeless, and a forecast of heavy rain tonight and tomorrow is causing new concern.

A colleague of mine...Blair Clark...went to Africa recently on general assignment. He has now reached Accra, the capital of Ghana, where the prime minister has charged a plot against his government... involving kidnaping and possible assassination. The charge is now the subject of a public inquiry. For that story, here is Blair Clark reporting from Accra.

(Tape runs 4:20
Ends on cue: "--to Edward R. Murrow in N.Y."

That was Blair Clark, reporting from Accra on the proceedings dealing with the alleged plot to assassinate Prime Minister Nkhruma.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. (pause) First, here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

Archbishop Makarios...the Greek Cypriot leader exiled by the British in 1956...has been invited to come to London to take part in negotiations starting there next week. The subject of these talks will be the Greek-Turkish agreement to make Cyprus an independent republic. All interested parties---Britain, Turkey and Greece---will be taking part in the conversations.

Word for Today

Ghana...a new member of the family of free nations...is in the midst of investigating what Blair Clark referred to as a "still-born revolt", and whether there was a revolt of any kind remains to be proved. Parke Godwin said, "The greatest of all human benefits is independence." Woodrow Wilson said, "Liberty belongs to the individual, or it does not exist."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Friday, February 13, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 PM, EST

MURROW: ... for that story, here is Blair Clark reporting from Accra.

CLARK: The name of France or more exactly of an African serving in the Parliament of a French territory neighboring Ghana was brought into testimony today before the Commission of Inquiry which is looking into the plot to kill or kidnap Ghana's Prime Minister Nkrumah last December. Thus, an international intrigue twist was given to the unfolding story of a plot as strange as any in recent history and according to the evidence presented in a week of hearings, about the most inefficiently organized attempted coup d'etat since Guy Fawkes gunpowder failed to go off. Today's testimony implicating a member of the Parliament of French administered Togoland, which is Ghana's eastern neighbor should probably not be given much international significance at this point, there is far too little testimony on it yet, and in any case, the other circumstances of this strange alleged assassination conspiracy are fascinating enough not to need the added spice of foreign machinations. What the Commission of Inquiry heard today was an account of how one of the chief leaders of the Parliamentary opposition to Nkrumah's ruling party journied to London to buy uniforms with which to equip those who would masquerade as Ghanaian soldiers in order to subvert and overthrow the state. What Mr. Ungpanza, the opposition leader bought last year according to the testimony, makes a fairly quaint military shopping list these nuclear days. There were sand brown belts, 50 of them, officers (indistinct) or insigna and canes or swagger sticks, 45 made of bamboo and five covered with leather, and of course, there was a green hackles or feather cockades which are worn in the wide brimmed hats of officers of the West African frontier fort. In the careful way of British justice as the proceedings here led by Ghana's

English Attorney-General Mr. Bing are thoroughly in the British fair-play tradition, no hint of a conclusion is being drawn yet about what all this adds up to. But, it may be permissable for an outsider aided by the proceedings of a court martial against one senior Ghanaian officer of the army to sum up what this plot against the security of this new state seems to be made of. The case emerging is that of embittered very seniormembers of the opposition United Party last year organised a plot to overthrow Nkrumah's Government. They still had about 1/3rd of the seats in the Parliament but their political hopes seemed to be dimming and they strongly disapproved of what they thought ware Nkrumah's growing addiction to authoritarian rules. So, a small group of the opposition leaders accedding to the testimony organised a group which aimed at subverting this country's very small army, overthrowing the government and seizing power. It came to a climax last December 19th, the day before Nkrumah was to leave Accra for his state visit to India. The idea it is charged was to kidnap or assassinate Nkrumah and several of his cabinet ministers at the airport, using subverted soldiers or conspirators masquerading as Ghana army officers. This plot - if such it was, broke down and was utterly deflated the eve of Nkrumah's departure when it became known to the authroities. It may be asked and indeed it has been asked loudly and angrily, why if all this is true there is not criminal prosecution of those whom the government says were plotting murder and bloody revolution. The answer seems to be that in the judgement of the authorities here in this independent African land, a straight criminal prosecution and a subsequent punishment would not be as affective in an educational way as the present slow, careful inquiry into the details of a stillborn revolt. The Ghana leaders and their top English advisors are doing something it seems extremely sophisticated. They could punish and very severely, instead they are choosing to reveal and to humiliate an opposition they hold in contempt. It looks like a move from almost serene strength. To The 38 members of the opposition who are being held

in prison in preventive detention, with no chance of a trial, it looks very different. To them it looks like the end of the freedemocracy they thought they had won with indpendence less than two years ago.

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PT/ N.M.

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Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Mon., Feb. 16, 1959

This is the news:

Fidel Castro tonight was sworn in as prime minister of Cuba...just 47 days after winning the civil war. / The oath of office was administered by Acting President Urrutia (OO-ROO'-TIA) in a ceremony witnessed by members of the cabinet. / Castro...at the age of 32...is the youngest prime minister in the history of the Cuban republic. / He is now expected to undertake his announced program of industrial and agricultural reform.

In Washington, the Senate today confirmed the nomination of Philip Bonsal as the new United States ambassador to Cuba. This morning at a White House meeting President Eisenhower asked Bonsal to convey to the Cuban government his "cordial greetings" and his "heartfelt good wishes for the happiness, prosperity and progress of the Cuban people."

The Senate opened today's session with a silent prayer for "the early and complete recovery" of Secretary of State Dulles...who is suffering from a recurrence of cancer. Senate Republican Leader Dirksen made a speech... praising Mr. Dulles' "Christian conscience, his zeal for good work and sense of mission." Democratic Leader Johnson told his colleagues: "Our hearts and the hearts of free men wverywhere go out to John Foster Dulles as he begins his fight for health. If tenacity and dedication and resoluteness of purpose are allies of medicine, then the prognosis is certainly encouraging." Democratic Leader Johnson conferred during the day with Chairman Fulbright of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. There was informal agreement, Johnson said, that Senate Democrats would cooperate with the Administration in meeting foreign policy problems during Mr. Dulles' absence.

The State Department announces that radiation treatment for Dulles' cancer will start later this week...after a "reasonable" convalescence from the hernia operation he underwent on Friday. Mr. Dulles was able to sit up in a chair for half an hour today, and his post-operative condition is described as "satisfactory". ~~A cancer specialist...Dr. Gordon Zubrod of the National Cancer Institute...has been summoned to assist in the case.~~ ~~ZOO-BROAD~~

Formal notes...proposing a four-power foreign ministers conference on Germany...were sent to Russia today by the United States, Britain and France. West Germany sent a parallel note...saying that the form of German participation in the conference should be decided by the foreign ministers. With regard to disarming West Berlin and making it a "free city"...as proposed by Moscow...the Western powers said again that they reserve the right to maintain their access to Berlin "by all appropriate means." The notes brushed off Russia's bid for a 28-power conference to write a German peace treaty...saying that the Western powers disagreed with the proposal and indicating that they might comment on it later at greater length. But the Western powers are prepared to participate in a foreign ministers conference and are ready "to consider any suggestions as to a date and place." It was suggested that the conference deal with the

problem of Germany "in all its aspects"...and that East and West Germans be invited to attend as advisers.

Russia today again denied that Soviet fliers shot down an unarmed American transport last September.

The Defense Department in Washington announces that 7-thousand men will be drafted in April...the lowest monthly draft call since December. Nine thousand men are being drafted this month; eight thousand will be inducted in March.

The Federal Reserve Board reports that industrial production went up again in January...to reach a 15-month high. The production index has now advanced to within 2 percentage points of what it was in August, 1957... before the recession began. Retail sales remained at the record level achieved in December.

A new labor bill was introduced in Congress today by Chairman Barden of the House Labor Committee. The measure is broader than the bills already submitted by either Democratic Senator Kennedy or the Administration. It would...for example...prohibit the use of union funds for political purposes. And union dues could be changed only as the result of a secret vote.

Secretary of Agriculture Benson came under attack today in the Senate Agriculture Committee. Benson spoke in favor of his farm program...which calls for lower, more flexible price supports. A Republican member of the commuttee, Young of North Dakota, told Benson: "You'd break every wheat farmer in the United States." Senator Young cited Administration farm policy as one reason the Republican Party in the last election "didn't receive a majority of the farm votes in a single state."

Committee Chairman Ellender said the Administration was trying to solve the problem of supplus crops "by continuously beating down prices."

Benson said that if his critics would "just look", they could read the answer to the problem "in letters of fire a mile high." And that answer, he said, is to do away with production controls that do not control...and fix price supports at levels that will cause markets to expand. He said that if the United States did not grow one bushel of wheat in 1959, it could still meet all its current domestic needs and have 325-million bushels left over.

Governor Furcolo of Massachusetts called at the White House today and submitted a proposal for expanding higher education. The Democratic governor asked President Eisenhower to explore the possibility of

increasing the size of college classes...so that more students might attend, he said, at lower cost. Mr. Eisenhower listened to the proposal, then asked Governor Furcolo to submit it in writing.

A plea for postponement of integration at Warren County High School...in Front Royal, Virginia...was rejected today by Judge Sobeloff of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. The school board had argued that the best interests of both white and Negro students would be served if the admittance of 22 Negroes...ordered by a lower Federal Court...were delayed until September. The high school will now be open for registration on Wednesday. School officials indicate, however, that many white students already attending private classes may not show up. [~~The same, they say,~~ may apply to teachers. The Warren County Educational Foundation, which has been conducting the private classes, has 26 of the public school's 42 teachers under contract. Last week, a majority of white parents voted in favor of continuing private instruction.]

4

Edward R. Murrow: February 16, 1959. 7.45 p.m.

Now that it is certain that Secretary Dulles cannot at present serve as full-time Secretary of State, it may be assumed that someone else will do so, and start doing it right away. / The need for a full-time Secretary is urgent, to say the least. / The differences with the Soviet Union over Berlin are heading for a showdown in May, and American leadership in Western policy is at stake. / But Mr. Dulles is not to be replaced right away because, for one thing, it still remains to be demonstrated that he cannot resume his full duties in the near future. / He has, as the doctors put it, a fighting chance. The effect of his treatment is to be awaited. / How great his chance is, is shown, however, by the comment of one of the medical experts on the radiation treatments that are to be started soon. / They can prolong Mr. Dulles's life and reduce his suffering. / But he did not say that it is possible to cure him.

The natural thing to have happen, if Mr. Dulles is not replaced right away, is that the President should take charge of foreign affairs. / That is his constitutional function. / But Mr. Eisenhower is in a special position. / After a serious heart attack and a major surgical operation he recovered sufficiently to become a full-time President. / But he is not strong enough to work overtime for an extended period. / That is understood by everyone

concerned. It was an implicit condition in his accepting a second term. And when last week the President was asked if he now planned to devote more of his time and energies to foreign affairs he said frankly that he could not.

The question of finding a successor to Mr. Dulles has been much discussed over the week end. Representative Celler has proposed the naming of Adlai Stevenson, an idea that recalls F.D.R.'s appointment of Stimson and Knox to his Cabinet in the summer of 1940. With the Democrats having a majority in Congress it is pointed out that Mr. Stevenson at the State Department would assure a united foreign policy front at a crucial time.

But the appointment of Stimson and Knox was under conditions hardly comparable with those today. World War II had broken out, and Mr. Roosevelt named them to make his own leadership stronger, not with the intention of sharing power with the Opposition. A Democrat at the State Department today could not expect to exercise responsibility with full authority. For that there would need to be a truly national government under a President who delegated full authority to him. Mr. Dulles undoubtedly has had such full authority. Today a national government is neither called for nor desired, and no one can conceive of Mr. Eisenhower putting himself in the hands of Mr. Stevenson as he has been in the hands of Mr. Dulles.

The expectation in Washington is that no new appointment will be made for the present, and that the President with the help of Under-Secretaries Herter and Dillon - and with the bedside advice of Mr. Dulles, will carry on as a caretakers' team. If a new Secretary were to be named and Mr. Herter were well, he undoubtedly would have first call on the job. But he is somewhat crippled with arthritis. It is a glaring fact that all three top men in charge of American foreign policy suffer from physical limitations, the President, Mr. Dulles and Mr. Herter. If a new Secretary is named it may be Herter because of his diplomatic qualifications and because he can have Mr. Dillon as right-hand man. Or it may go to Mr. Dillon, who is reputed to be Mr. Dulles's preference.

3

Other names mentioned are those of Ambassador Lodge, who has a personal claim on President Eisenhower, General Gruenther, who enjoys his close friendship, and Mr. McCloy, who has status in the business world as well as diplomatic experience in Germany.

Whoever is named - unless it were to be Mr. Stevenson - the prestige of American leadership abroad will not be maintained, and the way will be open for some other Western leader to increase his influence. It now appears that Prime Minister Macmillan will be the man whose relative position may be most

improved. He is by nature a negotiator, a staunch Conservative, and loyally pro-American.

His day, however, will not come till after his forthcoming visit to Moscow. For he must ~~be scrupulously careful to do no negotiating on this~~ trip. The most he can ~~discover is whether the Russians are prepared to do some genuine bargaining with the West. If so, his chance will come at the next East-West conference.~~ Then he may emerge as the key personality of the West. At any rate, he is not likely to be overshadowed by General De Gaulle, now submerged under his domestic problems, or by President Eisenhower, no matter whom he asks to advise him.

Back in a moment.—

George Bryan.—

Word for Today

Yesterday...in a broadcast from London...my colleague Charles Collingwood quoted a British writer on the subject of Mr. Dulles' illness. The writer said, "Many of us have not concealed our consternation at the public attitudes of Mr. Dulles. Yet one respects his stony dedication, his personal honesty, his physical industry and endurance against manifest human pain."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

Fidel Castro tonight was sworn in as prime minister of Cuba...just 47 days after winning the civil war. The oath of office was administered by Acting President Urrutia in a ceremony witnessed by members of the cabinet. Castro... at the age of 32...is the youngest prime minister on the history of the Cuban Republic. He is now expected to undertake his announced program of industrial and agricultural reform.

In Washington, the Senate today confirmed the nomination of Philip Bonsal as the new United States ambassador to Cuba. This morning at a White House meeting, President Eisenhower asked Bonsal to convey to the Cuban government his "cordial grretings" and his "heartfelt good wishes for the happiness, prosperity and progress of the Cuban people."

The Senate opened today's session with a silent prayer for "the early and complete recovery" of Secretary of State Dulles...who is suffering from a recurrence of cancer. Democratic Leader Johnson conferred during the day with Chairman Fulbright of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. There was informal agreement, Johnson said, that Senate Democrats would cooperate with the Administration in meeting foreign policy problems during Mr. Dulles' absence.

The State Department announces that radiation treatment for Dulles' cancer will start later this week...after a "reasonable" convalescence from the hernia operation he underwent on Friday. Mr. Dulles was able to sit up in a chair for half an hour today, and his post-operative condition is described as "satisfactory."

Formal notes...proposing a four-power foreign ministers conference on Germany...were sent to Russia today by the United States, Britain and France. West Germany sent a parallel note...saying that the form of German participation

in the conference should be decided by the foreign ministers. With regard to disarming West Berlin and making it a "free city"...as proposed by Moscow...the Western powers said again that they reserve the right to maintain their access to Berlin "by all appropriate means." The notes brushed off Russia's bid for a 28-power conference to write a German peace treaty...saying that the Western powers disagreed with the proposal and indicating that they might comment on it later at greater length. But the Western powers are prepared to participate in a foreign ministers conference and are ready "to consider any suggestions as to a date and place." It was suggested that the conference deal with the problem of Germany "in all its aspects"...and that East and West Germans be invited to attend as advisers.

Russia today again denied that Soviet fliers shot down an unarmed American transport last September.

The Defense Department in Washington announces that 7-thousand men will be drafted in April...the lowest monthly draft call since December. Nine thousand men are being drafted this month; eight thousand will be inducted in March.

The Federal Reserve Board reports that industrial production went up again in January...to reach a 15-month high. The production index has now advanced to within 2 percentage points of what it was in August 1957...before the recession began. Retail sales remained at the record level achieved in December.

A new labor bill was introduced in Congress today by Chairman Barden of the House Labor Committee. The measure is broader than the bills already submitted by either Democratic Senator Kennedy or the Administration. It would...for example..prohibit the use of union funds for political purposes. And union dues could be changed only as the result of a secret vote.

Secretary of Agriculture Benson came under attack today in the Senate Agriculture Committee. Benson spoke in favor of his farm program..which calls for lower, more flexible price supports. A Republican member of the committee,

Young of North Dakota, told Benson: "You'd break every wheat farmer in the United States." Senator Young cited Administration farm policy as one reason the Republican Party in the last election "didn't receive a majority of the farm votes in a single state." Committee Chairman Ellender said the Administration was trying to solve the problem of surplus crops "by continuously beating down prices." Benson said that if his critics would "just look" they could read the answer to the problem "in letters of fire a mile high." And that answer, he said, is to do away with production controls that do not control...and fix price supports at levels that will cause markets to expand. He said that if the United States did not grow one bushel of wheat in 1959, it could still meet all its current domestic needs and have 325-million bushels left over.

A plea for postponement of integration at Warren County High School... in Front Royal, Virginia...was rejected today by Judge Sobeloff of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. The school board had argued that the best interests of both white and Negro students would be served if the admittance of twenty -two negroes...ordered by a lower Federal Court were delayed until September. The high school will now be open for registration on Wednesday. School officials indicate, however, that many white students already attending private classes may not show up.

Now that it is certain that Secretary Dulles cannot at present serve as full-time Secretary of State, it may be assumed that someone else will do so, and start doing it right away. The need for a full-time Secretary is urgent, to say the least. The differences with the Soviet Union over Berlin are heading for a showdown in May, and American leadership in Western policy is at stake. But Mr. Dulles is not to be replaced right away because, forone thing, it still remains to be demonstrated that he cannot resume his full duties in the near future. He has, as the doctors put it, a fighting chance. The effect of his treatment is to be awaited. How great his chance is, is shown however, by the

comment of one of the medical experts on the radiation treatments that are to be started soon. They can prolong Mr. Dulles' life and reduce his suffering. But he did not say that it is possible to cure him.

The natural thing to have happen, if Mr. Dulles is not replaced right away, is that the President should take charge of foreign affairs. That is his constitutional function. But Mr. Eisenhower is in a special position. After a serious heart attack and a major surgical operation he recovered sufficiently to become a full-time President. But he is not strong enough to work overtime for an extended period. That is understood by everyone concerned. It was an implicit condition in his accepting a second term. And when last week the President was asked if he now planned to devote more of his time and energies to foreign affairs, he said frankly that he could not.

The question of finding a successor to Mr. Dulles has been much discussed over the weekend. Representative Celler has proposed the naming of Adlai Stevenson, an idea that recalls F.D.R.'s appointment of Stimson and Knox to his Cabinet in the summer of 1940. With the Democrats having a majority in Congress, it is pointed out that Mr. Stevenson at the State Department would assure a united foreign policy front at a crucial time.

But the appointment of Stimson and Knox was under conditions hardly comparable with those today. World War II had broken out, and Mr. Roosevelt named them to make his own leadership stronger, not with the intention of sharing power with the opposition. A Democrat at the State Department today could not expect to exercise responsibility with full authority. For that there would need to be a truly national government under a President who delegated full authority to him. Mr. Dulles undoubtedly has had such full authority. Today a national government is neither called for nor desired, and no one can conceive of Mr. Eisenhower putting himself in the hands of Mr. Stevenson as he has been in the hands of Mr. Dulles.

The expectation in Washington is that no new appointment will be made for the present, and that the President with the help of Under-Secretaries Herter and Dillon - and with the bedside advice of Mr. Dulles, will carry on as a caretakers' team. If a new Secretary were to be named, and Mr. Herter were well, he undoubtedly would have first call on the job. But he is somewhat crippled with arthritis. It is a glaring fact that all three top men in charge of American foreign policy suffer from physical limitations, the President, Mr. Dulles and Mr. Herter. If a new Secretary is named it may be Herter because of his diplomatic qualifications and because he can have Mr. Dillon as right-hand man. Or it may go to Mr. Dillon, who is reputed to be Mr. Dulles' preference.

Whoever is named - unless it were to be Mr. Stevenson - the prestige of American leadership abroad will not be maintained, and the way will be open for some other Western leader to increase his influence. It now appears that Prime Minister Macmillan will be the man whose relative position may be most improved. He is by nature a negotiator, a staunch Conservative and loyally pro-American.

His day, however, will not come till after his forthcoming visit to Moscow. Then he may emerge as the key personality of the West. At any rate, he is not likely to be overshadowed by General De Gaullle now submerged under his domestic problems, or by President Eisenhower, no matter whom he asks to advise him.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. But first here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: Yesterday...in a broadcast from London...my colleague Charles Collingwood quoted a British writer on the subject of Mr. Dulles' illness. The writer said, "Many of us have not concealed our consternation at the public attitudes of Mr. Dulles. Yet one respects his stony dedication, his personal honesty, his physical industry and endurance against manifest human pain."

Goodnight and good luck

Edward R. Murrow Tues., Feb. 17, 1959

This is the news:

The United States today placed in orbit around the earth a small satellite designed to help predict the weather. It is a Navy satellite called the Vanguard Second. It was launched this morning at Cape Canaveral, weighs twenty-one and a half pounds, and is circling the earth once every two hours and six minutes. The Vanguard Second is different from other artificial satellites in that it carries photo-electric cells...which can record and report back the cloud cover existing over much of the world's surface. The cells...in the present satellite...will operate for only about two weeks, but the satellite itself is expected to orbit the earth for hundreds of years. One scientist says it may continue in orbit "forever".

It has already begun radioing back information...indicating performance "somewhat in excess of what had been expected." / Dr. Richard Porter, who was head of our satellite committee for the International Geophysical Year, calls today's launching "the beginning of a new era in weather research." And President Eisenhower has sent a message of congratulation to all who took part.

The President visited Secretary of State Dulles today in Walter Reed Hospital. / He also saw Dulles on Saturday, after it was announced that Dulles again was suffering from cancer. / Tomorrow, Mr. Eisenhower will hold a news conference, and Republican congressional leaders who called at the White House today report that he will have something to say then about Mr. Dulles' future role. / After his news conference, President Eisenhower will fly to Acapulco, Mexico, for informal talks with the Mexican president.

The Commerce Department reports that personal income in January reached a new all-time high...cancelling out a temporary decline in December.

Chairman McClellan of the Senate Rackets Committee today accused a teamsters union official of turning the union label into "a badge of extortion" in the juke box industry. McClellan made the charge after Joseph DeGrandis, president of New York Local 266, refused to answer questions on grounds of possible self-incrimination. Other union officials and several coin machine operators also pleaded possible self-incrimination.

The president of the bakery workers union, James Cross, today was acquitted of a charge that he lied to the Senate Rackets Committee in 1957. Gross was being tried by a Federal Court jury in Washington. Judge Richmond Keech directed a verdict of acquittal on grounds that regardless of whether what Gross said was true or false, it would not have helped the committee draft new legislation. Judge Keech said it was "elementary" that congressional committees "may not usurp the function of a prosecuting attorney or of a committing magistrate in the guise of legislative investigation."

The Atomic Energy Commission today presented Congress with a new nuclear power program for the next year. No cost estimates were given, but Chairman McCone said the program ~~mih~~ is designed to "take advantage of

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a number of breakthroughs." The commission will continue its present policy of agreeing to build proto-type reactors, only if private industry fails to submit satisfactory bids. The government, however, will consider giving financial assistance toward the capital cost of reactors constructed by private utilities in certain instances.

MEN-DAY-RESS

The London conference on Cyprus recessed today after Premier Menderes of Turkey narrowly escaped death in an air accident. The Turkish airliner bringing Menderes to the three-power talks crashed in a fog near London, killing at least 12 of the 22 persons on board. Menderes suffered minor cuts and bruises. He was coming to London to confer with Prime Minister

KAH-RAH-MAHN-LEES'

Macmillan of Britain and Premier Karamanlis of Greece on the Greek-Turkish plan for making Cyprus an independent republic. The British, Greek and Turkish foreign ministers did meet today...along with the Greek Cypriot

KOO'-CHOOK

leader, Archbishop Makarios, and Dr. Kutchuk, leader of the island's Turkish minority. Makarios...reportedly...questioned Britain's demand for "indefinite" sovereignty over its military bases on Cyprus.

Later, Makarios conferred privately with the Turkish minority leader---their first meeting face to face. A Turkish spokesman said that they "exchanged views."

In the United Nations today, the trusteeship council approved the plan...drafted by France...for granting independence to the French Cameroons next January first. The only dissenting vote was cast by Russia, which wants the French and British Cameroons in West Africa to be united. The French plan now goes to the General Assembly, which reconvenes on Friday.

Israel today reported two Egyptians killed in a clash with an Israeli patrol, two miles inside Israeli territory. According to an Israeli Army spokesman, the Egyptians belonged to a band of infiltrators who had entered Israel from the Sinai region. He reported no Israeli casualties.

In Cairo, Foreign Minister Fawzi told reporters today that the United Arab Republic is facing the problem of Jewish migration to Israel from Eastern Europe "positively and with vigilance." He indicated that the U.A.R. might approach the Communist governments involved to try to stop the migration. ~~Prime Minister Ben Gurion said [illegible] that the U.A.R. policy might soon allow Russian Jews to emigrate to Israel.~~

In Cuba, Major Jesus Blanco today was condemned to death for the second time after a new trial. Blanco was first convicted as a war criminal on January twenty-third...in a trial conducted before thousands of spectators in the Havana sports palace. He appealed the conviction, and was tried today...and convicted...by the same three-judge court. This time, the trial was conducted in a regular courtroom. The charge against him was murder, incendiarism, looting and robbery.

Edward R. Murrow: February 17, 1959. 7.45 p.m.

President Eisenhower's visit on Thursday and Friday with Mexico's new President, Adolfo Lopez Mateos, will be one of those rarities, a meeting of Heads of State without heavy political overtones. Both, of course, expect better relations between the two countries to be the result. But they will seek them not by conferring or negotiating, but by spending two days together informally. Mr. Eisenhower is happy in such a role. He has great charm and friendliness, and knows how to impart warmth. He played the same role before when he entertained the preceding President of Mexico, Ruiz Cortines, and Prime Minister St. Laurent of Canada at White Sulphur Springs in March, 1956. The three top men of the continent did not meet to make history, but tried only to get to know each other and understand each other's problem.

The visit this week follows logically on the activities of Milton Eisenhower, the President's brother, to promote more American interest in the development of democracy in Latin America. It also follows on the unpleasant experiences with Communist demonstrators of Vice President Nixon in Venezuela and Peru. Incidentally, Milton Eisenhower is accompanying the President. One might also point out that this visit follows by three weeks the creation in Moscow of a new "Association for Friendship and Cultural Co-Operation in

Latin America." under the nominal leadership of the Soviet composer Katchaturyan. Latin America was long assumed to be our back yard, an idea that does not flatter Latin Americans. Of late the region has broadened into a field of ~~lively~~ rivalry between us and the Communist world, ~~Russia and China in particular.~~

The President's visit at this time is a reminder that not all the major problems raised by the Soviet Union Center in Germany. There is another side to the coin, the danger of Communist penetration in this hemisphere. Our world leadership certainly depends in part on our ability to stay ahead of the Communists in Latin America.

The World Marxist Review, an organ of World Communism published in Moscow, wrote last month: "Latin America is on the threshold of epoch-making changes. cConditions are ripening for building a broad front of struggle for a progressive and patriotic national policy." And a month before, the Soviet Party journal "Kommunist" carried an article by ~~B.N. Ponomarev~~, a leading Party theoretician and member of the Party Central Committee, which in ~~XXXXXXXXX~~ surveying world Communism singled out the Communist parties in Latin America for warmest praise of all. He said the parties had made most

gains in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Uruguay, Cuba, Venezuela and Columbia.

The present Communist line for Latin America is to get other parties, Right Wing as well as Radicals, to combine in an anti-Imperialist front, by which is meant an anti-United States front. The other directive is to infiltrate the trade unions. Supporting this political drive lies the unlimited possibility of increasing trade.

Last year, the Soviet Union delivered more than a million tons of oil to Argentina at below-market prices, offered two hundred thousand tons of oil to Brazil, established a mission in Uruguay to buy up a big share of the wool output in exchange for oil, and contracted for twenty thousand tons of copper from Chile. Offers to buy coffee in exchange for machinery were made to Mexico, Panama, Colombia and El Salvador. Poland proposed to buy coffee and cotton from Mexico and to sell coal to Argentina in exchange for wool.

The bulk of this trade is still relatively small, and the resistance to the Communists has been considerable. In Brazil, only two Communists were elected to Parliament in the last election and relations between Communists and their Left Wing associates have worsened. In Chile the Popular Front candidate lost the Presidency last Fall largely because Communists were in the coalition. But the Communist activities are only a beginning, and they

could be turned into a major offensive at will. / This offensive is not to be misunderstood as part of the cold war. / It is a permanent feature of what Moscow calls co-existence. / We are not to be fought, we are to be outpaced. And we might not be invulnerable to this kind of rivalry in Latin America. So it is a good step, if only a small one, that the President now is taking. / It can help bring to life the concept of the United States as the good enighbor in hemisphere affairs.

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GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: The Communists are demonstrating...by their economic competition...what they mean by "peaceful co-existence." But as Professor Alfred North Whitehead once remarked, "A clash of doctrines is not a disaster, it is an opportunity. We must produce a great age," he said, "or see the collapse of the upward striving of our race."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Wed., Feb. 18, 1959

This is the news:

The doctors attending Secretary of State Dulles have decided to start [redacted] radiation therapy on Friday. The cancer treatments will be administered externally once a day at the Walter Reed Army Medical Center. The State Department says that Mr. Dulles is continuing to gain strength after his hernia operation. He is walking more each day, and this morning he telephoned the State Department to discuss official business. The conversation lasted about ten minutes.

The first question asked at President Eisenhower's news conference today concerned two reports arising from Mr. Dulles' illness. A reporter wanted to know if it was true that Dulles had tried to resign as secretary of state...and that Mr. Eisenhower had refused. Also, had the

President been "sounding out" certain Republican leaders as to a possible successor?

#1 Tape runs 3:02
Ends on cue: "--discussed with anyone the possibility of his successor."

Later in the news conference, a question arose as to the "substance" of the problem facing Secretary Dulles and the West in general. As part of the German reunification "scheme", was the West entertaining the idea of thinning out troops on both sides, or limiting armaments in Central Europe?

#2 Tape runs 1:14
Ends on cue: "--if it will be grasped in good faith."

William Lawrence of the New York Times asked if there was an Allied agreement to use force if necessary to defend our rights in Berlin. Mr. Eisenhower said:

#3 Tape runs 30 seconds
Ends on cue: "--to block our carrying out our responsibilities."

The President was asked about the speech...made by Khrushchev...in which the Soviet leader advised "sabre-rattlers" in the West "to go take a cold

shower and calm their nerves." (Khrushchev made the speech yesterday, but it was not reported until this morning by the official Soviet news agency Tass.) He said if the Western powers try to shoot their way through to West Berlin, it would mean "the beginning of war." International issues, he said, can no longer be settled by force of arms. In commenting on this speech, Mr. Eisenhower said:

#4 Tape runs 35 seconds

Ends on cue: "--to undertake way back in 1945."

The President again appealed for a balanced budget. He denied that he had made a "fetish" of it...saying that he had agreed to an unbalanced budget last year when the situation required. But, he said, if we can't live within our income in a period of growing prosperity, when can we?

Mr. Eisenhower denied reports that the resignation of Secretary of Defense McElroy is imminent. McElroy had told him ~~[illegible]~~ when he entered the cabinet in 1957 that "certain factors" might not enable him to go the full term. But McElroy, he said, has not brought up to him ~~[illegible]~~ "any intention to quit at this time." After the news conference, President Eisenhower took off for Mexico by way of Austin, Texas...where he is stopping overnight. Tomorrow...at Alcapulco, Mexico...he will begin two days of informal talks wit

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MAH-TAY'-OS

the new Mexican president, Lopez Mateos.

The White House today confirmed the report that James W. Riddleberger has been chosen by President Eisenhower to head the International Cooperation Administration...the agency in charge of all overseas aid. Riddleberger is now serving as ambassador to Greece. He succeeds James H. Smith, who recently resigned. The State Department had recommended its economic expert, Henry Labouisse, to take over as I.C.A. administrator. But the appointment reportedly was opposed by Meade Alcorn, chairman of the Republican National Committee....on grounds that Labouisse once registered as a Democrat. That was in 1941.

Mr. Eisenhower today accepted the resignation of Dr. Willard F.Libby as a member of the Atomic Energy Commission. He said that accepting the resignation was "a difficult task." Dr. Libby had completed less than three years of his five-year term on the commission. He gave no reason for his resignation...except to say that "if I am to remain a scientist, I must return to teaching and research."

Army doctors at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, report that General George Marshall has suffered another stroke...and that his condition is serious. The general is 78.

Twenty-two Negro students registered for classes today at the Warren County High School in Front Royal, Virginia, in accordance with a Federal Court order...but no white students showed up. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People blames the failure of white students to appear, on the county school board. School officials had said they they expected many of the students to continue to attend private classes.. set up after the school was closed last fall, in order to avoid integration. Seven hundred and eighty of the white children are now receiving private instruction. County school officials say they do not know what they can do, if the parents of white children want to continue under the present makeshift private system. The school superintendent said, "My guess is, that the parents do not want to interrupt their education for a second time."

In Miami today, the Dade County school board voted to admit four Negroes to a previously all-white elementary school. This is the first action of the kind taken in Florida, involving a public school.

Back in a Moment —

George Bergman

Word for Today

Mr. Eisenhower has decided...~~with good reason~~...to make use of what he described in his news conference as "the wisdom and knowledge of Secretary of State Dulles in the complicated business of diplomacy." In this, the President would surely agree with Edmund Burke...who said, "Great men are the guide-posts and the landmarks of the state."

Goodnight and good luck!

background of these two reports, I wonder if you could discuss [illegible] us first, the Secretary's condition and how you view [illegible]

A.—Well, I want to start off with a little reminiscing.

I once told General Marshall that there was a certain corps commander in the United States that I wanted to get over into Europe right away; I needed him and the corps needed such a man with such qualifications. And I got a telegram saying, well, sure, he is a very fine man, but he is so crippled out in Walter Reed that the doctors won't assure you that he can move around.

And I said, you send the man and I will send him to battle in a litter, because he can do better that way than most people I know.

Now, I feel this way about Secretary Dulles. The doctors have assured me there is nothing in his disease that is going to touch his heart and his head, and that is what we want.

I am constitutionally responsible for conducting the foreign affairs of the United States, and the man who has been my closest associate, certainly my principal assistant, and on whom all the responsibility for details has been resting, my closest friend and confidant in this whole business, is Secretary Dulles, and I know of no man in my knowledge in the world that has equalled his wisdom and his knowledge in this whole complicated business.

Therefore, as long as Secretary Dulles believes that he is in shape to carry on, he is exactly the person I want.

There is, so far as his offer to resign, I must tell you this is no new thing. His dedication and his selflessness is so great that from the very first day he came into this office, he has constantly said, "If ever, Mr. President, I have been—become for you either a political or a national liability, remember, you have my resignation, always to be accepted at your pleasure."

Well, now, of course, this has been his attitude. There has never been a specific

But I have not supported or have not suggested a constitutional amendment at this moment. That it may come to that, I don't say my mind is closed to it; I just say I haven't done that.

4 CHALMERS M. ROBERTS of The Washington Post and Times-Herald—Mr. President, on the substance of the problem facing Secretary Dulles and the West, in general, could you tell us whether you think the political and military changes in recent years affecting Europe are such that it might now be possible for the West to consider as part of the German reunification scheme some idea of thinning out our troops or troops on both sides [illegible] Central Europe?

A.—Well, [redacted] I am not going here to start talking about the details of the possibilities that may come out of negotiations. The West has shown time and again its readiness to negotiate on the whole problem of Germany and the region, anything reasonable in which both sides can have confidence.

We don't want, and we realize it would be self-defeating, to build up anything that the Soviets could legitimately consider a menace on their border, and we don't want to do that.

[redacted]

I think that the best we can say is this: here we search for a just peace. That just peace is not going to come about until two sides can find some reasonable basis where there can be—these specific problems can be solved, and until that comes about, I think we have to do the best we can, stay strong

question.

I would merely say this: Here is one of those places where we hope that the forces within the country that want to live independently and in some measure of freedom will triumph over those where they want to have a dictatorial type of government or Communist type, and by that I mean Communist; and certainly that is the kind of development we want to see come about.

[There was a chorus of "Mr. President."]

A.—Right back there.

7 CHARLES W. ROBERTS of Newsweek—Sir, I would like to ask you two related questions. There have been reports recently that [Defense Secretary Neil H.] McElroy would like to leave the Cabinet this year. Secondly, there have been a lot of reports that you have difficulty getting and keeping people in Government jobs now that you are barred by the Constitution from running again, in the last two years of your Administration. Could you comment on both of those reports?

A.—Well, I will comment on them, yes.

First of all, Mr. McElroy did, when he accepted the job here, indicate there might be certain factors that might not allow him to go to the end of his term.

But I know this: He is dedicated to his job, and he has not brought up to me at this moment any expression of intention to quit at a particular time.

Now, next, about getting good men for this Government: I really believe it is a wrong premise that someone is starting, for this reason: I had a harder time when people thought they might be committed for six years of service than when they were for two. [Laughter]

And I remember this: I believe the average person that takes a position in Government has a feeling that because of others' good opinion or under presuasion the feeling that if he can do something for this country through a governmental job that is

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18—When it comes to whether budgets will be balanced in the future President Eisenhower is no "seventh son of a seventh son."

He said so today at his news conference. He made clear what a "seventh son of a seventh son" was, but not how or where he found the phrase that apparently goes deep into ancient lore.

Commenting on balanced budgets, the President said: "Now, I do not know what is the future, and I can't even beyond the next day; I am not a seventh son of a seventh son."

Standard references trace the phrase to ancient times and associate it with Biblical "sevens," such as seven days of the week, seven graces and seven parts of the Lord's Prayer. Some references say seven was regarded as a "mystic and sacred" number, particularly among the Hebrews, Assyrians and Arabians—and that the "seventh son of a seventh son" was blessed with what the Scots, the Irish and a lot of others have called "second sight." But its exact origin is a mystery.

are going to shoot our way into Berlin.

We say we are just going to go and continue carrying out our responsibilities to those people and the ones that we agreed to undertake way back in 1945. So that if we are stopped it will be somebody else using force.

Now, with respect to your comments on Senator Mansfield's speech, I wouldn't want to say anything at the moment.

9 THOMAS N. SCHROTH of Congressional Quarterly—Mr. President, among the Lincoln Day speeches last week was one by a Republican Senator who said we should not make a fetish out of balancing the budget. There are certain things that he named, the reversal of the economy, or increased mili-

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Well, now, of course, this has been his attitude. There has never been a specific statement ever that he wants to resign, because to be saying that would mean that he was ready to lay down his duties and responsibilities that he believes to be so important.

And so, I just say to you again, as long as he is ready to carry on, he is the man I want.

[There was a chorus of "Mr. President."]

A.—And I have not discussed with anyone the possibility of his successor.

2 WILLIAM McGAFFIN of The Chicago Daily News—Mr. President, the people who are concerned about freedom of information say that your Administration has a bad record for bottling up information which they say the public is entitled to have. They would like to see you take the lead in correcting this situation.

A.—Well, everybody seems to have ideas of many things, in particular, when they have no responsibility.

A President has a very large organization to run. He has given his—and I have given—my beliefs about the need for keeping certain information confidential until it can be published, and as quickly as it can be published, in conformity with the security or other interests of the United States, then it should be given promptly because only with that kind of information can a public make up its mind as to what its own Government should be.

Now, as an example of the kind of information not as security but which cannot be given out as quickly as it reaches the Government is this: Take all of the reports on crops. If you constantly—if you publish this in advance or let it leak to get it before it could be evaluated and brought together, you could

[redacted]

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I think that the best we can say is this: here we search for a just peace. That just peace is not going to come about until two sides can find some reasonable basis where there can be—these specific problems can be solved, and until that comes about, I think we have to do the best we can, stay strong, but always holding out a hand ready to be grasped if it will be grasped in good faith.

[redacted] at this moment, take the kind of detail of which you are speaking, and talk about it because you are doing it out of context, and you couldn't do that one really, without a longer paper in front of you.

5 W. H. LAWRENCE of The New York Times—Mr. President, may I ask a two-part question, sir?

Is there an allied agreement to use force, if necessary, to defend our rights in Berlin? And, two, if there is the risk of force, would you go to Congress for specific authority to act, as you did in the case of Formosa and the Middle East?

A.—Well, again, Mr. Lawrence, you ask questions on matters that each one of which has to be studied in its context, in other words, the situation at the time.

We have not said we are using force. We are saying we do not abandon our responsibilities. We will continue to carry them out, and it will be the other, the side of the responsibility—the other side, if there is going to be any force, they have to use that to block our carrying out our responsibilities.

6 PETER J. KUMPA of The Baltimore Sun—Sir, in recent weeks we have heard reports that the Communists are gaining power in the Government of Brigadier [Abdul Karim] Kassim in Iraq. I wonder if you could give us your evaluation of the situation, and tell us whether you are worried about it.

A.—Well, I don't say I am worried about it. I don't like the word. Certainly I am concerned about it. And, frankly, the reports are not so

A.—Well, I will comme[illegible] on them, yes.

First of all, Mr. McE[illegible]oy did, when he accepted the job here, indicate there might be certain factors that might not allow him to go to the end of his term.

But I know this: H[illegible] is dedicated to his job, and he has not brought up to me at this moment any expression of intention to quit at a particular time.

Now, next, about getting good men for this Government: I really believe it is a wrong premise that someone is starting, for this reason: I had a harder time when people thought they might be committed for six years of service than when they were for two. [Laughter]

And I remember this: I believe the average person that takes a position in Government has a feeling that because of others' good opinion or under presuasion that feeling that if he can do something for this country through a governmental job, that is a distinction that he rather likes; it is the kind of distinction that he can carry with him through his life, and maybe his children will think of it and, therefore, the very fact that he does not have to look forward to eight years of this kind — [laughter] — sometimes of tough work, is a factor on the other side.

Now, there may be someone who is very politically motivated, who says, "well, if I am going to have a job like that I want to be assured, I want to have it for a longer time," I think that is the minority, and it is not really the kind of person you are looking for.

So I would say the good man that believes, you can persuade him that he has got something to deliver here, some service that he can give us, all of us, well, I don't think that he hesitates because of the fact that he may not have a longer job.

3 DAVID P. SENTNER of the Hearst Newspapers—Mr. Khrushchev said in Moscow yesterday that if we tried to shoot our way into West Berlin after Russia turns over the occupied area to East Germany it would mean the beginning of war.

Mr. Khrushchev is also reported to have said that the recommendations of Senator [Mike] Mansfield are more reasonable, apparently referring especailly to the Senator's suggestion for direct negotiations between East Germany and West Germany.

Would you care to comment on those two [illegible]

A.—Well, I haven't read this speech except in a most abbreviated sort.

I would say this: He must be talking about shooting to stop us from doing our duty. After all, that is what is going to happen if it happens. We are not saying that we

blessed with what the Scots, the Irish and a lot of others have called "second sight." But its exact origin is a mystery.

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Now, with respect to your comments on Senator Mansfield's speech, I wouldn't want to say anything at the moment.

9 THOMAS N. SCHROTH of Congressional Quarterly—Mr. President, among the Lincoln Day speeches last week was one by a Republican Senator who said we should not make a fetish out of balancing the budget. There are certain things that he named, the reversal of the economy, or increased military threat, could make deficit spending more important than a balanced budget.

Would you say that conditions could change this year to make you change your mind on a balanced budget?

A.—Well I will say this: Very manifestly, last year we didn't have a balanced budget, and we could foresee that it wasn't, and we didn't make any fetish about it. I don't know why suddenly a balanced budget is getting to be a bad word. I think it is rather a good thing to be a

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News Conference in

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18—President Eise
the following main points at his news conferen

Secretary Dulles—He reiterated his hop Dulles' recovery would be such that he could Secretary of State because "as long as Secre believes he is in shape to carry on, he is exactly I want." [Question 1.]

Berlin—The Western powers are determi abandon their responsibilities in Berlin, but resort to force it will be by the Communists in to "block our carrying out our responsibilities." [

Budget Balancing—He reiterated his inten ance the budget, asking if we cannot do it in rising income "when are we going to do it?" H question whether the Federal budget ought twelve-month basis as now, or whether it would plan budgets for a five-year term, roughly th "the ordinary business cycle." [Question 9.]

Unemployment Insurance—He expressed o further extending the length of unemployment coverage "when we are on a curve of rising [Question 16.]

Labor Legislation—He reiterated his view mail picketing was unjustified, that secondar should not be tolerated and said curbs on bot "should be right squarely in the bill" before [Question 19.]

Freedom of Information—Denying his Adm has a "bad record" on bottling up information ought to have, the President said he had given that information be published as quickly as it conformity with the security or other intere United States. [Question 2.]

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

The doctors attending Secretary of State Dulles have decided to start radiation therapy on Friday. The cancer treatments will be administered externally once a day at the Walter Reed Army Medical Center. The State Department says that Mr. Dulles is continuing to gain strength after his hernia operation. He is walking more each day, and this morning he telephoned the State Department to discuss official business. The conversation lasted about ten minutes.

The first question asked at President Eisenhower's news conference today concerned two reports arising from Mr. Dulles' illness. A reporter wanted to know if it was true that Dulles had tried to resign as secretary of state...and that Mr. Eisenhower had refused. Also, had the President been "sounding out" certain Republican leaders as to a possible successor?

EISENHOWER: Well, I want to start off with a little reminiscing. I once told General Marshall that there was a certain corps commander in the United States that I wanted to get over into Europe right away; I needed him and the corps needed such a man with such qualifications. And I got a telegram saying, well, sure, he is a very fine man, but he is so crippled out in Walter Reed that the doctors won't assure you that he can move around. And I said, you send the man and I will send him to battle in a litter, because he can do better that way than most people I know. Now, I feel this way about Secretary Dulles. The doctors have assured me there is nothing in his disease that is going to touch his heart and his head, and that is what we want. I am constitutionally responsible for conducting the foreign affairs of the United States, and the man who has been my closest associate, certainly my principal assistant, and on whom all the responsibility for details has been resting, my closest friend and confidant in this

whole business, is Secretary Dulles, and I know of no man in my knowledge in the world that has equalled his wisdom and his knowledge in this whole complicated business. Therefore, as long as Secretary Dulles believes that he is in shape to carry on, he is exactly the person I want. There is, so far as his offer to resign, I must tell you this is no new thing. His dedication and his selflessness is so great that from the very first day he came into this office, he has constantly said, "If ever, Mr. President, I have been-become for you either a political or a national liability, remember, you have my resignation, always to be accepted at your pleasure." Well, now, of course, this has been his attitude. There has never been a specific statement ever that he wants to resign, because to be saying that would mean that he was ready to lay down his duties and responsibilities that he believes to be so important. And so, I just say to you again, as long as he is ready to carry on, he is the man I want. And I have not discussed with anyone the possibility of his successor.

MURROW: Later in the news conference, a question arose as to the "substance" of the problem facing Secretary Dulles and the West in general. As part of the German reunification "scheme," was the West entertaining the idea of thinning out troops on both sides, or limiting armaments in Central Europe?

EISENHOWER: Well, I am not going here to start talking about the details of the possibilities that may come out of negotiations. The West has shown time and a again its readiness to negotiate on the whole problem of Germany and the region, anything reasonable in which both sides can have confidence. We don't want and we realize it would be self-defeating, to build up anything that the Soviets could legitimately consider a menace on their border, and we don't want to do that. I think that the best we can say is this: here we search for a just peace. That just peace is not going to come about until two sides can find some reasonable basis where there can be - these specific problems can be solved, and until that comes about, I think we have to do the best we can, stay strong, but always

holding out a hand ready to be grasped if it will be grasped in good faith.

MURROW: William Lawrence of the New York Times asked if there was an Allied agreement to use force if necessary to defend our rights in Berlin.

MR. EISENHOWER SAID: Well, again, Mr. Lawrence, you ask questions on matters that each one of which has to be studied in its context, in other words, the situation at the time. We have not said we are using force. We are saying we do not abandon our responsibilities. We will continue to carry them out, and it will be the other, the side of the responsibility - the other side, if there is going to be any force, they have to use that to block our carrying out our responsibilities.

MURROW: The President was asked about the speech...made by Khrushchev...in which the Soviet leader advised "sabre-rattlers" in the West "to go take a cold shower and calm their nerves." Khrushchev made the speech yesterday, but it was not reported until this morning by the official Soviet news agency Tass. He said if the Western powers try to shoot their way through to West Berlin, it would mean "the beginning of war." International issues, he said, can no longer be settled by force of arms. In commenting on this speech,

MR. EISENHOWER SAID: Well, I haven't read this speech except in a most abbreviated sort. I would say this: He must be talking about shooting to stop us from doing our duty. After all, that is what is going to happen, if it happens. We are not saying that we are going to shoot our way into Berlin. We say we are just going to go and continue carrying out our responsibilities to those people and the ones that we agreed to undertake way back in 1945. So that if we are stopped it will be somebody else using force.

MURROW: The President again appealed for a balanced budget. He denied that he had made a "fetish" of it...saying that he had agreed to an unbalanced budget last year when the situation required. But, he said, if we can't live within our income in a period of growing prosperity, when can we? Mr. Eisenhower denied

reports that the resignation of Secretary of Defense McElroy is imminent. McElroy had told him when he entered the cabinet in 1957 that "certain factors" might not enable him to go the full term. But McElroy, he said, has not brought up to him "any intention to quit at this time." After the news conference, President Eisenhower took off for Mexico by way of Austin, Texas...where he is stopping overnight. Tomorrow...at Alcapulco, Mexico...he will begin two days of informal talks with the new Mexican president, Lopez Mateos.

The White House today confirmed the report that James W. Riddleberger has been chosen by President Eisenhower to head the International Cooperation Administration....the agency in charge of all overseas aid. Riddleberger is now serving as ambassador to Greece. He succeeds James H. Smith, who recently resigned. The State Department had recommended its economic expert, Henry Labouisse, to take over as I.C.A. administrator. Btt the appointment reportedly was opposed by Meade Alcorn, chairman of the Republican National Committee... on grounds that Labouisse once registered as a Democrat. That was in 1941.

Mr. Eisenhower today accepted the resignation of Dr. Willard F. Libby as a member of the Atomic Energy Commission. He said that accepting the resignation was "a difficult task." Dr. Libby had completed less than three years of his five-year term on the commission. He gave no reason for his resignation... except to say that "if I am to remain a scientist, I must return to teaching and research."

Army doctors at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, report that General George Marshall has suffered another stroke...and that his condition is serious. The general is 78.

Twenty-two Negro students registered for classes today at the Warren County High School in Front Royal, Virginia, in accordance with a Federal Court order...but no white students showed up. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People blames the failureof white students to appear on the

county school board. School officials had said they expected many of the students to attend private classes set up after the school was closed last fall in order to avoid integration. Seven hundred and eighty of the white children are now receiving private instruction. County school officials say they do not know what they can do if the parents of white children want to continue under the present makeshift private system. The school superintendent said, "My guess is that the parents do not want to interrupt their education for a second time."

In Miami today, the Dade County school board voted to admit four Negroes to a previously all-white elementary school This is the first action of the kind taken in Florida, involving a public school.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. But first here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: Mr. Eisenhower has decided...to make use of what he described in his news conference as "the wisdom and knowledge of Secretary of State Dulles in the complicated business of diplomacy." In this, the President would surely agree with Edmund Burke...who said, "Great men are the guide-posts and the landmarks of the state."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., Feb. 19, 1959

This is the news:

The plan for an independent republic of Cyprus was approved in London today, ending 81 years of British rule. / Details of the agreement are to be published on Monday. / They reportedly call for election of a Greek Cypriot president, a Turkish Cypriot vice president and a single-chamber legislature, with the Greek community holding the majority of seats...since there are four times as many Greeks on the island as Turks. / Britain will continue to maintain sovereignty over its military bases. / The agreement was signed by the Greek Cypriot leader, Archbishop Makarios, and Dr. Fazil KOO'CHOOK Kutchuk, representing the Turkish minority...and by the British, Greek and Turkish prime ministers. / Premier Menderes of Turkey signed the

agreement in a hospital, where he is recovering from injuries received in an airplane accident. / Yesterday, Archbishop Makarios was reported objecting to some provisions of the agreement, but he said today he was satisfied. / What compromise---if any---was made to obtain his approval, was not immediately known. / Makarios was exiled from Cyprus by the British in 1956. / He now plans to return to the island "in a few days." / On Cyprus, news of the agreement has been greeted by cheers, and the ringing of church bells. In four years of revolt...led by the Greek Cypriot underground organization EOKA...more than 600 persons died. / And besides the campaign against the British, there was communal rioting between Greeks and Turks. / Tonight, Greek and Turkish Cypriots are congratulating each other on their common victory.

Twenty-six more Africans died today, in rioting in the streets of Brazzaville, capital of the new Congo Republic. / At least 76 persons have been killed since Monday. / The fighting began as a result of political differences, but now...according to Reuters...it has developed into a struggle between rival tribesmen, with immediate political issues forgotten. The Congo Republic was recently granted independence by France.

Democratic Senator Kennedy today called for more long-range planning in the field of foreign aid. He said...in a Senate speech...that allocation of economic assistance throughout the world on a sporadic "crisis basis" is both expensive and ineffective. Kennedy advocated building up the International Development Fund...so that more long-term loans can be made to underdeveloped countries. The amount of time and money required for carrying out development projects should be determined, he said, and the necessary funds provided.

Kennedy said the 925-million dollars in additional money requested by President Eisenhower for the loan program is not enough. Too often in recent years, he said, the scale of our effort has been based on what the Administration considered to be the "political and budgetary requirements." He warned that unless India gets the kind of help from the West that Communist China has been receiving from Russia, the biggest uncommitted country in the world may go under. Republican Senator Cooper of Kentucky joined Kennedy in sponsoring a resolution, proposing a five-power study of India's economic needs. The resolution would put the Senate on record as favoring such a study...conducted by

representatives of Canada, Britain, Japan, West Germany and the United States. Their mission would be to canvass the situation...and then chart a course assuring the fulfillment of India's current Five Year Plan.

Representative Daniel Reed of New York died today after a long illness. At the age of 83, Reed was the oldest Republican member of the House. He was chairman of the Ways and Means Committee in the Republican Congress elected in 1952...and senior Republican member of that committee in the present Congress. He fought for lower taxes and higher tariffs. Tonight, the former speaker of the House...Republican Representative Joe Martin...praised Reed for "standing by his convictions, even if they might temporarily be out of favor." All flags on government buildings were lowered to half mast.

President Eisenhower arrived in Mexico today for two days of informal talks with the new Mexican president, Adolfo Lopez Mateos. MAH-TAY'-OS The two presidents spent the afternoon together...cruising on the waters of Acapulco Bay. The temperature was 90 degrees.

A federal jury in Tacoma, Washington, today found Dave Beck guilty of evading more than 240-thousand dollars in federal income taxes. The jury had received the case against the former president of the

teamsters union shortly before noon yesterday. Beck was convicted on all six counts...and faces a possible sentence of five years in prison on each count. He could also be fined 60-thousand dollars. No date has been set for sentencing, and Beck's lawyers say that he will appeal. The trial which just ended lasted more than two months.

The special House subcommittee which investigated the case of Bernard Goldfine was revived today by Chairman Harris of the House Commerce Committee. It was the subcommittee's inquiry into the Goldfine case which led to the resignation of presidential assistant Sherman Adams. Harris indicates that the group will again investigate the possible influencing of federal agencies. He introduced a bill today which would provide jail sentences...and fines...for anyone, including members of Congress, convicted of trying to "improperly influence" a federal regulatory agency.

Edward R. Murrow: February 19, 1959. 7.45 p.m.

When relations between the United States and the Philippines go sour, American prestige is at once hurt, which is something we don't like to have happen. / Prestige is a considerable part of our world power. / Some is based on our having been singularly generous to the Philippines. / They are prize exhibits in our show window. / They prove that we are not a colonial power. / So when we don't get on with the young Philippine Republic, some of the sprkle of our anti-Imperialism is lost.

That makes us susceptible to a special kind of pressure by the Philippine Government, something like the pressure a rich man's son can bring on his father, by publicly airing his grievances. / Some of the difficulties with the Philippine Republic are genuine, and need to be cleared away. / But they are hurting us more than the issues warrant. / We are being blamed mostly for the conditions which the Filipinos themselves have created, and do not take steps to correct. The Filipinos find it easier to stir up feeling against us, than to clean up corruption, or improve the conduct of policies and business. President Eisenhower said yesterday that differences with the Philippines are mainly psychological, and questions of pride. / He gave the impression that the

negotiations now underway can settle them with good will. Ambassador Bohlen is still in Washington, but is returning to Manila tomorrow with new instructions. He is one of our ablest diplomats. Ambassador Romulo, also a first-rate diplomat, who has been under fire at home for being too pro-American, also is returning to his post.

As in the case of the rich man's son, money is the root of most of the Philippine grievance. The country suffers from an acute shortage of foreign exchange. The Republic makes an omnibus claim against the United States for nearly a billion dollars. Much of this is put in for bargaining purposes, such as back pay for guerillas who fought the Japanese after Pearl Harbor up to V-J Day, and compensation for Filipino prisoners in Japanese camps. At the end of the war the United States examined all these cases, satisfied some, rejected others and considers the books closed.

But there are other items such as one for $23,800,000, the loss suffered in the Philippines when the dollar was devalued to sixty-three cents in 1934. It is not an empty claim, and an accord on it may be forthcoming. Another claim arises from what Manila considers an overcharge on surplus army supplies bought after the war.

There are genuine differences over the military bases we have retained on the Islands. Rights to them were granted us for ninety-nine years, and we have the freedom to give them up at any time, whereas the Philippine Republic has no power of termination. Our bases in NATO countries run for four years and are cancellable by either side. Spain has a cancellation right on our bases after ten years.

We are not using several of our Philippine naval bases, because the nature of war has changed, but are hanging on to them. The Republic wants them back. It considers that three of our five major bases are much too large. The Subic Base covers 160,000 acres. Clark Field and Port Stotsemberg cover 175,000 acres. We have agreed to let the Filipinos develop the mineral resources on this property, but they also want much of the land back for farming.

The touchiest question deals with the jurisdiction over American soldiers accused of crimes against Filipinos at the bases. We have conceded to our NATO allies the right to deal with such crimes if committed by soldiers off duty. The Filipinos want the same right.

The favorite complaint in Manila is that we take the Philippines for granted and are much more generous to neutrals like India. President

Garcia has been hinting at a new orientation in policy. But it is not easy to see where he could go. His country is strongly anti-Communist and cannot snuggle up to the Soviet Union or Red China. The strongest free world neighbor is Japan, but memories of Japanese tyranny and depredations are too vivid to make a close liaison with Tokyo attractive. After all, the United States is answerable for the Republic's defense. We are donors of its freedom, and we can and do supply many of its needs in trade and loans.

That being so, it may seem odd that there should be irritation. Some of it, no doubt, is the fault of our indifference. We do take the Philippines for granted. But most of it is due to the troubles the Filipinos have had governing themselves. They have the freedom to do it badly, which at present they do. And being human, they like to blame us before they blame themselves.

Back in a moment—

George Bryan—

Word for Today

As in most disagreements, there is, in the negotiations now going on between the United States and the Philippines, much to be said for both sides. For both countries, early agreement is desirable. We are natural allies...with ties going far back. As Hans J. Morgenthau once said, "It is statesmanship...not medicineman-ship...which is required."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

The plan for an independent republic of Cyprus was approved in London today, ending 81 years of British rule. Details of the agreement are to be published on Monday. They reportedly call for election of a Greek Cypriot president, a Turkish Cypriot vice president and a single-chamber legislature, with the Greek community holding the majority of seats...since there are four times as many Greeks on the island as Turks. Britain will continue to maintain sovereignty over its military bases. The agreement was signed by the Greek Cypriot leader, Archbishop Makarios, and Dr. Fazil Kutchuk, representing the Turkish minority....and by the British, Greek and Turkish prime ministers. Premier Menderes of Turkey signed the agreement in a hospital, where he is recovering from injuries received in an airplane accident. Yesterday, Archbishop Makarios was reported objecting to some provisions of the agreement, but he said today he was satisfied. What compromise---if any---was made to obtain his approval was not immediately known. Makarios was exiled from Cyprus by the British in 1956. He now plans to return to the island "in a few days." On Cyprus news of the agreement has been greeted by cheers and the ringing of church bells. In four years of revolt...led by the greek Cypriot underground organization EOKA... more than 600 persons died. And besides the campaign against the British, there was communal rioting between Greeks and Turks. Tonight, Greek and Turkish Cypriots are congratulating each other on their common victory.

Twenty-six more Africans died today in rioting in the streets of Brazzaville, capital of the new Congo Republic. At least 76 persons have been killed since Monday. The fighting began as a result of political differences, but now...according to Reuters...it has developed into a struggle between rival tribesmen with immediate political issues forgotten. The Congo Republic was

recently granted independence by France.

Democratic Senator Kennedy today called for more long-range planning in the field of foreign aid. He said...in a Senate speech...that allocation of economic assistance throughout the world on a sporadic "crisis basis" is both expensive and ineffective. Kennedy advocated building up the International Development Fund...so that more long-term loans can be made to underdeveloped countries. The amount of time and money required for carrying out development projects should be determined, he said, and the necessary funds provided. Kennedy said the 925 million dollars in additional money requested by President Eisenhower for the loan program is not enough. Too often in recent years, he said, the scale of our effort has been based on what the Administration considered to be the "political and budgetary requirements." He warned that unless India gets the kind of help from the West that Communist China has been receiving from Russia, the biggest uncommitted country in the world may go under. Republican Senator Cooper of Kentucky joined Kennedy in sponsoring a resolution, proposing a five-power study of India's economic needs. The resolution would put the Senate on record as favoring such a study...conducted by representatives of Canada, Britain, Japan, West Germany and the United States. Their mission would be to canvass the situation...and then chart a course assuring the fulfillment of India's current Five Year Plan.

Representative Daniel Reed of New York died today after a long illness. At the age of 83, Reed was the oldest Republican member of the House.

President Eisenhower arrived in Mexico today for two days of informal talks with the new Mexican president, Adolfo Lopez Mateos. The two presidents spent the afternoon together...cruising on the waters of Acapulco Bay. The temperature was 90 degrees.

A federal jury in Tacoma, Washington, today found Dave Beck guilty of evading more than 240 thousand dollars in federal income taxes. The jury had

received the case against the former president of the teamsters union shortly before noon yesterday. Beck was convicted on all six counts...and faces a possible sentence of five years in prison on each count. He could also be fined 60-thousand dollars. No date has been set for sentencing, and Beck's lawyers say that he will appeal. The trial which just ended lasted more than two months.

The special House subcommittee which investigated the case of Bernard Goldfine was revived today by Chairman Harris of the House Commerce Committee. It was the subcommittee's inquiry into the Goldfine case which led to the resignation of presidential assistant Sherman Adams. Harris indicates that the group will again investigate the possible influencing of federal agencies. He introduced a bill today which would provide jail sentences...and fines...for anyone, including members of Congress convicted of trying to "improperly influence" a federal regulatory agency.

When relations between the United States and the Philippines go sour, American prestige is at once hurt, which is something we don't like to have happen. Prestige is a considerable part of our world power. Some is based on our having been singularly generous to the Philippines. They are prize exhibits in our show window. They prove that we are not a colonial power. So when we don't get on with the young Philippine Republic, some of the sparkle of our anti-Imperialism is lost.

That makes us susceptible to a special kind of pressure by the Philippine Government, something like the pressure a rich man's son can bring on his father by publicly airing his grievances. Some of the difficulties with the Philippine Republic are genuine, and need to be cleared away. But they are hurting us more than the issues warrant. We are being blamed mostly for the conditions which the Filipinos themselves have created and do not take steps to correct. The Filipinos find it easier to stir up feeling against us, than to clean up corruption or improve the conduct of politics and business. President Eisenhower said

yesterday that differences with the Philippines are mainly psychological and questions of pride. He gave the impression that the negotiations now underway can settle them with good will. Ambassador Bohlen is still in Washington, but is returning to Manila tomorrow with new instructions. He is one of our ablest diplomats. Ambassador Romulo, also a first-rate diplomat, who has been under fire at home for being too pro-American also is returning to his post.

As in the case of the rich man's son, money is the root of most of the Philippine grievance. The country suffers from an acute shortage of foreign exchange. The Republic makes an omnibus claim against the United States for nearly a billion dollars. Much of this is put in for bargaining purposes, such as back pay for guerillas who fought the Japanese after Pearl Harbor up to V-J Day, and compensation for Filipino prisoners in Japanese camps. At the end of the war, the United States examined all these cases, satisfied some, rejected others and considers the books closed.

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The favorite complaint in Manila is that we take the Philippines for granted and are much more generous to neutrals like India. President Garcia has been hinting at a new orientation in policy. But it is not easy to see where he could go. His country is strongly anti-Communist and cannot snuggle up to the Soviet Union or Red China. The strongest free world neighbor is Japan, but memories of Japanese tyranny and depredations are too vivid to make a close liaison with Tokyo attractive. After all, the United States is answerable for the Republic's defense. We are donors of its freedom, and we can and do supply many of its needs in trade and loans.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. But first, here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: As in most disagreements, there is in the negotiations now going on between the United States and the Philippines much to be said for both sides. For both countries, early agreement is desirable. We are natural allies...with ties going far back. As Hans J. Morgenthau once said, "It is statesmanship...not medicinemanship...which is required."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Fri., Feb. 20, 1959

This is the news:

Canada is revising its air defense program in cooperation with the United States. Prime Minister Diefenbaker told the House of Commons today that his government is scrapping a new jet interceptor...called the "Arrow"... which would not be operational until the middle of 1962. Canada already has spent 400-million dollars in the development of this aircraft, but Diefenbaker said that...by then...it would be obsolete in the missile age. The Arrow would operate against other aircraft. In 1962, he said, the real threat will be from intercontinental ballistic missiles.

Diefenbaker announced that Canada and the United States will NOW set up two new anti-aircraft missile bases which they hope to have

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operational by 1961. These two bases will be in Northern Ontario and Quebec, and they will be part of the North American Air Defense Command. The missile used will be the Bomarc, a supersonic guided weapon capable of firing a nuclear warhead three hundred miles. Diefenbaker said that negotiations are under way in Washington to obtain these nuclear warheads. The warheads would be stored in Canada, and the bases would be manned by Canadians. But the nuclear warheads...according to United States law... would remain in American custody. It was understood, the prime minister said, that the United States would pay two-thirds of the cost of the bases by providing the expensive technical equipment. As its one-third contribution, Canada would pay for the actual building of the bases.

President Eisenhower today continued his informal talks with President Lopez Mateos (MAH-TAY'-OS) of Mexico. Mr. Eisenhower is expected to fly back from Mexico around midnight tonight...and a communique on the talks will be issued about the time that he leaves. It still is not definite whether he will fly directly back to Washington or to Augusta, Georgia, for a weekend of golf. It depends a good deal on the weather.

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ministers of Britain, Greece and Turkey...on their agreement to make Cyprus an independent republic. / On Cyprus itself, young Turkish Cypriots demonstrated against the agreement today...calling again for partition of the island between Turkey and Greece.

Secretary of State Dulles today began receiving radiation treatment for abdominal cancer. / The initial exposure to radiation lasted about a minute, and a medical bulletin says that the treatment was "well tolerated", which is to say, that Mr. Dulles was not made ill by the X-ray bombardment as is sometimes the case. Radiation treatments will continue daily---with the exception of Sunday---for possibly three to four weeks.

A government scientist testified today that Russia is "likely" to beat this country in placing a man in outer space. It is necessary, he said, to prepare the American people for this fact. / The testimony was given before a Senate committee by Dr. Hugh Dryden, deputy director of the National Space Administration. / Dr. Dryden is confident the United States will be able to put a manned satellite in orbit, within a few years, but Russia, he said, already has rockets powerful enough to do the job.

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He told the committee, "We are not willing to put a man into space until we know we can get him back." Many preliminary trials with animals will first be made.

The board of governors of the American Bar Association today officially accepted the resignation...from the association...of Chief Justice Warren of the Supreme Court. The board of governors gave no cause for the resignation. It said, however, that the action "was in no way related to dues."

The government reports that...during January...the cost of living went up one-tenth of one percent. The increase in attributed primarily to higher prices for beef and poultry. In nine months, the consumer price index has not varied more than three-tenths of one percent.

Here in New York today, a federal judge ordered the citizenship of gambler Frank Costello revoked. Costello is a native of Itaky. In a 35-page decision, Judge Archie Dawson said that in obtaining citizenship in 1925, Costello "willfully misrepresented and concealed material facts." One of the "facts" was that Costello...at the time...was engaged in bootlegging.

White students today continued to boycott the Warren County high school in Front Royal, Virginia...which was desegregated on Wednesday by Federal Court order. Two of the 23 Negro students admitted to the previously all-white school have dropped out. And most of the white students, who would normally go to the school, are attending private classes elsewhere on a segregated basis.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People charged today that six of its members in Front Royal have lost their jobs because of the school issue. The N.A.A.C.P. said that Local 371 of the Textile Workers Union has refused to take up the grievances of the six Negroes. It also complained that the meeting hall of the union local was being used for conducting segregated classes...and that officers of the local were collecting funds for carrying on private instruction. Roy Wilkins, executive director of the N.A.A.C.P., made this complaint in a telegram to William Pollock, international president of the Textile Workers Union. The N.A.A.C.P. says that it has received a message from Pollock...expressing his "deep concern" over the developments in Front Royal. Pollock is quoted as saying, however, that no union dues are being used to maintain segregation....that whatever contribution

textile workers may be making "is the result of individual action, outside our control." Union pressure, he said, had forced the local to rescind an assessment for support of the private schools.

When Warren County High School reopened on Wednesday, the story was covered by CBS News Correspondent Neil Strawser. For his follow-up on the story, we switch now to Washington.

(Tape runs
Ends on cue: "---to Edw. R. Murrow in N.Y.")

That was my colleague, Neil Strawser, reporting some of the feeling behind the Front Royal story...and what may happen.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. (pause* First, here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

Word for Today

Archibald MacLeish said, in one of his poems..~~Land of the Free~~..."We wonder if the liberty's done; the dreaming is finished. We can't say; we aren't sure. ~~man~~ Or if there is something different men can dream, or if there is something different men can mean by liberty. We wonder--- we don't know---we are asking."

Goodnight and good luck!

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This reporter intends to depart this microphone for a couple of weeks in search of sunshine. And while I am gone, this program will be in the hands of my old wartime colleague and friend, Larry Lesueur.

KOUI-PEP

CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW

Friday, February 20, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 PM, EST

MURROW: ... FOR his followup on the story, we switch now to Washington.

STRAWBER: A big square brick building, Warren County's only public high school stands as a festering sore to both sides in this latest desegragation controversy Ed. The 21 negro students who attended classes there today could scarcely fill even one of the 33 rooms, they had gained a point - the right to attend the nearest public high school, the right to go home at night to their parents instead of being transported 50 miles or more by bus to attend negro high schools in other counties, spending the week in dormatories far from home. But, they still were segregated by the yawning immensity of echoing hallways where 1100 white students once moved. As for the white people of this blue ridge mountain community, some at least compared the makeshift classrooms of their private school with the facilities of a public high school and there irritation may grow For the moment, the dominant feeling appears to be what one official described as quiet and dignified satisfaction at what occured. That is, no white student has registered to attend the public high school Some of the satisfaction is expressed in bitter glee at what some town's people consider the plight of Oliver Hill, the NAACP attorney who won the court order admitting the negros. They imagined him knashing his teeth at an empty victory. Hill has become a personal symbol of this community's resentment at being forced to do something against his will. There is a race factor as well, though long dormant because of the relatively small number of negros. All of the high school aged negros in the county number about 115. But, now, reawakened, this feeling has been helped along by extortions from elsewhere in the South and by editorals in the area newspaper. The newspaper,

THE NORTHERN VIRGINIAN DAILY, tells the people that, "The south's cause against mongrelization of the races rests in the hands of the Warren County people." There is also the genuine feeling on the part of many that it was simply better to continue the private school to avoid disrupting the school year for the students. The Warren County Educational Foundation started the private school last fall when the public school was closed by a now outmoded state law to prevent integration.

Whatever the reason, the result has been a 100% white boycott of the newly reopened Warren County High School, but it appears it will last perhaps only through the end of the school year. Beyond taht, financial support and facilities may not be available. But, by next year, the County will have rushed to completion a long planned high school intended for the County's negro students and some officials obviously hope that a pupil assignemnt plan can then be devised to continue with segregation or at least put the matter back into the courts. Most of the white citizens, however, do not appear to have looked on to next year as yet. The satisfaction that the battle won seems to rule for the moment. Whether it becomes a long war, whether Front Royal becomes the Little Rock of Virginia seems to depend on how much that festering sore - the almost empty public high school hurts. There is no suggestion of violence, there is some talk of economic reprisal. One filling station has put up a sign warning negros to keep out. The NAACP today charges discrimination at the local textile plant. Reprisal does not yet seem to be the rule, there is talk there may be more if the NAACP does not let the situation rest. For his part, Oliver Hill teals CBS News he is not satisfied with the continuance in effect of segregated schooling, but he says no further legal moves are planned at the moment. The children are in school says Hill, we'll give the school board an opportunity to provide them an

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Back now to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

MURROW: That was my colleague Neil Strawser ....

PT/ n.m.

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MURROW: That was my colleague, Neil Strawser, reporting some of the feeling behind

the Front Royal story...and what may happen.

This reporter intends to depart this microphone for a couple of weeks in search of sunshine. And while I am gone, this program will be in the hands of my old wartime colleague and friend, Larry LeSueur.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. First, here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: Archibald MacLeish said in one of his poems, "We wonder if the liberty's done; the dreaming is finished. We can't say; we aren't sure. Or if there is something different men can dream, or if there is something different men can mean by liberty. We wonder---we don't know---we are asking."

Goodnight and good luck!

LeSueur for Murrow Mon., Feb. 23, 1959

Good evening, everyone...Here's what happened today:

An historic, 15-page "white paper"...revealing the terms for Cypriot independence...was published simultaneously in Britain, Turkey and Greece. The document also was distributed on Cyprus itself...where it was snatched-up by crowds eager to learn "precisely" under what conditions they had been granted freedom after 81 years of British rule. The demand for copies of the "white paper"...on the part of Greek and Turkish Cypriots...is described as "fantastic." Government offices making the distribution were virtually mobbed. The plan for an independent republic of Cyprus was approved in London last Thursday...and signed by the British, Greek and Turkish prime ministers. The agreement also was initialed by

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KOO'-CHOOK

the Greek Cypriot leader, Archbishop Makarios, and Dr. Fazil Kutchuk, representing the Turkish minority. And the return of both these important figures to Cyprus is expected momentarily. In the case of Archbishop Makarios, it will mark the end of nearly three years of exile.

According to today's "white paper", the Republic of Cyprus is to come into existence within twelve months...with its independence guaranteed by Britain, Turkey and Greece. Great Britain will retain control of two military bases on the island. But the republic will have its own army of about 2-thousand men...60 percent will be Greek Cypriots and the remaining 40 percent Turks. The president...as reported earlier... will be a Greek Cypriot, and the vice president a Turkish Cypriot. Both will serve for five years, and both will have power to veto any action taken by parliament. Members of the one-chamber parliament also will serve five-year terms. Seventy percent of the deputies will be elected by the Greek community on the island, and thirty percent by the Turkish community...an arrangement stemming from the fact that there are about four times as many Greeks as Turks. There is also to be a Supreme Court...made up of one Greek Cypriot and

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The first step toward putting this plan in operation will be the creation of a committee...or commission...to draft a constitution. The commission will comprise not only representatives of the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities but representatives of the Greek and Turkish governments as well.

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He wishes to move another great step beyond Stalin's military [redacted] victories.. to obtain western recognition of the communist conquests in Europe, not just as [redacted] an irreversible military fact, but as an irreversible political fact... That is what he really means by "ending the cold war."

His immediate objective [redacted] is to secure recognition of the East German regime... It may be that Kruschev now believes that he is strong enough to force that recognition on the West... And certainly the Russians have followed a very strong line EVER [redacted] since they launched their first sputnick... I[redacted]f...It was obviously THAT thought to which Prime Minister MacMillan addressed himself at the Kremlin dinner last night, HE [redacted] warned that there was "greater danger of war from a miscalculation [redacted] than from calculated aggression."...A warning to Kruschchev not to press a bluff too far....It's clear to MacMillan as well as to Kruschev, that West Berlin is not readily defensible By us. But it's just as obvious that an attack on [redacted] the small western garrison there, means the risk of a world war...

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to the news...(pause) 2 beats but first a word from George Bryan on the Weather.

the first celebration of George Washington's Birthday was held in Boston one hundred and 80 years ago, on February 11th...the actual day of his birth.. the British Parliament would have it otherwise.. They imposed the gregorian calendar on all their possessions, including the American colonies, in 1752... The American colonists ignored Parliament.. And it wasn't untill well into the 19th century, That They added 11 days to the old style calaendar, and celebrated Washington's birthday on the 22nd..

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

LARRY LESUEUR REPORTING

Good evening, everyone...Here's what happened today:

An historic, 15 page "white paper"...revealing the terms for Cypriot independence...was published simultaneously in Britain, Turkey and Greece. The document also was distributed on Cyprus itself...where it was snatched up by crowds eager to learn precisely under what conditions they had been granted freedom after 8½ years of British rule. The demand for copies of the "white paper"...on the part of Greek and Turkish Cypriots...is described as fantastic. Government offices making the distribution were virtually mobbed. The plan for an independent republic of Cyprus was approved in London last Thursday...and signed by the British, Greek and Turkish prime ministers. The agreement also was initialed by the Greek Cypriot leader, Archbishop Makarios, and Dr. Fazil Kutchuk, representing the Turkish minority. And the return of both these important figures to Cyprus is expected momentarily. In the case of Archbishop Makarios, it will mark the end of nearly three years of exile.

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It's thereforeof capital importance that Macmillan should be undertaking the initial explorations of Russian intentions about Berlin and Germany. It's no secret that the British have never been as strongly against dealing with the East German regime as the West Germans and French leaders...The British have never been entirely convinced that the East Germans, particularly the people are as thorough-going communists as Moscow's East German puppet-governement would have the rest of the world believe.

Now British tradition on the whole, is not one of merely planning from crisis to crisis. As befits their long history, they're notable for thinking in terms of a long-range future. And no British diplomat that this reporter has talked to, is convinced that the East German communist government has popular support. No thinking diplomat, of course, discounts the ability of a modern police state to keep its people in line. Methodical and systematic secret police operations can go a long way to curb popular unrest. But it is most successful when conditions are fairly tranquil. The East German riots of 1953 proved that the East German communist machine cannot afford to relax, even when things seems to be going fairly well. But even today, East Germany is the one state in Europe

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It would seem that Mr. Macmillan conceives his mission as an effort to get the Russians into conference on the Berlin situation at the Foreign Ministers level. It also appears that the Russians don't want this and that their first line of retreat would be to demand a summit conference. But no matter at what level the talks take place, it's a good bet that if the Russians are negotiating with the West, when the Berlin deadline expires on May 27th, Russian recognition of world opinion will curb any sudden move in West Berlin.

This is Larry LeSueur. I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news. But first a word from George Bryan on the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

LESUEUR: The first celebration of George Washington's birthday was held in Boston one hundred and eighty years ago, on February 11th...the actual day of his birth. The British Parliament would have it otherwise. They imposed the gregorian calendar on all their possessions, including the American colonies in 1752. The American colonists ignored Parliament, and it wasn't until well into the 19th century that they added 11 days to the old style calandar and celebrated Washington's birthday on the 22nd.

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LeSueur for Murrow Tues., Feb. 24, 1959

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Tonight...at a reception in the British Embassy...Western diplomats tried to get Khrushchev to expand on these remarks...to say definitely whether he was rejecting the Western proposal for a foreign ministers meeting. But he would say no more on the subject. Deputy Premier Mikoyan...who was at the reception...told Western correspondents that what Khrushchev's speech "amounted to" was "an affirmation of the need for a summit conference."

In Washington, the State Department declined comment---except to say that it

was awaiting a "reasoned" reply to its formal note of February 16th. In other words, what Khrushchev told a political rally in Moscow is not being taken as a final and official REPLY.

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Italy's new premier...Antonio Segni...went before parliament today to ask for a vote of confidence in his minority government, composed entirely of Christian Democrats. In asking for approval of his new government, Segni promised a large-scale "public works program" and pledged adherence to the Atlantic Pact. A vote is expected tomorrow.

In Nyasaland...in Southeast Africa...British-led troops opened fire today on African rioters for the first time since the demonstrations began five days ago. One African is reported killed

and two others were wounded. The troops acted after an African policeman was stabbed.

The United States Navy announces that it is scrapping 43 warships, all of which have been laid up in mothballs for more than ten years. Twenty-three of the outmoded vessels are cruisers. Five are battleships, including the U.S.S. Tennessee, that was commissioned in 1920. Originally, the warships cost nearly 700-million dollars. The Navy hopes to get about [redacted] 30-million dollars of this back when they are sold for scrap.

The Supreme Court [redacted] handed down a series of decisions today... strengthening the hand of the states in disputes dealing with the right to tax. The issues are highly [redacted] complex, as tax matters usually are. However, in brief, [redacted] what the Supreme Court said [redacted] was that states have the right to levy taxes on the income of out-of-state firms...IF the business done by those firms [redacted] inside the state consists solely of taking orders. The high court also upheld the right of states...and cities...to impose property taxes on materials imported to meet current manufacturing needs.

The Supreme Court postponed until its next term the hearing of arguments in the perennial dispute over tidelands oil. The Justice Department contends...in a suit pending before the court...that state ownership of

~~XXX~~ submerged lands along the coast be limited to a distance of three miles from shore. Five states...along the Mexican Gulf...contend that in some instances their historic boundaries extend as much as "twenty miles to sea." These states are Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. And the hearing of arguments has been set for next October 12th.

The American Bar Association called on Congress today "to correct legislative defects existing in the field of internal security." It did this in a resolution...approved by the association's policy-making body, the House of Delegates, meeting in Chicago. Earlier, the Board of Governors of the bar association had approved a statement saying ~~that~~ it "did not in any way intend to indicate censure of the Supreme Court, nor an attack UPON ~~upon~~ the independence of the judiciary." However, the association report in general asks Congress to take a new look at some recent Supreme Court decisions dealing with internal security...and then amend the laws involved in order, it said, to remove any doubt about what Congress may have had in mind. The report voices opposition to any proposals that would limit the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. But it says...at the same time...that certain decisions concerning Communism in America have...in its phrase...

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"been severely criticized and deemed unsound by many responsible authorities." The resolution ---passed after stormy debate--- runs more than 50 pages. In Washington, Chairman Celler of the House Judiciary Committee calls the action by the American Bar Association "irresponsible". The delegates, he claims, were "obsessed with security and oblivious of individual liberty." Two other members of the judiciary committee--Republican Representative McCulloch of Ohio and Democratic Representative Ashmore of South Carolina--- congratulated the bar association...and predicted that its proposal will receive a friendly reception in Congress. Ashmore said he was glad the association delegates "finally have come to feel that the Supreme Court is not above criticism."

WED

In the welter of discussion about Secretary of State Dulles, its plain that President Eisenhower is "hoping against hope," that the course of Mr. Dulles's disease can be arrested...and that the extraordinary [redacted] constitution of this man who will be 71 years old TOMORROW, will enable him to carry on..if not as actively as before, at least, as senior advisor on foreign affairs.. The President's own medical history does give rise to hope that a man once stricken, can recover sufficiently to carry on his duties adequately..

[redacted] The President OF COURSE can only rely on the staff of physicians now treating Mr. Dulles for their opinion and prognosis as to [redacted] how Mr. Dulles is faring and the chances of his recovery.

Thus far, the doctors profess to be encouraged by the way in which Mr. Dulles has tolerated [redacted] his radiation treatment, and plan to increase the [redacted] dosage..

No one but the physicians are in a position to estimate the chances of Mr. Dulles' recovery..But it would appear unlikely that the Secretary of State will be able to carry out his vital office in the future, as he has in the past..

NOW. During his conquest of western europe, General Eisenhower brooked few mistakes on the part of his divisional COMMANDERS. [redacted]..There "were" probably more replacements of divisional GENERALS [redacted] in the United States army in the European theater, than in any major war [redacted] this nation has ever FOUGHT. [redacted], with the possible exception of the Civil War.

General Eisenhower, through [redacted] his chief of staff, Bedell Smith, [redacted] was exceedingly tough on divisional commanders who failed to complete their missions. [redacted]..

[redacted] At a recent news conference the President did bring up the case of a general who was hospitalized with an arthritic knee, [redacted] told how he had demanded the General's presence on the battlefield, "even if he had to come on a litter," [redacted] said the President: "I SAID he can do better that way than most people I know.../The General was later idenfified as the redoubtable [redacted] General Troy Middleton, commander of the spear-heading [redacted] Fifth Corps on D.-day..

I recall seeing General Middleton many times during the early days in Normandie and the breakout from St. [redacted] Lo.// If he WAS [redacted] troubled by a bad knee, he concealed it very well.//.In his present POST [redacted] as president of Louisiana State University, General Middleton is quoted as saying

that his knee now gives him "no trouble at all", except when IT'S "cold" outside. But there's a considerable difference between arthritis and cancer. President Eisenhower did NOT mention all the other generals he retired from the battlefield, including corps commanders, under the general HEADING of "Ill health".

Now this reporter has long been an admirer of Secretary of State Dulles. WE THINK this own country owes a debt of gratitude to this man of so many years and so much courage... Particularly because Mr. Dulles has had the strength to say "NO" when it was unpopular to do so... As one of the world's most accomplished negotiators, Mr. Dulles has safeguarded the interests of this country and the western world, at a time when Russia wants to throw its sputnick-laden weight around THE BARGAINING TABLE... in modern history, few secretaries of state (or foreign ministers) have ever been the target of such concentrated attack from ALLIES AND POTENTIAL ENEMIES as Mr. Dulles has been, because of his stuboorn ability to say "NO," when he felt it was in his country's interest.

It has always seemed remarkable to me that two highest compliments I have heard paid to Mr. Dulles came from the Ambassadors of

such dis-similar STATES as Yugoslavia and Isreal...The Yugoslav said that Mr. Dulles was one of the few men who believed him, when he said Yugoslavia would never go over the hill to Moscow...The Isreali said he was convinced that Mr. Dulles was the only man who WOULD say "NO" to both Kruschev and Nasser..

Mr. Dulles has dominated the foreign affairs of the western world, at a time when Russia WAS flexing its missiles.. ...Mr. Dulles was convinced that this was not the time to bargain at the Summit..

Yet despite his extraordinary exertions, Mr. Dulles has not been a well-man for months. It is most unfortunate that now that the cold war is intensifying, we have a sick man calling the plays on foreign policy.. Pessimists may recall that Franklin D. Roosevelt was not a well man during the later period of his conduct of United States Foreign policy..

President Eisenhower can hardly shut his eyes to this.. Nor hesitate too long, in the interests of his country, when the struggle for Germany is BEING WAGED AGAIN - THIS TIME on the diplomatic battlefield...

This is Larry LeSueur--I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news...But first a world from George Bryan--on the weather.

Premier Kruschev chose an unusual forum today to make his speech torpedoing the western proposals for a four-power foreign minister's conference on Germany... He spoke to a political rally in the courtyard of the Kremlin, to members of his Moscow election district...

The Russian Premier didn't wait for them to applaud.. To their surprise, He applauded them... ...."I am applauding YOU," said Nikita Kruschev to his audience, " Because I EXPECT you to vote for me..."

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There is some question tonight whether Mr. Macmillan will be able to confer with Khrushchev tomorrow. The prime minister has a bad cold.

In London today, the British government formally notified Archbishop Makarios that he is free to return to Cyprus at any time. Makarios...whom the British exiled in 1946...now plans to fly back to the island on Saturday. An agreement to grant independence to Cyprus was signed in London last week.

Italy's new premier...Antonio Segni...went before parliament today to ask for a vote of confidence in his minority government, composed entirely of Christian Democrats. In asking for approval of his new government, Segni promised a large-scale "public works program" and pledged adherence to the Atlantic Pact. A vote is expected tomorrow.

In Nyasaland...in Southeast Africa...British-led troops opened fire today on African rioters for the first time since the demonstrations began five days ago. One African is reported killed and two others were wounded. The troops acted after an African policemen was stabbed.

The United States Navy announces that it is scrapping 43 warships, all of which have been laid up in mothballs for more than ten years. Twenty-three of the outmoded vessels are cruisers. Five are battleships, including the U.S.S. Tennessee, that was commissioned in 1920. Originally, the warships cost nearly 700-million dollars. The Navy hopes to get about 30-million dollars of this back when they are sold for scrap.

The Supreme Court handed down a series of decisions today...strengthening the hand of the states in disputes dealing with the right to tax. The issues are

highly complex, as tax matters usually are. However, in brief, what the Supreme Court said was that states have the right to levy taxes on the income of out-of-state firms...if the business done by those firms inside the state consists solely of taking orders. The high court also upheld the right of states...and cities... to impose property taxes on materials imported to meet current manufacturing needs.

The Supreme Court postponed until its next term the hearing of arguments in the perennial dispute over tidelands oil. The Justice Department contends...in a suit pending before the court...that state ownership of submerged lands along the coast be limited to a distance of three miles from shore. Five states...along the Mexican Gulf...contend that in some instances their historic boundaries extend as much as "twenty miles to sea." These states are Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. And the hearings of arguments has been set for next October 12th.

The American Bar Association called on Congress today "to correct legislative defects existing in the field of internal security." It did this in a resolution...approved by the association's policy-making body, the House of Delegates, meeting in Chicago. Earlier, the Board of Governors of the bar association had approved a statement saying it "did not in any way intend to indicate censure of the Supreme Court, nor an attack upon the independence of the judiciary." However, the association report in general asks Congress to take a new look at some recent Supreme Court decisions dealing with internal security... and then amend the laws involved in order, it said, to remove any doubt about what Congress may have had in mind. The report voices opposition to any proposals that would limit the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. But it says, at the same time...that certain decisions concerning Communism in America have...in its phrase.. "been severly criticized and deemed unsound by many responsible authorities." The resolution passed after stormy debate runs more than 50 pages. In Washington, Chairman Celler of the House Juciciary Committee calls the action by the American

Bar Association "irresponsible." The delegates, he claims, were "obsessed with security and oblivious of individual liberty." Two other members of the judiciary committee---Republican Representative McCulloch of Ohio and Democratic Representative Ashmore of South Carolina---congratulated the bar association...and predicted that its proposal will receive a friendly reception in Congress. Ashmore said he was glad the association delegates "finally have come to feel that the Supreme Court is not above criticism."

Well, in the welter of discussion about Secretary of State Dulles, it's plain that President Eisenhower is hoping against hope that the course of Mr. Dulles' disease can be arrested...and that the extraordinary constitution of this man who will be 71 years old tomorrow, will enable him to carry on...if not as actively as before, at least as senior advisor on foreign affairs. The President's own medical history does give rise to hope that a man once stricken, can recover sufficiently to carry on his duties adequately.

The President of course can only rely on the staff of physicians now treating Mr. Dulles for their opinion and prognosis as to how Mr. Dulles is faring and the chances of his recovery. Thus far, the doctors porfess to be encouraged by the way in which Mr. Dulles has tolerated his radiation treatment and plan to increase the dosage. No one but the physicians are in a postion to estimate the chances of Mr. Dulles' recovery. But it would appear unlikely that the Secretary of State will be able to carry out his vital office in the future as he has in the psst.

Now, during his conquest of Western Europe, General Eisenhower brooked few mistakes on the part of his divisional commanders. There were probably more replacements of divisional generals in the United States army in the European theater, than in any major war this nation has ever fought with the possible exception of the Civil War. General Eisenhower through his chief of staff, Bedell Smith, was exceedingly tough on divisional commanders who failed to complete their missions.

At a recent news conference, the President did bring up the case of a general who was hospitalized with an arthritic knee, told how he had demanded the General's presence on the battlefield, "even if he had to come on a litter." Said the President: "I said he can do better that way than most people I know." The General was later identified as the redoubtable General Troy Middleton, commander of the spear-heading Fifth Corps on D-Day. I recall seeing General Middleton many times during the early days in Normandie and the breakout from St. Lo. If he was troubled by a bad knee, he concealed it very well. In his present post as president of Louisiana State University, Genraal Middleton is quoted as saying that his knee now gives him "no trouble at all," except when it's cold outside...but there's a considerable difference between arthritis and cancer. President Eisenhower did not mention all the other generals he retired from the battlefield including corps commanders under the general headline of "ill health."

Now this reporter has long been an admirer of Secretary of State Dulles. We think this own country owes a debt of gratitude to this man of so many years and so much courage...particularly because Mr. Dulles has had the strength to say "no" when it was unpopular to do so. As one of the world's most accomplished negotiators, Mr. Dulles has safeguarded the interests of this country and the western world at a time when Russia wants to throw its sputnik-laden weight around the bargaining table. In modern history, few secretaries of state or foreign ministers have ever been the target of such concentrated attack from allies and potential enemies as Mr. Dulles has been, because of his stubborn ability to say "no" when he felt it was in his country's interest. It has always seemed remarkable to me that two highest compliments I have heard paid to Mr. Dulles came from the Ambassadors of such dissimilar states as Yugoslavia and Israel...The Yugoslav said that Mr. Dulles was one of the few men who believed him, when he said Yugoslavia wolud never go over the hill to Moscow. The Israeli said he was

convinced that Mr. Dulles was the only man who would say "no" to both Khrushchev and Nasser. Mr. Dulles has dominated the foreign affairs of the western world at a time when Russia was flexing its missiles. Mr. Dulles was convinced that this was not the time to bargain at the Summit.

Yet despite his extraordinatry exertions, Mr. Dulles has not been a well man for months. It is most unfomtunate that now that the cold war is intensifying we have a sick man calling the plays on foreign policy. Pessimists may recall that Franklin D. Roosevelt was not a well man during the later period of his conduct of United States Foreign policy. President Eisenhower can hardly shut his eyes to this, nor hesitate too long in the interests of his country when the struggle for Germany is being waged agiin this time on the diplomatic battlefield.

This is Larry LeSueur---I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news...but first a word from George Bryan---on the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

LESUEUR: Premier Khrushchev chose an unusual forum today to make his speech torpedoing the western proposals for a four-power foreign ministers' conference on Germany. He spoke to a politicalrally in the courtyard of the Kremlin to members of his Moscow election district. The Russian premier didn't wait for them to applaud...To their surprise, he applauded them. "I am applauding you," said Nikita Khrushchev to his audience, "because I expect you to vote for me."

This is Larry LeSueur---Goodnite.

CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS - LARRY LESUEUR

Wednesday, February 25, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

ANNOUNCER: (PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENT) Now, here is Larry LeSueur.

LE SUEUR: Good evening everyone. Here is what happened today: A chill has settled over the Moscow talks between British Prime Minister MacMillan and Soviet Premier Khrushchev. The chill was induced by Khrushchev's speech yesterday when he rejected the Western proposal for a foreign minister's meeting, accused the West of attempting to dictate a German policy to Russia and charged the United States and Britain with trying to wreck the Geneva Conference on banning nuclear weapons tests. The two leaders are believed to have discussed the implications of Khrushchev's speech at a four hour session today, a session that was held at a country villa being occupied by the British visitor 25 miles outside Moscow. A British spokesman described the atmosphere of today's meeting as fairly cool, calm and collected. The Soviet News Agency Tass said only that an exchange of opinion was continued on questions of mutual interest. Tonight, Khrushchev and MacMillan returned to Moscow to attend a performance of Prokofiev's "Romeo and Juliet" Ballet at the famed Bolshoi Theatre. They were applauded again when they shook hands.

There will be another round of formal talks at the Kremlin tomorrow morning and later on an airplane with Khrushchev accompanying the Britons were scheduled to take that trip alone.

Pres. Eisenhower was asked at his news conference today about Khrushchev's rejection of a foreign minister's conference on Germany at a time when MacMillan was in Moscow to discuss that very matter. Here is what the President had to say:

PRES. EISENHOWER: The obviously, palpably intransigent attitude of Mr. Khrushchev is, of course, not only - it has not only been well known, but it seems really to have been emphasized. And at the moment when the logical purpose of Mr. Macmillan's visit was to try to create an atmosphere in which negotiations would be possible, this development is not one that, certainly, you could call hopeful.

This is the only logical attitude that the United States and the West, as I see it, can take: First, that we are not going to give one single inch in the preservation of our rights, and of discharging our responsibilities in this particular region, especially Berlin. There can be no negotiation on this particular point of right, and of retention of responsibility.

Now, the United States has always made clear, we are always ready to negotiate when the other person will give us the slightest area or region in which to negotiate; but if there is to be a positive answer and a negative answer to give to any question before you do attempt to negotiate, then I can't see very well very much use for conference. Indeed, if the same kind of attitude is shown insistently and always, why, I must say the future doesn't seem to hold for negotiation, doesn't seem to hold much promise.

Now this, in spite of the fact that there have been a number of things have occurred. You will recall way back there was a refusal to negotiate respecting the ~~xxxxfix~~ reunification of Austria. Well, that was accomplished. And down the road with respect to West Germany and so on, there have been other concessions; but they certainly come very rarely and from our viewpoint, at least, the refusals are so

illogical that they do not promise a great deal for the establishment of a just peace. But, as I say, we have got to be ready, alert to opportunities to negotiate when there is any real promise of success, just as we are going to be strong, and are strong and alert in making certain that others cannot take advantage of us or divide us by any kind of threat.

LESUEUR: Mr. Eisenhower also was asked what he thought about holding a summit conference with the Russians and this was his reply:

EISENHOWER: Well, I would say this: All of you people are quite well acquainted with the constitutional difficulties that a President incurs when he goes abroad for one of these long conferences. But on top of that, there is this very great psychological reason: When the people of the United - the people of the world understand there is going to be a head of government, a head of state or a head of government summit conference, they expect something to come out of it, and a feeling of ~~pessimismxxxxx~~ pessimism and, in a way, hopelessness, I think, would be increased if you entered such a meeting and then nothing really came out of it, as did not come - I mean, as it did, indeed, was the case at Geneve.

We used a great deal of talk about the spirit of Geneva but, frankly, before we went there, while we were there and afterward, our Government said one thing - the proof othe sanity and the value of this Geneva meeting is going to be shown within the next few months when we went down to the concrete problems,and there we went over in October, the Foreign Ministers did, and we got exactly zero progress.

Now, I think it would be a very grave mistake to go to a national - I mean to a summit conference -unless there was kind of preparation so that you could know, the world could recognize the progress made.

LE SUEUR: When asked about criticism of his defense program, the President replied somewhat sharply that he believed he was better qualified to decide those matters than any of the service chiefs. He said hat just spending money doesn't make the country stronger. He said that if you spend too much money, you will make us weaker.

The President struck back at Congressional critics and against what he called a demagogic talk about his defense program saying he was the final arbiter in the Executive Branch of the Government on that score.

As for Secretary of State Dulles who underwent his fifth radiation treatment today at Walter Reed Army Hospital, the President said that Mr. Dulles himself will decide whether he is physically able to continue in his post. The President said Mr. Dulles would reach his decision soon after his present treatment is completed.

Mr. Dulles turned 71 years old today and got a birthday present from his doctors in the form of their most optimistic statement thus far on his fight against cancer. The doctors said that they were very satisfied with the progress Mr. Dulles is making, described his spirits as high, said he is receiving an increasing amount of x-ray and has shown no ill effects from the treatment. They also said his appetite continues to improve.

Republican National Committee Chairman Meade Alcorn conferred with President Eisenhower for an hour today and then announced the formation of a 44 member committee to study the long range objectives and principles of the GOP. Alcorn said the plan had the enthusiastic support of the President and that the Committee will include all segments of

Republican thinking.

In Geneva the United States asked Russia whether there was any point in continuing the conference on banning nuclear tests in view of Premier Khrushchev's sharp attack on the Western position yesterday. The Soviet delegate, Semyon Tsarapkin, replied that it was up to the West and that the conference needn't fail if the West adopted what he called a more realistic attitude towards the negotiations. They will meet again.

Unrest continued in Africa today as anti-white demonstrations spread. Leaders seized a customs post in Northern Nyasaland and went on strike at the huge Kariba Dam near Salisbury in Southern-Rhodesia to back demands for higher wages. On the East African Coast, Nationalist rioting broke out in Somalia. Police were called out to put down the disorders and one person is reported killed, 15 injured.

In Mexico, 70,000 workers went on strike today against the government owned national railways paralyzing all rail service throughout the country. An additional 47,000 workers on privately owned rail lines are reported ready to join the walkout.

Senate Rackets Committee Chairman McClelland said today that the United States is threatened from within by underworld penetration into various industries. McClellan made this statement as the committee suspended until March 10th its hearings on a juke box, coin machine industry in New York and Chicago.

The House Banking Committee by a vote of 19 to 7 has approved a two billion one-hundred million dollar housing bill. Republicans immediately attacked it as a budget busting bill, showing that the total new spending authorized by the measure amounted to almost six billion dollars instead of the two billion estimated by its sponsors.

The bill is about half a billion dollars less than the housing measure already passed by the Senate and is about half a billion more than the figure requested by the Administration over a six year period.

This is Larry Le Sueur. I'll be back in a moment with the footnote to the news. But first a word from George Bryan about the weather.

BRYAN: (PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENT)

...now here's Mr. Le Sueur with his footnote to the news:

LE SUEUR: British Defense Minister Duncan Sandys told Parliament today that Britain will end its military draft for the first time in twenty years. "British defense policy," he said, "is based on complete replacement of atomic bombers by a guiding missile called the 'Blue Streak'. "Since we can't put our money on all the horses in the race like the Americans can," said Sandys, "we'll have to back our fancy; we have chosen the 'Blue Streak'."

This is Larry Le Sueur. Good night.

PT/rs

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

LARRY LESUEUR REPORTING

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GEORGE BYYAN

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This is Larry LeSueur. Goodnight.

7:45 pm het
2/26/59

LeSueur-Picker

Good evening everyone. Here's what happened today:

An international incident involving this country and Russia developed today 120 miles northeast of Newfoundland. At that point in the Atlantic Ocean, U.S. navy men of the radar-picket ship Roy D. Hale boarded the Soviet trawler Novorossisk -- TO INVESTIGATE the recent breaking of four transatlantic cables. The AMERICANS boarded the Russian ship about noon, and left it SHORTLY AFTER SIX OCLOCK tonight. During THAT time, planes from the U.S. naval air station at Argentia, Newfoundland, were flying over the area. (Afterwards, the American vessel headed toward Argentia, and the Russian ship proceeded in a northerly direction. The boarding ACTION WAS TAKEN under an international agreement -- signed by the United States, Russia and other nations -- known as "the convention for protection of submarine cables of 1884." This agreement, the Defense Department says, authorizes investigations by naval VESSELS of other ships "suspected of damaging and interfering with cables under the high seas. [trawlers sometimes cut cables by accident, during the course of fishing activities.] [Yesterday Western Union reported that three of its ten cables were broken -- and one cable of the American Telephone and Telegraph company also was SEVERED.]

~~7:45 [redacted] LeSueur-Picker~~
~~2/28/59~~

~~[redacted]~~

For all practical purposes, the Moscow talks between British Prime Minister MacMillan and Soviet Premier Khrushchev ended today -- on a very bleak note. There will be a final meeting on Monday -- to draw-up a formal communique. But the actual talks wound-up today -- with MacMillan warning Khrushchev that any interference with the western powers' "rights in Berlin" would lead to a dangerous situation." A British spokesman said that "Khrushchev is not budging an inch, and MacMillan is not budging an inch, either." Yesterday President Eisenhower told his news conference that none of the western powers would budge an inch, in preserving their rights ~~[redacted]~~ in Berlin.

~~This latest chill in East-West relations~~ WAS STARTED ~~[redacted]~~ ~~[redacted]~~ ~~by Khrushchev's speech ridiculing the western proposal for a foreign ministers conference~~ ON THE BERLIN CRISIS. ~~[redacted]~~ ~~British sources revealed today that MacMillan~~ was so ~~stung~~ ANGERED by that speech -- that he thought of packing-up then and there, and returning to London. But on second thought, he decided that he might as well follow his original schedule, and see Russia. Despite Khrushchev's speech, a British spokesman says that Mr. MacMillan does not

be~~lieve the soviet leader has closed the door on a foreign ministers'~~ conference. The British spokesman said that Khruschev "left the door open" ~~-- saying that "it was a small door, but the "light" is going through."~~ //

After today's meeting, MacMillan boarded a plane and flew to the Russian city of Kiev. Khruschev was SLATED TO GO ALONG -- but at the last minute he decided to stay in Moscow -- saying he had a tooth that required attention. However, Khrushchev's DIPLOMATIC toothache didn't prevent him from receiving a delegation from Iraq.

The Berlin crisis has touched off serious discussion in Washington. Democratic Senator Dodd of Connecticut -- warning that Russia may start a war over Berlin -- called for an urgent 90-day program to prepare this nation for any eventuality. He also called for swift passage of a resolution supporting the Administration's stand on Berlin -- THAT any agreement on THAT CITY MUST be part of an over-all settlement of the entire German ISSUE.

Another democrat, chairman Fulbright of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said he was disturbed by reductions in the army -- and other signs pointing to the fact that, instead of strengthening our defenses, "we are going in the opposite direction." ...A third democrat,

Senator Kennedy of Massachusetts -- said this country is approaching a climax in its relations with the Soviet Union -- and that "an increased defense posture" must be part of our preparedness on the Berlin crisis. ..On the other hand, three republican senators said -- after a talk with President Eisenhower, that firm plans have been made to meet any Russian move to force the allies out of Berlin. The three G-O-P senators ~~are~~ were Scott of Pennsylvania, Keating of New York, and Prouty of Vermont. Keating added that he found no trace of gloom in the President's attitude toward Berlin.

Secretary of State Dulles called three top state department officials to Walter Reed [redacted] Hospital today -- and conferred with them for an hour or more on the Berlin ~~problem~~ CASE. It was the longest and largest meeting Mr. Dulles has taken part in since he entered [redacted] hospital on February tenth. Those present were: Acting Secretary Christian Herter -- deputy undersecretary Robert Murphy -- and assistant secretary Livingston Merchant.

Mr. Dulles had another X-ray treatment [redacted] today -- and a spokesman said the treatments, which were started last Friday, would continue for another two or three weeks. His [redacted] personal secretary, Phyllis Bernau, said ~~[redacted]~~ Mr. Dulles is counting on overcoming his condition sufficiently ~~and~~ TO get~~[redacted]~~ back to his desk.

55

The government of the British territory of Southern Rhodesia today declared a "state of emergency" and outlawed the African National Congress. From 250 to 5-hundred AFRICANS were arrested -- many of them leaders in the native movement aimed at breaking white political control of the area. They were CHARGED WITH trying to undermine the loyalty of the government's African employes. Under the state of emergency, the government can detain anyone for a month. It also sets a curfew and forbids gatherings of more than three persons.

~~In Cairo, World Bank President Eugene Black has announced that a British-Egyptian financial settlement is ready to be signed -- probably on Saturday. The agreement is designed to settle claims and counter-claims resulting from the British-French invasion of Suez in 1956. Under it, Britain will release Egypt's sterling balances, and Egypt will pay 77-million dollars for property it nationalized.~~

An explosion rocked Britain's big H-bomb factory at Aldermaston -- 45 miles west of London, today -- killing two men and injuring another. The blast shook windows of homes two miles away. Officials said it was caused by conventional explosives -- and THAT there was no RADIATION DANGER. It was the sixth accident at the plant in the past four years.

Cuba has asked the Dominican republic to arrest eight high officials of the [redacted] Batista regime -- on charges of robbery and misuse of public funds. All eight are in exile in the Dominican Republic, together with Batista. So far, the Cuban government has tried, but failed to obtain the extradition of [redacted]. The ousted President

Republican Representative Bennett of Michigan has introduced a bill to regulate the television networks. Bennet says that, under present law, television networks "have no responsibility" for balanced programming. He says his bill outlines certain steps that should be taken to require the networks to meet what he calls "the public interest test."

The House Commerce Committee has approved a four-year, 297 million dollar program of federal aid for airports. It's about one Hundred ~~100~~-million dollars more than the President requested -- but about one Hundred and 65 MILLION ~~165~~ [redacted] dollars less than provided in a measure approved by the Senate. Last year, the President vetoed a bill similar to the senate version.

President Eisenhower has named Clare Boothe Luce to be Ambassador to Brazil. The wife of the TIME-LIFE PUBLISHER [redacted] was Ambassador to Italy from 1953 to 1957. If confirmed by the Senate, as expected, she will succeed Ellis Briggs -- who may be assigned to Greece.

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The men's tailor's of London were described as gleeful, when their elegant Prime Minister MacMillan donned a tall, gray Astrakhan hat, for his mission to Moscow... They hoped it might "catch on," as a new style.. But it's now most unlikely to become as notorious as Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's umbrella.. There's seems little danger, that Mr. MacMillan's trip to Moscow will recall the [redacted] mission of Neville Chamberlain to Munich, [redacted] 20 years ago...

Tomorrow does mark the half-way point, in elapsed time, since Kruschev's [redacted]s november 27th declaration, that in six months, West Berlin's communications would be "handed over" to the East Germans..

TODAY [redacted] the first western exploration of Moscow's attitude has apparantly resulted in a complete stand-off.., With American, BRITISH [redacted] and RUSSIAN [redacted] spokesman all repeating the same phrase.. "We will not budge an inch.."

No diplomat in modern times [redacted] has had the rug pulled-out from under him like Prime Minister MacMillan... [redacted] Premier Kruschev's [redacted] public speech in the very midst of the Britisher's visit, rejecting a foreign minister's conference, was a STUNNING BLOW.

IT was hardly calculated to endear Premier Kruschev to MacMillan or to the British people, who have an acute sense of the traditions of diplomatic protocol. // No matter how strong Mr. MacMillan's labor PARTY opposition may be in Britain, politics on that "influential" little island, have a way of stopping at the water's edge.. //

Its to be remembered that when Premier Kruschev made his state visit to Britain three years ago, he TOO fared badly. AT A luncheon tended him by labor party members of the House of Commons. They insisted upon asking him some awkward questions about the treatment of FELLOW socialists behind the iron curtain.

It may be that Premier Kruschev, was evening a few scores by his brutal diplomatic treatment of PRIME MINISTER MACMILLAN. .... And yet, although Macmillan's mission to Moscow has ended in a frigid atmosphere, it MAY be wrong to say that his trip has been valueless..

It's an old rule of diplomacy and OF negotiating that few important compromises are ever made at the preliminary bargaining sessions... The big breaks rarely come until the deadline IS REACHED. IS REACHED.

Before he left for Moscow, Mr. MacMillan described his visit as a "reconnaissance mission." He was not prepared to negotiate over the heads of his NATO allies, but to bring back information on the Soviet attitude. In a way, his visit was not unlike that of Deputy Premier Mikoyan to this country. AND [redacted]... As we recall, Mr. Mikoyan left Washington, without rejoicing at the official attitude..

ONE [redacted] explanation of Mikoyan's visit to this country was that he was trying to go over the heads of our government to TRY TO cultivate [redacted] a friendly atmosphere toward Russia... Premier Kruschev's undiplomatic treatment of Prime Minister MacMillan, may have been still another RUSSIAN [redacted] attempt to go over the heads of western officialdom, [redacted] in the hope of bringing public pressure on their polities.. This is a familiar move by communist leaders, since they are apparently convianced by their own propaganda, that every free country squirms under the yoke of [redacted] what the communists call: "the ruling circles.."

NOW [redacted] This reporter was aware of rumors, mainly from French and German sources, that the British were the least firm of the western allies, on their attitude toward Berlin and the East german regime.

These may have come about Because of Mr. MacMillan's nation-wide broadcast a year ago, in which he proposed that the West seek a "solemn pact of non-aggression" with Russia, as the first step in relieving world tension. This caused some uneasiness among Britain's allies at the time..

Premier Kruschev made mention of such a long-term non-aggression pact with Britain, during his recent speech bidiculing a foreign minister's conference on Berlin.. But there is no indication that MacMillan took him up on it.. In fact, Mr. MacMillan is described as so stung by Kruchev's treatment, that the British Prime Minister now emerges as a western figure capable of dealing with the Russians, without having the word "Munich" thrust at him... One of Secretary of State Dulles's great values is that he would be able to offer concessions to the Russians over Germany, without appearing weak either to the Russians or to the West... It would be difficult for a successor to Mr. Dulles to do this.

But if nothing else happened in Moscow this week, Prime Minister MacMillan will return to The WEST, with a new reputation for being tough with the Russians..

This is Larry LeSueur...I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news....(pause) first a word from George Bryan.. ON THE WEATHER.

President Eisenhower issued a proclamation today, calling for the observance of the tenth anniversary of the signing of the North Atlantic treaty. ..The President said the NATO organization of 15 countries is a "mainstay of "peace", and a "shield" of freedom..

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This is Larry LeSueur (goodnite.)

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

FEBRUARY 26, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

LARRY LESUEUR REPORTING

Good evening everyone. Here's what happened today:

An international incident involving this country and Russia developed today 120 miles northeast of Newfoundland. At that point in the Atlantic Ocean, U.S. Navy men of the radar-picket ship Roy D. Hale boarded the Soviet trawler Novorossisk---to investigate the recent breaking of four transatlantic cables. The Americans boarded the Russian ship about noon, and left it shortly after six o'clock tonight. During that time, planes from the U.S. Naval air station at Argentia, Newfoundland, were flying over the area. Afterward, the American vessel headed toward Argentia, and the Russian ship proceeded in a northerly direction. The boarding action was taken under an international agreement---signed by the United States, Russia and other nations---known as "the convention for protection of submarine cables of 1884." This agreement, the Defense Department says, authorizes investigations by naval vessels of other ships suspected of damaging and interfering with cables under the high seas. Trawlers sometimes cut cables by accident, during the course of fishing activities. Yesterday, Western Union reported that three of its ten cables were broken---and one cable of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company also was severed.

For all practical purposes, the Moscow talks between British Prime Minister Macmillan and Soviet Premier Khrushchev ended today---on a very bleak note. There will be a final meeting on Monday...to draw up a formal communique. But the actual talks wound up today with Macmillan warning Khrushchev that any interference with the western powers' rights in Berlin would lead to a dangerous situation." A British spokesman said that "Khrushchev is not budging an inch, and Macmillan is not budging an inch, either." Yesterday President Eisenhower told his news conference that none of the western powers would budge an inch,

in preserving their rights in Berlin.

After today's meeting, Macmillan boarded a plane and flew to the Russian city of Kiev. Khrushchev was slated to go along, but at the last minute, he decided to stay in Moscow---saying he had a tooth that required attention. However, Khrushchev's diplomatic toothache didn't prevent him from receiving a delegation from Iraq.

The Berlin crisis has touched off serious discussion in Washington. Democratic Senator Dodd of Connecticut---warning that Russia may start a war over Berlin---called for an urgent 90-day program to prepare this nation for any eventuality. He also called for swift passage of a resolution supporting the Administration's stand on Berlin---that any agreement on that city must be part of an over-all settlement of the entire German issue.

Another democrat, Chairman Fulbright of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said he was distrubed by reduction in the army---and other signs pointing to the fact that, instead of strengthening our defenses, "we are going in the opposite direction." A third democrat, Senator Kennedy of Massachusetts said this country is approaching a climax in its relations with the Soviet Union and that "an increased defense posture" must be part of our preperedness on the Berlin crisis. On the other hand, three republican senators said, after a talks with President Eisenhower, that firm plans have been made to meet any Russian move to force the allies our of Berlin. The three G.O.P. senators were Scott of Pennsylvania, Keating of New York, and Prouty of Vermont. Keating added that he found no trace of gloom in the President's attitude toward Berlin

Secretary of State Dulles called three top state department officials to Walter Reed Hosptial today, and conferrred with them for an hour or more on the Berlin case. It was the longest and largest meeting Mr. Dulles has taken part in since he entered hospital on February tenth. Those present were: Acting Secretary Christian Herter, Deputy Undersecretary Robert Murphy, and Assistant Secretary Livingston Merchant.

Mr. Dulles had another X-Ray treatment today---and a spokesman said the treatments, which were started last Friday, would continue for another two or three weeks. His personal secretary, Phyllis Bernau said Mr. Dulles is counting on overcoming his condition sufficently to get back to his desk.

The government of the British territory of Southern Rhodesia today declared a state of emergency and outlawed the African National Congress. From 250 to 500 Africans were arrested---many of them leaders in the native movement aimed at breaking white political control of the area. They were charged with trying to undermine the loyalty of the government's African employees. Under the state of emergency, the government can detain anyone for a month. It also sets a curfew and forbids gatherings of more than three persons.

An explosion rocked Britain's big H-Bomb factory at Aldermaston, 45 miles west of London today---killing two men and injuring another. The blast shook windows of homes two miles away. Officials said it was caused by conventional explosives---and that there was no radiation danger. It was the sixth accident at the plant in the past four years.

Republican Representative Bennet of Michigan has introduced a bill to regulate the television networks. Bennet says that, under present law, television networks "have no responsibility" for balanced programming. He says his bill outlines certain steps that should be taken to require the networks to meet what he calls "the public interest test."

President Eisenhower has named Clare Boothe Luce to be Ambassador to Brazil. The wife of the Time and Life publisher was Ambassador to Italy from 1953 to 1957. If confirmed by the Senate, as expected, she will succeed Ellis Briggs---who may be assigned to Greece.

The men's tailors of London were described as gleeful, when their elegant Prime Minister Macmillan donned a tall, gray Astrakhan hat for his mission to Moscow. They hoped it might catchon, as a new style. But it's now most unlikely

to become as notorious as Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's umbrella. There seems little danger that Mr. Macmillan's trip to Moscow will recall the mission of Neville Chamberlain to Munich 20 years ago.

Tomorrow does mark the half-way point in elapsed time since Khrushchev's November 27th declaration, that in six months, West Berlin's communications would be handed over to the East Germans.

Today the first western exploration of Moscow's attitude has apparently resulted in a complete stand-off. With American, British and Russian spokesmen all repeating the same phrase, "We will not budge an inch."

No diplomat in modern times has had the rug pulled out from under him like Prime Minister Macmillan. Premier Khrushchev's public speech in the very midst of the Britisher's visit, rejecting a foreign ministers' conference was a stunning blow. It was hardly calculated to endear Premier Khrushchev to Macmillan or to the British people, who have an acute sense of the traditions of diplomatic protocol. No matter how strong Mr. Macmillan's labor party opposition may be in Britain, politics on that influential little island have a way of stopping at the water's edge.

It's to be remembered that when Premier Khrushchev made his state visit to Britain three years ago, he too fared badly. At a luncheon tended him by labor party members of the House of Commons, they insisted upon asking him some awkward questions about the treatment of fellow socialists behind the iron curtain.

It may be that Premier Khrushchev was evening a few scores by his brutal diplomatic treatment of Prime Minister Macmillan. And yet, although Macmillan's mission to Moscow has ended in a frigid atmosphere, it may be wrong to say that his trip has been valueless.

It's an old rule of diplomacy and of negotiating that few important compromises are ever made at the preliminary bargaining sessions. The big breaks rarely come until the deadline is reached. Before he left for Moscow,

Mr. Macmillan described his visit as a "reconnaissance mission." He was not prepared to negotiate over the heads of his NATO allies, but to bring back information on the Soviet attitude. In a way, his visit was not unlike that of Deputy Premier Mikoyan to this country. And as we recall, Mr. Mikoyan left Washington without rejoicing at the official attitude.

One explanation of Mikoyan's visit to this country was that he was trying to go over the heads of our government to try to cultivate a friendly atmosphere toward Russia...Premier Khrushchev's undiplomatic treatment of Prime Minister Macmillan may have been still another Russian attempt to go over the heads of western officialdom, in the hope of bringing public pressure on their policies. This is a familiar move by communist leaders, since they are apparently convinced by their own propaganda,tthat every free country squirms under the yoke of what the communists call: "The ruling circles."

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Premier Khrushchev made mention of such a long-term non-aggression pact with Britain during his recent speech ridculing a foreign ministers' conference on Berlin. But there is no indication that Macmillan took him up on it. In fact, Mr. Macmillan is described as so stung by Khrushchev's treatment that the British Prime Minister now emerges as a western figure capable of dealing with the Russians, without having the word "Munich" thrust at him. One of Secretary of State Dulles' great values is that he would be able to offer concessions to the Russians over Germany, without appearing weak either to the Russians or to

the West. It would be difficult for a successor to Mr. Dulles to do this.

But if nothing else happened in Moscow this week, Prime Minister Macmillan will return to the West with a new reputation for being tough with the Russians.

This is Larry LeSueur. I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news. First a word from George Bryan on the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

LESUEUR: President Eisenhower issued a proclamation today, calling for the observance of the tenth anniversary of the signing of the North Atlantic Treaty. The President said the NATO organization of 15 countries is a "mainstay of peace, and a shield of freedom."

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This is Larry LeSueur...goodnite.

Good evening everyone. Here's what happened today: 2/27/59 7:45 pm net Picker LeSueur-

British Prime Minister MacMillan told the Russians tonight [redacted] "it is not enough to "wish" for peace or even to "talk" about it -- it is the duty of "all" countries to "work" for it." MACMILLAN made "this" statement in a toast at a formal dinner ending his visit to the UKRAINIAN [redacted] city of Kiev. He went on to say that when misunderstandings arise between nations, it is the "duty" of statesmen to settle them by negotiations -- so as to reduce [redacted] and not [redacted] increase international tension. But, he said, such negotiations "must" be conducted with a "genuine desire" to reach "fair" agreement. The British leader described [redacted] his talks with soviet leaders in the Kremlin as "a valuable preparation for "wider" international negotiations which "must" follow." However, British sources SAY [redacted] that MacMillan ACTUALLY HAS [redacted] given up "hope" of bringing East and West closer together on the Berlin ISSUE, [redacted], in view of [redacted] Premier Khruschev's uncompromising position. A final [redacted] meeting between MacMillan and Khrushchev is scheduled [redacted] in Moscow on Monday -- but this is expected to deal "only" with drafting a formal communique.

Soviet [redacted] deputy Premier Mikoyan, commenting on the Kremlin talks, SAID [redacted] tonight that MacMillan had taken a "tough" line on the German question. Mikoyan said that MacMillan was "possibly" weighed down

by his Allied commitments." Mikoyan charged that the western powers want to draw-out negotiations on Berlin by attempting to replace a meeting of chiefs of State with a foreign ministers conference. And he warned that if the western powers do not "conclude" a peace treaty with Germany, Russia will be "compelled" to sign a peace treaty with the EAST GERMAN REGIME.

~~Mikoyan said the Kremlin talks got off to a "good" start, saying that MacMillan had "displayed initiative by advancing several proposals for trade and cultural exchange." But the Soviet deputy premier indicated the talks bogged-down when they got around to the German question.~~

Today marks the halfway point in the six-month notice Russia has given the Big Three western powers to accept the soviet formula for West Berlin. The Russian plan calls for the withdrawal of Allied occupation forces -- and the TURNING OF West Berlin INTO an unarmed, so-called "free city," under POSSIBLE U.N. supervision. What the West Germans themselves think of the situation -- in the light of the apparent failure of the MacMillan Kruschev talks -- is told now by CBS News Correspondent Ernest Leiser -- reporting direct from Berlin.

(Tape runs 4:05)

ending: "...now back to Larry LeSueur in New York."

In London, British government sources take the view that MacMillan's trip hasn't been a "failure" -- because he didn't expect much to come of it in the first place. They note that MacMillan described his ~~trip~~ Moscow visit in advance as a reconnaissance -- an attempt to learn what was in the minds of the Russian leaders. And even though disagreeing with them, he has found where the soviet leaders stand. The important thing, say the British sources, is that the Prime Minister "tried."

~~In~~ Washington officials ~~[illegible]~~ say they are waiting for the ~~[illegible]~~ Kremlin meeting on Monday -- before making a "final" judgement on the results of MacMillan's visit.

President Eisenhower paid another visit today to Secretary of State Dulles in Walter Reed ~~[illegible]~~ Hospital. Mr Dulles is AGAIN KEPT ~~[illegible]~~ in close touch with world affairs -- including the Berlin crisis -- while ~~undergoing~~ continuing his weeklong radiation treatments for cancer.

The soviet ~~[illegible]~~ news agency TASS tonight described as an "unlawful act" -- ~~the~~ yesterday's boarding of a Russian trawler 120 miles off the coast of Newfoundland FIN by ~~[illegible]~~ the U.S. NAVY. Earlier, ~~[illegible]~~ Moscow Radio gave ~~a [illegible]~~ A MATTER OF FACT account of ~~the~~ yesterday's boarding action ~~[illegible]~~ -- which was undertaken to investigate the breaking of transatlantic cables. State Department

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spokesman Lincoln White SAYS the boarding was not a hostile action -- but an investigation clearly provided for under the terms of an 1884 treaty, designed for the protection of underseas cables. After the boarding, the U.S. radar picket ship Roy Hale reported there were "no indications of intentions other than fishing" on the part of the SOVIET vessel.

In southern Africa, government forces in Nyasaland used guns and tear gas to break up ANOTHER African demonstration. One African was killed and three wounded. British authorities SAY the trouble started when 2-hundred Africans gathered "outside" a courthouse -- and demanded the release of two African National Congress officials HELD FOR TRIAL.

~~In southern Rhodesia, the British~~ CONTINUED TO ARREST ~~scores of African nationalists.~~

On the Mediterranean island of Malta, thousands of dockyard workers rioted in protest against dismissal notices. The rioters stoned a British admiral, set HUGE fires in the British navy shipyard, and fought an hour-long battle with police. After the rioting, the men went back to work and were sent home at the "usual" quitting time.

Violence also flared in Beirut, capital of Lebanon -- between supporters and opponents of United Arab Republic President Nasser. There was some shooting, and five persons were reported injured. Twenty persons were arrested before order was restored.

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The democratic national committee -- meeting in Washington -- today picked the city of Los Angeles for its 1960 presidential nominating convention. The committee voted 71 to 35 for the West Coast city after turning down the bids of Philadelphia and Chicago. The decision came at the end of an ARGUING session that lasted five hours. The democrats' "subcommittee" had picked Los Angeles IN January.

Top republican leaders in Philadelphia have asked Harold Stassen to be the G-O-P candidate for mayor this year. Stassen -- formerly President Eisenhower's disarmament advisor -- said he would run if the leaders could prove there was sufficient rank-and-file support for him. He said he would give a definite reply next Wednesday.

New York's republican governor Nelson Rockefeller suffered his first setback today since his election -- when rebel republicans gained enough votes to force a cut in his record two-billion dollar budget The G-O-P defection in the state legislature CLIMAXED mounting opposition to the huge spending program, which calls for 277-million dollars more in taxes.

At Cape Canaveral, United Press International reports that the Army is expected to launch a moon-shot over the weekend. The satellite is described as a gold-plated one. Today the Army sent a Jupiter missile into the skies. The Navy followed with a Polaris test missile -- but officials SAY it may have broken-up soon after launching.

Former Teamster President Dave Beck was sentenced today to five years in prison and fined 60-thousand dollars -- for income tax evasion. Beck was also ordered to pay almost 11-thousand dollars in court costs. In mid-afternoon, Beck posted the money and was released, pending an appeal. In sentencing him, federal district judge George Boldt said, in Tacoma, Washington, that the exposure of Beck's "insatiable greed" was a shocking story. Beck was found guilty of evading almost a quarter of a million dollars in income taxes.

President Eisenhower's top economist, Dr. Raymond J. Saulnier, has predicted a reduction in unemployment to a level close to three-million by next December. He also forecast a 30-billion dollar increase in the nation's production rate this year.

This is Larry LeSueur. I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the News — First a word from George Bryan on the weather

General Charles de Gaulle of France made it today...The President of the French Republic took his place among the famous personalities of the world, as a wax figure in Madame Tussaud's museum in London..

" We have always tried to have a french statesman in [redacted] the collection", said a spokesman for Madame Tussaud's. "But since the war, french prime minister's changed faster than we could model them."

But now we're convinced President De Gaulle represents a stability which will not be subject to change..

this is Larry LeSueur...Goodnite..

CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Friday, February 27, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 PM, EST

MURROW: ... correspondent Ernest Leiser reporting direct from Berlin.

LEISER: The people in power in Western Germany would be taking grim satisfaction from the apparent failure of the MacMillan mission to Moscow, that is, if they weren't so desperately worried about the prospects ahead for Berlin. The appraisal of MacMillan's trip and the Khrushchev speech that so rudely punctuated it is decidedly schizophrenic here in Germany. The old man, 83 year old Chancellor Konrad Adenauer was dead set against the British Prime Minister's expedition in the first place. Adenauer didn't feel that he could afford to say so publicly but he let it leak out that he feared this might be the beginning of a sell-out in Berlin. Adenauer regards the British as the weakest link in the chain of Allied unity on the whole German question and he emphatically did not like the British Prime Minister carrying the ball for the West in the absence of Secretary Dulles. Thus, there was a carious track of relief in the West German Government when Khrushchev's immovable position and diplomatic bad manners made it impossible for MacMillan to (indistinct) concessions even if he hadhad any in mind. Relief has been coupled with another reaction here. There's a german word that has no real equivalent in any other language although the feeling it describes is perhaps not uniquely German, the word is (german word) which means approximately, taking pleasure in somebodyélse's discomforture, and the West Germans have done just that on the MacMillan visit. A not un-typical example was the cartoon in the important newspaper Die Welt today. It shows MacMillan and Khrushchev dancing together, Khryshchev is all bouncing affability, the sick and Chamberlin-like MacMillan is in tears, ~~pu~~ presumably because Khrushchev is tropping all over his feet. But relief and ridicule are

fighting against another emotion here and they appear to be losing the fight. The other emotion is just plain fear. The old Chancellor has said that if the Allies stand firm, the Soviets will not permit their East German satellites to risk a war by trying to get the West out of Berlin. But his own subordinates are by no means so certain. This reporter was at a dinner with some West German officials last night and they were asking me with an undercurrent almost of panic in their voices, what happens next, what do we do now? The editor of Der Spiegel, the West German news magazine that takes professional delight in poking its fixed ideas warns the United States this week that Europe - including West Germany would leave us in the lurch if we tried to fight our way into Berlin. At least, he said, we would be deserted unless we had first given East Germany the diplomatic recognition that it demands. Surprisingly, his broaching of the subject that has been (indistinct) in West Germany - even among the Socialist opposition aroused none of the indignation that it would have/just a few months ago. In fact, in the corriders of the Bundashous, where the West German Parliament meets, representatives could be heard this week saying that it may come to that, to at least de facto recognition of East Germany. And, there are some Western diplomats in Germany who also for the first time are raising recognition as a serious possibility. It's realized that the United States or Britain or France could not effectively propose this spurt without German charges again on a sell-out. But, it's felt that the West Germans may be driven to ~~xxx~~ initiate such a proposal themselves/if it reaches a point at which war appears to be the only alternative. It may be too big a switch for Adenauer to make. He has become the symbol of inflexability even to his ~~xxxxx~~ stanchest supporters, but it is likely that he'll be under increasing pressure to deal with East Germany at a government level. In any event, no body in his government has figured out any other solution on the Berlin crisis that the Communists might be disposed to adopt. This is Ernest Leiser in Berlin. Now back to Larry Lesueur in NY.

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY ~~THURSDAY,~~ FEBRUARY 27, 1959
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On the Mediterranean island of Malta, thousands of dockyard workers rioted in protest against dismissal notices. The rioters stoned a British admiral, set huge fires in the British navy shipyard, and fought an hour-long battle with police. After the rioting, the men went back to work and were sent home at the usual quitting time.

Violence also flared in Beirut, capital of Lebanon---between supporters and opponents of United Arab Republic President Nasser. There was some shooting, and five persons were reported injured. Twenty persons were arrested before order was restored.

The Democratic National Committee, meeting in Washington, today picked the city of Los Angeles for its 1960 presidential nominating convention. The committee voted 71 to 35 for the West Coast city after turning down the bids of Philadelphia and Chicago. The decision came at the end of an arguing session that lasted five hours. The Democrats subcommittee had picked Los Angeles in January.

Top Republican leaders in Philadelphia have asked Harold Stassen to be the GOP candidate for mayor this year. Stassen, formerly President Eisenhower's disarmament advisor, said he would run if the leaders could prove there was sufficient rank and file support for him. He said he would give a definite reply next Wednesday.

New York's Republican governor Nelson Rockefeller suffered his first setback today since his election---when rebel Republicans gained enough votes to force a cut in his record two-billion dollar budget. The GOP defection in the state legislature climaxed mounting opposition to the huge spending program, which calls for 277-million dollars more in taxes.

At Cape Canaveral, United Press International reports that the Army is expected to launch a moon shot over the weekend. The satellite is described as a gold-plated one. Today the Army sent a Jupiter missile into the skies. The Navy followed with a Polaris test missile, but officials say it may have broken up soon after launching.

Former Teamster President Dave Beck was sentenced today to five years in prison and fined 60-thousand dollars for income tax evasion. Beck was also ordered to pay almost 11-thousand dollars in court costs. In mid-afternoon, Beck posted the money and was released, pending an appeal. In sentenging him, federal district judge George Boldt said, in Tacoma, Washington, that the exposure of Beck's "insatiable greed"was a shocking story. Beck was found guilty of evading almost a quarter of a million dollars in income taxes.

President Eisenhower's top economist, Dr. Raymond Saulnier, has predicted a reduction in unemployment to a level close to three million by next December. He also forecast a 30-billion dollar increase in the nation's production rate this year.

This is Larry LeSueur. I'll be back in a moment with a foot note to the news. First a word from George Bryan on the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

LESUEUR: General Charles de Gaulle of France made it today...The President of the French Republic took his place among the famous personalities of the world, as a wax figure in Madame Tussaud's museum in London. "We have always tried to have a Fencch statesman in the collection," said a spokesman for Madame Tussaud's. Bu "But since the war, French prime ministers changed faster than we could model them." "But now,"he said,'we're convinced President de Gaule represents a stability which will not be subject to change.

This is Larry LeSueur. Goodnite.

LeSueur for Murrow Mon., March 2, 1959

Good evening, everyone...Here's what happened today:

Russia agreed "conditionally" to a foreign ministers meeting on Berlin...the new position WAS revealed in a series of formal notes delivered in Moscow to the ambassadors of the United States, Britain, FRANCE and WEST GERMANY.

Only last week, in a "political" speech, Premier Khrushchev called for a summit conference...claiming that any meeting AT the foreign ministers level would be "a waste of time." He STILL says a "summit conference" would be preferable. But he suggests that if the West is "not ready" for a meeting of heads of government, then let's have a foreign ministers conference next month. After saying this, Khrushchev lays down his conditions. One is that the foreign ministers of

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the United States, Britain, Russia and France be joined by the ministers of Czechoslovakia and Poland. so that an equal number of Communist and non-Communist STATES would be represented. Another condition is that East and West Germany be allowed to attend the talks and have "active participation"--whatever that means. We have suggested that representatives of East and West Germany be permitted to attend in an "advisory" capacity. Khrushchev agrees that either VIENNA OR GENEVA would be a SUITABLE place for the foreign ministers to meet. And he proposes a meeting of "not more than two or three months." Khrushchev warns AGAIN that any attempt to apply force in the Berlin situation would result in war. a war, he says, "a hundred times more serious in its consequences than all previous wars." And he insists that the problem of German reunification "must" be solved by the Germans themselves. According to the summary of the Soviet note--as broadcast by Moscow radio--Russia is proposing that the foreign ministers conference limit itself to the problem of Berlin and the question of a German peace treaty... then if headway is made in dealing with THESE problems, that a summit meeting be held to deal with the broader questions of European security, such as disarmament and the prohibition of nuclear weapons tests.

The Soviet Union also sent a note today to the East German Communists, and there are reports that a separate peace treaty between Russia and East Germany may be in the works. The text of "this" note has not been DIVULGED. But Premier Khrushchev IS going to East Germany on Wednesday to make a speech at the Leipzig trade fair. His visit is expected to last three or four days. //

A communique will be issued in Moscow tomorrow.//..summing-up the talks by British Prime Minister Macmillan AND The Soviet leaders. Mr. Macmillan saw Khrushchev today for nearly two hours//..and a British spokesman says the atmosphere of the meeting was "all honey" and flowers." At a farewell reception tonight, Khrushchev said that his talks with the British prime minister had taken place at "different temperatures"...but "he thought" they had been "worthwhile." Macmillan expressed hope that their conversations would help clarify the negotiations yet to come.

Prime Minister Macmillan also spoke to the Russian people over television.//.and called for a restoration of confidence between their two countries. "Words," he said, "are not enough." He warned against

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acts of "aggrandizement"...and said, "Let us work together with patience and understanding."

Secretary of State Dulles has had all available text of the Russian note to the United States delivered to him at Walter Reed Hospital. Mr. Dulles received further radiation treatment today. And a medical bulletin says his progress is "satisfactory".

The State Department has not commented on the Soviet note...pending careful study.

The United Arab Republic has agreed to give Britain 77-million dollars in compensation for British properties seized by Egypt after the Anglo-French invasion of 1956. Britain, in turn, will release more than 200-million dollars in Egyptian assets "frozen" SINCE that time, in London. Terms of the agreement were announced today in the British House of Commons.

The Iranian government has informed Russia that it regards as "no longer valid" those articles of a 38-year-old treaty giving Soviet troops the right to enter Iran under certain conditions. Iran is a member of the Baghdad Pact. and, at the present time, it is negotiating a new defense agreement with the United States.

In Algeria, a battle between French troops and Algerian rebel forces is reported raging IN its third day. French authorities say the action began when a rebel unit was discovered shortly after it entered Algeria through the electrified barbed wire strung along the Tunisian frontier. The French report 88 Algerian nationalists "put out of action" thus far. French losses are listed as four dead and one wounded.

Secretary of Defense McElroy testified today before the House Space Committee. said that the United States does not "visualize" a defense against incoming ballistic missiles "for some years." Meantime, he said, the Administration is developing a defense system on a top-priority basis...one based, he said, on the Nike-Zeus. McElroy said he turned down the Army's request for 730-million dollars with which to start production on the Nike-Zeus anti-missile missile---not in order to economize---but because the complicated weapon is not yet ready, according to the best scientific advice. The House Democratic leader, John McCormack, asked McElroy whether it is still United States policy not to strike the first blow in any future war. McElroy said "yes." Then he added, "Whether that always will be true is another matter." Mr. McElroy indicated that he may step down as defense secretary sometime before the END OF THE EISENHOWER ADMINISTRATION

A~~dministration~~on. He said, "I do not plan to leave office unless the President decides that he wants me to in the next few months."

At Cape Canaveral, Army missilemen reportedly will try again tonight to launch a rocket in the direction of the moon. Technical difficulties, said to have consisted of a power failure, forced the Army to call off the "shoot" scheduled for last night.

Northern California was jolted by an earthquake a little more than an hour ago...but there is no report of any serious damage. Windows were rattled over an area [redacted] extending several hundred square miles.

WCD

Soviet Russia's agreement to a foreign minister's conference on Berlin, is not likely to cause any dancing in the streets in Washington, yet this minor shifting of the soviet stand on Berlin, at least gives us a little more TIME in which to breathe..

The Russian proposal that a foreign minister's conference start in April, and last perhaps two or three months, would seem to advance the May 27th deadline for turning over soviet occupation functions in Berlin to the East Germans. The OFFICIAL SOVIET NOTE, as broadcast by Moscow radio, make no mention of the six months deadline, orginally fixed by Premier Kruschev last November 27th.. NOR did today's soviet note apparently spell out whether that deadline could be ignored..

Nevertheless, by this unusual suggestion of such a long foreign minister's session, the Kremlin appears to have called at least a temporary stop in the Berlin count-down. Just when the fuze had sputtered HALF-WAY DOWN ITS SIX-MONTH LENGTH.

Premier Kruschev's reasons for temporarily halting the count-down on Berlin, are CLOAKED as usual...But this show of FLEXIBILITY is not a novel tactic BY THE RUSSIANS.

Its part of the [redacted] "familiar" war of nerves... FOR By taking some of the anxiety out of the international situation, [redacted] Kruschev gets a cheaply-won reputation for being "reasonable" [redacted] even appears to be showing some solicitude over the illness of Secretary of State Dulles..

[redacted] Yet what is probably more certain "IS" that the [redacted] Kremlin realized that Premier Kruschev's so-called "political speech" to his Moscow consitituents, was putting a little more "chill" into the cold war" than the Russians actually want at this time..

[redacted] The basic facts of the Berlin situation [redacted] have not changed.. Moscow still maintains the diplomatic initiative... This country didn't want a foreign minister's conference on Berlin, anymore than it wants a summit conference.. We agreed to propose a foreign minister's meeting before Mr. Dulles went to the Hospital, only at the behest of our western allies. (who live closer to Russia than we do). And [redacted] the Western powers agreed, only because they were reacting to a soviet initiative..

As far as the West is concerned, the four-power [redacted] occupation of Berlin is not the "most" satisfactory solution, fourteen years after the end of the war.. But at least we can live with it..

[redacted]

The soviet Union IS, in effect, saying that it cannot abide with THAT situation whereby the NATO forces are in the center of Europe,... Because this represents a constant threat to their control of The eastern satellites, and provides a CONTINUAL source of encouragement TO the captured peoples..

Moreover, Mr. Mikoyan recently said in so many words, that Russia fears a west Germany armed with atomic weapons... The Russians freely concede their traditional fear of a Germany armed against them..

Premier Kruschev's previous anger at Prime Minister MacMillan was also expressed by his first deputy Mikoyan... IT WAS chiefly because MacMillan offered no counter-proposals to the Russian demands that we get out of Berlin... Mikoyan ascribed Mr. MacMillan's position as perhaps due to the influence of his western allies... In other words, Mikoyan was blaming MacMillan FOR TAKING THE COURSE OF tactics laid down by Secretary of State Dulles...

Mr. Dulles's long experience as a negotiator dictated a western stand WHERE-IN WE WOULD TALK to the Russians, but not concede anything. IN ADVANCE. For the Western powers to offer any counter-proposals to the Kruschev demands, would mean they were agreeing in advance that the situation in Berlin "should" be changed..

And this t[redacted] The West is not prepared to do...For to agree to make changes in West Berlin, while the Russian's refuse [redacted] any changes in East Berlin, would simply mean that we were agreeing to open negotiations on our own property, THUS leaving the Russians with everything to gain, and nothing to lose..

[redacted] Its only fair to say at this point, that [redacted] Prime Minister MacMillan's "mission to Moscow," has turned from APPARENT failure to [redacted] at least "partial" success...Few diplomats have been subjected to such a "war of nerves" since the days of Adolf Hitler...At stake, was not only western UNITY, but the British Prime Minister's own position, in the light of the [redacted] COMING British elections... The Russians obviously [redacted] WOULD gain internationally from MacMillan's defeat by the British labor party. since the British socialists have already made known they favor some of the communist proposals for AN atom-free neutral-zone in Central Europe..

But MacMillan's UNSHAKABLE firmness in the face of "staggering" diplomatic [redacted] insults, has carried him and the West through at least one Russian test of strength. [redacted] went TO THE [redacted]al.. This is Larry LeSueur--I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news... (cue) First a word from George Bryan on the westher.

In a farewell broadcast in Moscow, [redacted] Prime Minister MacMillan gave the russians some typically under-stated British philosophy, [redacted] ~~free elections~~... Said:"[redacted]", Ive been a candidate in TEN Parliamentary elections. Sometimes, I won, sometimes, I lost. ~~When I won I thought to myself, the system was excellent. When I lost~~, perhaps ~~I had my doubts.~~ All the same, he said, our system works well, ~~and [redacted]~~..Its fundamentals are "free and secret elections, and the freedom to discuss and argue.." This system, he pointed out, has spread thru "many" parts of the world..

this is Larry LeSueur--Goodnite..

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

LARRY LESUEUR REPORTING

Good evening, everyone...Here's what happened today:

Russia agreed conditionally to a foreign ministers meeting on Berlin... the new position was revealed in a series of formal notes delivered in Moscow to the ambassadors of the United States, Britain, France and West Germany. Only last week, in a political speech, Premier Khrushchev called for a summit conference... claiming that any meeting at the foreign ministers level would be "a waste of time." He still says a summit conference would be preferable. But he suggests that if the West is not ready for a meeting of heads of government, then let's have a foreign ministers conference next month. After saying this, Khrushchev lays down his conditions. One is that the foreign ministers of the United States, Britain, Russia anf France be joined by the ministers of Czechoslovakia and Poland...so, that an equal number of Communist and non-Communist states would be represented. Another condition is that East and West Germany be allowed to attend the talks and have "active participation"---whatever that means. We have suggested that representatives of East and West Germany be permitted to attend in an "advisory" capacity. Khrushchev agrees that either Vienna or Geneva would be a suitable place for the foreign ministers to meet. And he proposes a meeting of "not more than two or three months." Khrushchev warns again that any attempt to apply force in the Berlin situation would result in war...a war, he says, "a hundred times more serious in its consequences than all previous wars." And he insists that the problem of German reunification must be solved by the Germans themselves. According to the summary of the Soviet note---as broadcast by Moscow radio--- Russia is proposing that the foreign ministers conference limit itself to the problem of Berlin and the question of a German peace treaty...then if headway is made in dealing with these problems, that a summit meeting be held to deal with

the broader questions of European security, such as disarmament and the prohibition of nuclear weapons tests.

The Soviet Union also sent a note today to the East German Communists, and there are reports that a separate peace treaty between Russia and East Germany may be in the works. The text of this note has not been divulged. But Premier Khrushchev is going to East Germany on Wednesday to make a speech at the Leipzig trade fair. His visit is expected to last three or four days.

A communique will be issued in Moscow tomorrow....summing up the talks by British Prime Minister Macmillan and the Soviet leaders. Mr. Macmillan saw Khrushchev today for nearly two hours...and a British spokesman says the atmosphere of the meeting was "all honey and flowers." At a farewell reception tonight, Khrushchev said that his talks with the British prime minister had taken place at "different temperatures"...but he thought they had been worthwiile. Macmillan expressed hope that their conversations would help clarify the negotiations yet to come.

Prime Minister Macmillan also spoke to the Russian people over television... and called for a restoration of confidence between their two countries. "Words," he said, "are not enough." He warned against acts of aggrandizement...and said, "Let us work together with patience and understanding."

Secretary of State Dulles has had all available text of the Russian note to the United States delivered to him at Walter Reed Hospital. Mr. Dulles received further radiation treatment today. And a medical bulletin says his progress is "satisfactory."

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assets "frozen" since that time in London. Terms of the agreement were announced today in the British House of Commons.

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launch a rocket in the direction of the moon. Technical difficulties, said to have consisted of power failure, forced the Army to call off the "shoot" scheduled for last night.

Northern California was jolted by an earthquake a little more than an hour ago...but there is no report of any serious damage. Windows were rattled over an area extending several hundred square miles.

Well Soviet Russia's agreement to a foreign ministers' conference on Berlin is not likely to cause any dancing in the streets in Washington; yet this minor shifting of the Soviet stand on Berlin, at least gives us a little more time in which to breathe.

The Russian proposal that a foreign ministers' conference start in April, and last perhaps two or three months, would seem to advance the May 27th deadline for turning over Soviet occupation functions in Berlin to the East Germans. The official Soviet note as broadcast by Moscow radio makes no mention of the six months deadline, originally fixed by Premier Khrushchev last November 27th...nor did today's Soviet note apparently sepll out whether that deadline could be ignored.

Nevertheless, by this unusual suggestion of such a long foreign ministers' session, the Kremlin appears to have called at least a temporary stop in the Berlin count-down...just when the fuse had sputtered half-way down its six-month length.

Premier Khrushchev's reasons for temporarily halting the count-down on Berlin are cloaked as usual. But this show of flexibility is not a novel tactic by the Russians.

It's part of the familiar war of nerves for by taking some of the anxiety out of the international situation, Khrushchev gets a cheaply won reputation for being "reasonable" even appears to be showing some solicitude over the illness of Secretary of State Dulles.

Yet what is probably more certain is, that the Kremlin realized that Premier Khrushchev's so-called "political speech" to his Moscow constituents, was putting a little more "chill" into the cold war" than the Russians actually want at this time.

The basic facts of the Berlin situation have not changed. Moscow still maintains the diplomatic initiative. This country didn't want a foreign ministers' conference on Berlin, anymore than it wants a summit conference. We agreed to propose a foreign ministers'meeting before Mr. Dulles went to the hospital, only at the behest of our western allies...who live closer to Russia than we do. And the Western powers agreed, only because they were reacting to a Soviet initiative.

As far as the West is concerned, the four-power occupation of Berlin is not the most satisfactory solution, fourteen years after the end of the war. But at least we can live with it.

The Soviet Union is, in effect, saying that it cannot abide with that situation whereby the NATO forces are in the center of Europe, because this represents a constant threat to their control of the eastern satellites, and provides a continual source of encouragement to the captured peoples.

Moreover, Mr. Mikoyan recently said in so many words, that Russia fears a West Germany armed with atomic weapons...the Russians freely concede their traditional fear of a Germany armed against them.

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Mr. Dulles' long experience as a negotiator dictated a western stand wherein we would talk to the Russians, but not concede anything in advance. For the

Western powers to offer any counter-propssals to the Khrushchev demands, would mean they were agreeing in advance that the situation in Berlin should be changed. And this the West is not prepared to do. For to agree to make changes in West Berlin, while the Russians refuse any changes in East Berlin, would simply mean that we were agreeing to open negotiations on our own property thus leaving the Russians with everything to gain and nothing to lose.

It's only fair to say at this point, that Prime Minister Macmillan's mission to Moscow, has turned from apparent failure to at least partial success. Few diplomats have been subjected to such a "war of nerves" since the days of Adolf Hitler. At stake, was not only western unity, but the British Prime Minister's own position in the light of the coming British elections. The Russians obviously would gain internationally from Macmillan's defeat by the Btitish labor party...since the British socialists have already made known they favor some of the communist proposals for an atom-free neutral zone in Central Europe.

But Macmillan's unshakable firmness in the face of staggering diplomatic insults, has carried him and the West through at least one Russian test of strength.

This is Larry LeSueur---I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news. First a word from George Bryan on the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

LESUEUR: In a farewell broadcast in Moscow, Prime Minister Macmillan gave the Russians some typically under-stated British philosophy. Said: "I've been a candidate in ten Parliamentary elections. Sometimes, I won, sometimes, I lost. All the same," he said, "our system works well. Its fundamentals are free and secret elections, and the freedom to discuss and argue." This system, he pointed out, has spread through many parts of the world.

This is Larry LeSueur---Goodnite.

Good evening, everyone. Here's what happened today:

LeSueur for Murrow Tues., March 3, 1959

The State Department informed the Bolivian ambassador in Washington that it views the anti-American rioting in Bolivia with "grave concern"...and that it expects the Bolivian government to take "all possible measures" for safeguarding American lives and property. The government of Bolivia says that firm steps ARE being taken to deal with any new attempt to create disorder.

Yesterday's riot in La Paz, capital of Bolivia, was set off by an article in the Latin American edition of Time Magazine. The article discussed Bolivia's economic difficulties...then quoted an unnamed official attached to the U.S. Embassy in La Paz as saying that the "only solution" to Bolivia's problems is to "abolish Bolivia."... "Let her neighbors divide up the country AND the problems." The article said the unidentified U.S. embassy official made this statement as a "wisecrack". Copies of the magazine were burned by a mob that gathered in front of the United States Embassy. Stones were hurled, smashing windows in the embassy. An American flag was burned, and the United States Information Center was broken into and books and magazines destroyed. Today, all approaches to the embassy were guarded by Bolivian troops, and there was no new disorder. As a safety precaution, U.S. nationals in La Paz

were evacuated to an undisclosed suburban area. In Congress, Republican Senator Bridges suggested that American troops be sent to Bolivia, if necessary, and that American aid to the Latin American country be cut-off. Henry R. Luce, editor-in-chief of Time Magazine, said he "very much regretted" that the story should have been "the occasion for expressions of unfriendliness toward the United States." Nevertheless, he said, the story in Time was "a factual analysis of Bolivia's economic difficulties."

A new outbreak of violence today in the British protectorate of Nyasaland, in Southeast Africa, in which at least 23 Africans were killed. The fresh outbreak occurred after the British governor declared a state of emergency. and members of the African National Congress were placed under arrest. In one community, security police opened fire when a crowd tried to storm a JAIL and set the prisoners free. Seventeen Africans died in THAT incident.

In Tanganyika, police fired on another crowd of rioting Africans... killing two and wounding seven.

The British colonial secretary... Alan Lennox-Boyd... defended the action in Nyasaland, during the course of questioning today in the House of Commons. He had secret information, he said, that African leaders in the protectorate had planned a massacre.

Prime Minister Macmillan returned to Britain today from his "mission to Moscow." He told a cheering crowd at London Airport that his trip to Russia had been "worthwhile"...said that if he and Premier Khrushchev did not see eye-to-eye on "some" points, they DID agree that the problems of Europe should be settled by negotiation and "not" by force. The prime minister told reporters, "There are "lots" of difficulties ahead--no one would deny that. But," he said, "without trying to sound egotistical, I believe we in Britain should try to give a lead to finding a way through."

Shortly before Macmillan left Moscow, he and Khrushchev "signed" a communique...acknowledging the need for early negotiations on the German problem. The communique said that by talking they had furthered THOSE negotiations. There had been, it said, a "valuable" exchange of views. The two statesmen not only had discussed the German situation, but had reviewed the course of the Geneva talks looking toward a possible ban on nuclear weapons tests. They recognized, the communique said, the great importance of an "effective" system of international inspection and control. And they looked forward to an expansion of trade. One paragraph of the communique is attracting special attention. This paragraph says that...in

laying the foundation for a stable European security system...it COULD be useful to examine how forces AND weapons might be limited in "an agreed area". [redacted] the question immediately arises whether the so-called Rapacki Plan is being revived. This is the plan advanced by Polish Foreign Minister Rapacki...calling for the creation of a neutral, demilitarized zone on both sides of the Iron Curtain. Prime Minister Macmillan will be filling IN other Western leaders, on the details when he makes a flying trip next week to Paris and Bonn, germany. President Eisenhower also has invited him to visit Washington. But, so far, no date has been set.

Russia sent a note to Poland today...saying it was "indispensable" that Polish and Czech representatives attend "any" conference on Germany. The note plugs again for a summit meeting, although only yesterday Russia seemed to agree "conditionally" to a conference of foreign ministers. The new Soviet note reiterates Russia's intention to turn the transportation routes to West Berlin over to East German control. Khrushchev will visit East Germany tomorrow and make a speech.

Mr. Macmillan has, on occasion, been accused of wanting to adopt a policy toward Russia that is too flexible. Tomorrow, the two relatively "inflexible" leaders of the Allied camp...Adenauer and DeGaulle...will be meeting in

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the French capital. For a report on what may come of their discussions, we switch now to Paris and David Schoenbrun.

Tape runs 4:10
Ends on cue: "--to Larry Lesueur in N.Y."

In Walter Reed Hospital today, the doctors gave Secretary of State Dulles an injection of "radio-active gold..in a "new" effort to control his abdominal cancer. The regular X-ray treatments will be resumed in a few days.

Pioneer FOUR the 13-pound, gold-plated satellite launched at Cape Canaveral last midnight..has now streaked more than 120-thousand miles into space. Traveling at a speed of better than 5-thousand miles an hour, it is expected to pass the moon shortly after noon tomorrow and then fall into orbit around the sun. There, it would join Russia's "Mechta" satellite, which was sent up in January. The Russians say THEIR one-and-a-half ton artificial planet passed within 4-thousand miles of the moon. Our Pioneer is not expected to come THAT close. ~~because of the angle at which it was fired. But otherwise the launch is described as "nearly perfect". President Eisenhower sent a message today to Dr. Keith Glennan, head of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration,~~

extending his "warm congratulations" to all who contributed to "this splendid achievement." Mr. Eisenhower said that the scientific data being radioed back to earth should give man new, important information about the universe.

In Congress today, a bill to make Hawaii the 50th state was approved unanimously by the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. The measure now goes to the Senate floor. There debate on it MAY start before the end of the month. Hearings on a similar statehood bill were held today by the House Rules Committee.

This is L.L. I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news (cue) just a word from George Bryan on Hawaiian

Prime Minister MacMillan conducted his "Mission to Moscow," with typical politeness and circumspection.. But he flew out of Moscow today, with a blast that almost knocked Nikita Kruschev off his feet.. The hot blast from the jets of the British comet, did knock the hat from Kruschev's head and the smile from his face.. It was a British photographer, aided by a soviet colleggue who actually protected him.. ~~They both held their heavy coats in front of Kruschev as he beat a dusty retreat.~~ Later he thanked both of them warmly..

This is Larry LeSueur--Goodnite..

CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS - LARRY LESUEUR

Tuesday
Wednesday, March 4, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

LESUEUR: ... Mr. Macmillan has on occasion been accused of wanting to adopt a policy toward Russia that is too flexible. Tomorrow the two relatively inflexible leaders of the Allied camp, Adenauer and de Gaulle, will be meeting in the French capital. For a report of what may come of their negotiations, we switch now to Paris and David Schoenbrun.

SCHOENBRUN: One of the most important diplomatic events of this new year will take place here tomorrow, when German Chancellor Adenauer confers with French President de Gaulle. The meeting will take place at the Presidential hunting lodge in the old royal forest of Marly, a noble and austere historic setting for these two great European leaders. Each of them has a particular style of grandeur that is his own. Tall, straight-backed and stiff-lipped, they are - despite their personal dynamism and vigor - almost historic figures themselves who seem to be living simultaneously in active life and in the history books. And they are making history in their own close association, symbolizing the new reconciliation of their two countries, allied together for the first time in a thousand years to face a common threat from the East.

The French are committed to full support for the West German Federal Republic in general, and in particular, for the outpost of the West, Berlin. French and Germans both have been consistently opposed to any proposals for the neutralization of Central Europe, against any suggestions for a disengagement of Allied forces from Germany. They are equally alarmed at recent indications that the British might be inclined to consider some measures of neutralization or disarmament - and they are determined to fight against any such tendency in the Western camp.

Both de Gaulle and Adenauer are apparently convinced that for the immediate future, the status quo must be maintained -

and both of them are pledged to fight for full treaty rights of the West in Berlin. Opposition forces in these countries, and in Britain, charge these two men with being inflexible and rigid in their policies. But both de Gaulle and Adenauer tend to stiffen up even more under this kind of attack. De Gaulle's spokesmen answer the charges by saying that flexibility is not necessarily a virtue in itself. On the contrary, they argue, if you bend over too much, the other side may be tempted to give you a strong push to finish it off. And then you may have to fight. The French view is that the West must be very firm now and let the Russians know that there'll be no appeasement of force in order not to have any accidents or miscalculations later. That being said, the French are ready to meet with the Russians to discuss the tensions of Central Europe and to explore ways and means of avoiding a conflict without surrendering basic principles or the fundamental needs of security. Charles de Gaulle is ready to hold a summit conference if there is any hope of success. Indeed, de Gaulle, being the powerful kind of leader that he is, understands as well as anyone the Soviet argument that the top men have a better chance to decide real issues than their ministers. In fact, de Gaulle - from the point of view of creating policy - is his own foreign minister, as is Khrushchev. The same might be said of Macmillan, who personally lays down British policies. And as for the United States, with Mr. Dulles ill, it is President Eisenhower who must make the vital decisions rather than some last minute substitute leader for Mr. Dulles.

It's interesting to note that in the major countries today, Russia, America, Britain, France and Germany, real power is vested in the Chief Executive - and except for America, foreign ministers have tended to be civil servants in the past decade rather than policy makers. Therefore, it is felt in Paris that a foreign ministers conference will have to be followed very quickly by a meeting at the summit. The

ministers can do little more than clear the terrain and trace the path. But the real decisive meeting will have to take place on the highest peak - and there's just the possibility that they may decide to go to the summit right away.

That's the view here in Paris tonight, on the eve of the meeting between Charles de Gaulle and Konrad Adenauer.

This is Paris - David Schoenbrun reporting.

Now, back to Larry Lesueur in New York.

LESUEUR: In Walter Reed Hospital today, the doctors gave Secretary of State Dulles an injection of radioactive gold, in a new effort to control his abdominal cancer. The regular X-ray treatments will be resumed in a few days.

Ed. trans. - P. O.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

LARRY LESUEUR REPORTING

Good evening, everyone...Here's what happened today:

The State Department informed the Bolivian ambassador in Washington that it views the anti-American rioting in Bolivia with "grave concern"...and that it expects the Bolivian government to take "all possible measures" for safeguarding American lives and property. The government of Bolivia says that firm steps are being taken to deal with any new attempt to create disorder. Yesterday's riot in La Paz, capital of Bolivia, was set off by an article in the Latin American edition of Time Magazine. The article discussed Bolivia's economic difficulties...then quoted an unnamed official attached to the U.S. Embassy in La Paz as saying that the "only solution" to Bolivia's problems is to "abolish Bolivia." "Let her neighbors divide up the country and the problems." The article said the unidentified U.S. Embassy official made this statement as a "wisecrack." Copies of the magazine were burned by a mob that gathered in front of the United States Embassy. Stones were hurled, smashing windows in the embassy. An American flag was burned, and the United States Information Center was broken into and books and magazines destroyed. Today, all approaches to theembassy were guarded by Bolivian troops, and there was no new disorder. As a safety precaution, U.S. nationals in La Paz were evacuated to an undisclosed suburban area. In Congress, Republican Senator Bridges suggested that American troops be sent to Bolivia, if necessary, and that American aid to the Latin American country be cut off. Henry Luce, editor-in-chief of Time Magazine, said he "very much regretted" that the story should have been "the occasion for expressions of unfriendliness toward the United States." Nevertheless, he said, the story in Time was "a factual analysis of Bolivia's economic difficulties."

A new outbreak of violence today in the British protectorate of Nyasaland,

in Southeast Africa...in which at least 23 Africans were killed. The fresh outbreak occurred after the British governor declared a state of emergency...and members of the African National Congress were placed under arrest. In one community, security police opened fire when a crowd tried to storm a jail and set the prisoners free. Seventeen Africans died in that incident.

In Tanganyika, police fired on another crowd of rioting Africans...killing two and wounding seven.

The British colonial secretary...Alan Lennox-Boyd...defended the action in Nyasaland, during the course of questioning today in the House of Commons. He had secret information, he said, that African leaders in the protectorate had planned a massacre.

Prime Minister Macmillan returned to Britain today from his mission to Moscow. He told a cheering crowd at London Airport that his trip to Russia had been worthwhile...said that if he and Premier Khrushchev did not see eye to eye on some points, they did agree that the problems of Europe should be settled by negotiation and not by force. The prime minister told reporters, "There are lots of difficulties shead---noone would deny that. But," he said, "without trying to sound egotistical, I believe we in Britain should try to give a lead to finding a way through."

Shortly before Macmillan left Moscow, he and Khrushchev signed a communique acknowledging the need for early negotiations on the German problem. The communique said that by talking they had furthered those negotiations. There had been, it said, a "valuable" exchange of views. The two statesmen not only had discussed the German situation, but had reviewed the course of the Geneva talks looking toward a possible ban on nuclear weapons tests. They recognized, the communique said, the great importance of an "effective" system of international inspection and control. And they looked forward to an expansion of trade. One paragraph of the communique is attracting special attention. This paragraph says that...in laying the foundation for a stable European security system...it could

be useful to examine how forces and weapons might be limited in "an agreed area." The question immediately arises whether the so-called Rapacki Plan is being revived. This is the plan advanced by Polish Foreign Minister Rapacki...calling for the creation of a neutral, demilitarized zone on both sides of the Iron Curtain. Prime Minister Macmillan will be filling in other Western leaders on the details when he makes a flying trip next week to Paris and Bonn, Germany. President Eisenhower also has invited him to visit Washington. But, so far, no date has been set.

Russia sent a note to Poland today...saying it was "indispensable" that Polish and Czech representatives attend any conference on Germany. The note plugs again for a summit meeting, although only yesterday Russia seemed to agree conditionally to a conference of foreign ministers. The new Soviet note reiterates Russia's intention to turn the transportation routes to West Berlin over to East German control. Khrushchev will visit East Germany tomorrow and make a speech.

Mr. Macmillan has, on occasion, been accused of wanting to adopt a policy toward Russia that is too flexible. Tomorrow, the two relatively "inflexible" leaders of the Allied camp...Adenauer and DeGaulle...will be meeting in the French capital. For a report on what may come of their discussions, we switch now to Paris and David Schoenbrun.

SCHOENBRUN: One of the most important events of this new year will take place here tomorrow, when German Chancellor Adenauer confers with French President DeGaulle. The meeting will take place at the Presidential hunting lodge in the old royal forest of Marly, a noble and austere historic setting for these two great European leaders. Each of them has a particular style of grandeur that is his own. Tall, straight-backed and stiff-lifped, they are - despite their personal dynamism and vigor - almost historic figures themselves who seem to be living simultaneously in active life and in the history books. And they are

making history in their own close association, symbolizing the new reconciliation of their two countries, allied together for the first time in a thousand years to face a common threat from the East.

The French are committed to full support for the West German Federal Republic in general, and in particular, for the outpost of the West, Berlin. French and Germans both have been consistently opposed to any proposals for the neutralization of Central Europe against any suggestions for a disengagement of Allied forces from Germany. They are equally alarmed at recent indications that the British might be inclined to consider some measures of neutralization or disarmament - and they are determined to fight against any such tendency in the Western camp.

Both DeGaulle and Adenauer are apparently convinced that for the immediate future, the status quo must be maintained - and both of them are pledged to fight for full treaty rights of the West in Berlin. Opposition forces in these countries and in Britain charge these two men with being inflexible and rigid in their policies. But both DeGaulle and Adenauer tend to stiffen up even more under this kind of attack. DeGaulle's spokesmen answer the charges by saying that flexibility is not necessarily a virtue in itself. On the contrary, they argue, if you bend over too much, the other side may be tempted to give you a strong push to finish it off. And then you may have to fight. The French view is that the West must be very firm now and let the Russians know that there'll be no appeasement of force in order not to have any accidents or miscalculations later. That being said, the French are ready to meet with the Russians to discuss the tensions of Central Europe and to explore ways and means of avoiding a conflict without surrendering basic principles or the fundamental needs of security. Charles DeGaulle is ready to hold a summit conference if there is any hope of success. Indeed, DeGaulle being the powerful kind of leader that he is, understands as well as anyone the Soviet argument that the top men have a better

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That's the view here in Paris tonight, on the eve of the meeting between Charles DeGaulle and Konrad Adenauer.

This is Paris - David Schoenbrun reporting. Now, back to Larry LeSueur in New York.

LESUEUR: In Walter Reed Hospital today, the doctors gave Secretary of State Dulles an injection of radio-active gold...in a new effort to control his abdominal cancer. The regular X-Ray treatments will be resumed in a few days.

Pioneer four the 13-pound, gold plated satellite launched at Cape Canaveral last midnight...has now streaked more than 120-thousand miles into space. Traveling at a speed of better than 5-thousand miles an hour, it is expected to pass the moon shortly after noon tomorrow and then fall into orbit around the sun. There, it would join Russia's Mecheta satellite, which was sent up in January. The Russians,say their one a a half ton artificial planet passed within 4-thousand

miles of the moon. Our Pioneer is not expected to come that close.

This is Larry LeSueur. I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news. First a word from George Bryan on the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

LESUEUR: Prime Minister Macmillan conducted his Mission to Moscow, with typical politeness and circumspection. But he flew out of Moscow today with a blast that almost knocked Nikita Khrushchev off his feet. The hot blast from the jets of the British comet did knock the hat from Khrushchev's head and the smile from his face. It was a British photographer aided by a Soviet colleague who actually protected him. Later, he thanked both of them warmly.

This is Larry LeSueur---Goodnite.

LeSueur for Murrow Wed., March 4, 1959

Good evening, everyone...Here's what happened today:

From London, where Prime Minister Macmillan addressed Parliament..,to Paris WITH an all-day marathon meeting between Adenauer and Degaulle.,.to Washington, where President Eisenhower talked to reporters, there was ONE predominant question: How to handle the problem of Berlin.

Here is the story from London, Alexander Kendrick reporting.

(Tape runs 2:05
Ends on cue: "---to Larry Lesueur
in New York."

President Eisenhower ALSO spoke of disengagement today. Since his news conference came at the same time that Mr. Macmillan was speaking, he did not, of course, know what the prime minister had had to say. For a

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first-hand report on the President's news conference, we switch to Washington and CBS News Correspondent Robert Pierpoint, who was there.

Tape runs 3:05
Ends on cue: "---back now to CBS News in New York."

President Eisenhower had opened his news conference by saying that Mr. Dulles was doing "very well indeed." He deplored the absence of a man so experienced in foreign affairs...but pointed out that, for years, Mr. Dulles had been "selecting and training a team." There is in the State Department, Mr. Eisenhower said, "a tremendous depth of knowledge and understanding and capacity." He remarked that in Christian Herter the country has an "acting" secretary. ..one that is responsible, the President said, until someone else is designated. ..or until Mr. Herter is placed in "another capacity." Mr. Eisenhower's use of the phrase "another capacity" has led to speculation that if Dulles does resign, Herter will get the job. In some quarters, it is regarded as a "strong" hint.

West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer and the French president, Charles DeGaulle, conferred in Paris today for eight-and-a-half hours. No statement has been issued regarding the results of their meeting. Observers say they are seeking complete agreement between themselves

ON the best policy FOR Berlin. This is assumed to be a "firm" policy...perhaps "less flexible" than that advocated by either Great Britain or the United States. Chancellor Adenauer is returning to West Germany tomorrow by train.

A visitor to EAST Germany today was Soviet Premier Khrushchev...who said in a speech at Leipzig that "only lunatics can seek solutions in war." But Khrushchev showed no flexibility. He said...again...that the Western powers "must get out of Berlin...that any application of force would result in war"...that Russia WILL transfer control of the West Berlin TRAFFIC ROUTES over to the East Germans, whether we like it or not...and that if the West refuses to sign a peace treaty with East Germany, Russia will. CBS News Correspondent Ernest Leiser...who heard the Khruschev speech...says that the reception it got was "lukewarm". The East German radio claims 200-thousand East Germans heard the speech and cheered. Leiser says that about one-fourth that many people actually turned out...and that there was very little cheering indeed.

The American satellite...Pioneer Four...passed the moon at 5:24 p.m., Eastern Standard Time...travelling at a speed of more than 45-hundred miles an hour. According to the space agency, the

13-pound, gold-plated cone can now be described as orbiting the sun... although it will not move into its PERMANENT orbit for nearly two weeks. It already is more than 240-thousand miles from earth.

In Bolivia today, there were new, violent demonstrations against the United States. While it was quiet in La Paz, the Bolivian capital, two U.S. Information Agency offices in other Bolivian cities were stoned and windows smashed. No injuries were reported.

There were new anti-British demonstrations today in Nyasaland, in Southwest Africa. A brief, uneasy calm...lasting 24 hours...was [redacted] shattered when police fired on a crowd, killing one demonstrator and raising to thirty the number of Africans killed in the past week. The demonstrators HAD called for the release from prison of members of the African National Congress and refused to disperse. In another city, rioters stormed and destroyed a courthouse. We are not given [redacted] the details.

Elsewhere in Africa, the revolutionary council which has ruled the Sudan since last November resigned today---reportedly under military pressure. Premier Abboud made a broadcast, appealing to the population to remain calm. The reason for the mass resignation of ministers was a mystery. Some of them, however, are known to be pro-Western...while others are intensely nationalistic and pro-Arab. The premier announced that he will confer tomorrow with the commanders of all Army units. After that, he said enigmatically, "the situation will be clarified."

~~He told the Sudanese...meanwhile...not to listen to rumors.~~

Democratic National Chairman Paul Butler said today that---right now---Senator Kennedy of Massachusetts appears to be the leading contender for the Democratic presidential nomination. Butler made the comment at a news conference in Trenton, New Jersey, after paying a social call on New Jersey's Democratic governor, Robert Meyner...who has himself been mentioned as a presidential possibility. Butler added that no one so far has the nomination "sewed up". Meyner, he said, is "very highly" regarded. But whether the governor could be a front-runner by convention time, Butler didn't know.

Harold Stassen, who failed last year to win the Republican nomination for governor of Pennsylvania, agreed today to run for mayor of Philadelphia. Stassen said that, if elected, he will recognize no boss except the people of Philadelphia. The city Republican organization asked him to run.

This is Larry LeSueur---I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news----first a word from George Bryan on the weather.

Nikita Kruschev turned tourist today and made a pilgrimage to the spot where the victorious russian and american armies first joined HANDS over the body of Nazi Germany..

At torgau on the river Elbe, the visiting soviet premier got out of his car, and strode up to the stone memorial on the river bank that commemorates the link-up on april 25th, 1945..

He told the assembled local communists that if the two world powers retained the common viewpoint they had in their war against nazism... the present tension would NOT exist..

this is larry leSueur--good nite.

CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS: LARRY LE SUEUR SUBSTITUTING

Wednesday, March 4, 1959
5:45 - 6:00 PM., EST

LE SUEUR: Here's the story from London, Alexander Kendrick reporting.

KENDRICK: The House of Commons is even ordinarily in a state of much more animation than the American House of Representatives say, but this afternoon it must have set its own new record for cheers, shouts, applause, waving of papers and tramping of feet as Prime Minister Harold MacMillan entered the Chamber just before half past three. The tentire Conservative Party side rose enmass in this burst of enthusiasm and most prominent among them in the front row with his hand raised was the figure of Sir Winston Churchill. The Prime Minister was there to report on his completed trip to Moscow and his forthcoming trip to Paris, Bonn, and Washington. His reconnaissance behind the Kremlin line has transformed Mr. MacMillan - in Britisheyes,into the main catalytic agent of East-West negotiations, and even the Labor opposition did not come today to bury Mr. MacMillan but to praise his achievements. He said again that agreement to negotiate rather than use force was the main one, and his hope for future progress toward an Anglo-Soviet non-aggression decleration.

The Opposition leader, Hugh Gaitskill singled out the possibility of disengagement as the most fruitful item in the Kremlin communique and suggested it should be Mr. MacMillan's chief task to win the support of General De Gaulle, Chancellor Adenauer and Pres. Eisenhower to this end. The Prime Minister said that was indeed his intention, there were more cheers, more shouts of here here. So, the Parliamentary atmosphere is ebullient tonight despite sharp party differences on such matters as the colonial trouble in Nyasaland. It is felt here that Britain has indeed assumed an initiative toward the breaking of the East-West deadlock on Germany and Mr. MacMillan's trip to Washington is regarded not as an obeisance

or the substance for an inter-governmental memo, but as perhaps the beginning of a hopeful new chapter in international relations.

Now, back to Larry Le Sueur in New York.

LE SUEUR: Pres. Eisenhower also spoke of disengagement today ...

For a first-hand report on the President's news conference, we switch to Washington and CBS News correspondent Robert Pierpoint who was there.

PIERPOINT: The President's comments on disengagement in central Europe actually came in answer to a question based on yesterday's Moscow-MacMillan-Khrushchev communique. The President took a somewhat more guarded view than Mr. MacMillan saying that if such a plan were to be put into effect it would have to come about as part of a general agreement in which we have confidence. And, in order to support that confidence, the President added that any agreement for troop reduction would have to include some self-inforcing elements, another words, some kind of inspection system. In one area, the President showed himself in mild disagreement with Prime Minister MacMillan today. He said the British leaders ideas for nuclear test suspension do not appear completely practical, but he added that we are still studying them and that he had no objection whatsoever to MacMillan bringing these ideas up to Premier Khrushchev. Pres. Eisenhower did seem to be in agreement with MacMillan's mild optimism on negotiations with the Russians over the German problem. While the President pointed out that the latest Russian notes setting forth their conditons for a foreign ministers conference contained what the President called the usual distortions, he added, that we are taking it as optimistically as we can. The note indicates, said Mr. Eisenhower, some lessening of the rigidity of Soviet positions, and he added that it was being studied together with our Allies to see what constructive answer we might make. Making no flat rejections of Soviet ideas today, the President commented

that within the whole field of a German peace treaty, there could be very many different types of solutions and propositions advanced and he said, "I think all of them would have to be discussed." In commenting on America's military strength, Pres. Eisenhower said that he feels that the present 15 minute alert for America's Sac bombing force is sufficient, that we do not need a constant airborne alert, but he added, that if this situation develops along the lines that it appears to be going, now at that time, there will probably be a need for air alert. Nor does the President favor mobilization of the Free World's forces to face the Berlin crisis. "General mobilization for a long time in democracies such as ours"declared the President, produces a garrison state. And, this he added, is not only futile but would be the most disastrous thing we could do. The President warned today against thinking all the time every minute that while we are sitting here we're going to get a bombing attack, pointing out that we're going to have to get used to living with Russian propaganda and vituperation the President said that we must not allow ourselves to get thrown off balance to get freightened or hysterical, but that on the other hand, we must not ever be indifferent to what is happening in the world today. With Secretary of State Dulles still hospitalized, the President today seemed to be devoting more than the usual time, effort and interest to the complex field of foreign affairs.

Back now to CBS News in New York.

LE SUEUR: Pres. Eisenhower had opened his news conference by declaring ....

PT/ N.M.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1959
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He told the assembled local communists that if the two world powers retained the common viewpoint they had in their war against nazism, the present tension would not exist.

This is Larry LeSueur---goodnite.

LeSueur for Murrow Thurs., March 5, 1959

Good evening, everyone...Here's what happened today:

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Normally, to questions about the National ~~[illegible] to the~~ Security Council, the White House news secretary declines comment. A reporter asked Hagerty if anything had happened in the past 24 hours to require tomorrow's meeting with top congressional leaders. "No," said Hagerty, "I wouldn't say that there had."

At 7:30 a.m. tomorrow, Eastern time, the United States and Britain will make a joint announcement dealing with Prime Minister Macmillan's forthcoming visit to Washington. ~~London sources said tonight that Mr. Macmillan will be in Ottawa late this month to confer with Canadian leaders. He has already announced plans for a flying trip next week to Paris and Bonn to report on his talks with Soviet Premier Khrushchev.~~

In East Germany today, Premier Khrushchev got up and made a speech at a luncheon given in his honor by the mayor of Leipzig. It was an ad lib speech... ~~[illegible]~~ full of jokes, such as "I didn't come here to talk politics. I represent Russian business." An apparent allusion to the Leipzig trade fair, which is in progress. Khrushchev said that if the West will negotiate "reasonably", Russia will "postpone" handing over ~~[illegible]~~ its responsibilities in Berlin to East Germany. The West, he said, "claims" that the "ultimatum date" is May 27th. And then he said, "We have no reason to hurry. We might be willing to wait until as late as July."

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In Congress, Senate Democratic Leader Johnson said he thought the "easing" of Russia's stand on Berlin arose from the fact that America had demonstrated its unity on this issue. "In my judgment," he said, "the country will "continue" to be united."

Secretary of Defense McElroy held a news conference today...and said that in his view a surprise missile attack on the United States was "almost impossible". McElroy said the United States does not expect "war over Berlin---"it's still in the realm of negotiation"--but we are doing a great deal of planning, in order to cope with "any" situation which might arise. There is NO plan at present, he said, to postpone the scheduled cut in military manpower.

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inspection of ships suspected of damaging underseas cables. The Russian note denies that the trawler damaged the cable...and points out that "hundreds" of other fishing vessels were in the area. It suggests that the American action was carried out for "provocative purposes".

A State Department spokesman said today that this "certainly" was not so. He said the Russian note is being studied and that a reply will be made in due course.

One hears little these days about the situation in the Formosa Strait. Today, the Quemoy islands were shelled in a light artillery attack. This has been going on...nearly every other day...for months.

From French authorities, word that an American...and his German interpreter...were ambushed and killed by Algerian rebels last night in the mountainous country near the Moroccan frontier. The American is identified as Homer Kellems, brother of Connecticut businesswoman Vivian Kellems. A THIRD member of the party (which was traveling by car) was William Hobbs, of Siloam Springs, Arkansas. Hobbs was wounded severely, but is expected to recover. The attack occurred soon after the three men had entered Algeria, from Morocco, on a photographic MISSION.

Today...in Wrightsville, Arkansas...21 children died when flames swept through a dormitory at the Negro Boys Industrial School. Forty-seven other youths escaped from the building through windows. Governor Faubus calls the disaster "inexcusable". Both doors of the dormitory were locked, and not a single adult was on duty. Cause of the fire has not yet been determined. The school is a "state correctional institution.

The Navy gave the go-ahead today for the construction of SIX atomic submarines.

Another story has just "broken" in Washington. And so we switch there at once, Lou Schollenberger reporting.

(Tape runs 50 seconds
Ends on cue: "---to CBS News in N.Y."

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During the last war, more than ONE captured german general said that american military tactics were pretty easy to figure out... All you had to KNOW - WAS HOW TO how to play football, Because MOST american commanders had been football players in their college days...And always followed a pattern of end-runs, slices off guard, or plunges through the center...

Well, Soviet diplomacy has often been compared to "moves on a chessboard.. We grudgingly give them credit for thinking one or two moves ahead... and perhaps thats not unusual for a snobound country, whose long and confining winters have made them into a nation of chess-players..

Indeed, soviet educators have recently complained that students in Russia waste too much time playing chess, when they should be doing their homework...

But there's a pattern to chess, just as there is to football... There may be a greater number of moves possible, but there's certain rythym, peculiar to indvidual players...

Premier Kruschev is a bold player...Not quite as tough as Stalin was in his day, but perhaps more of a gambler... yet there's a rythym to his play too...

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The position of the West is not enviable... Russia is a nation on the "make"... AND In this game of power politics, its more-or-less built-in, that we are the defenders... The communists are on the aggressive..

Germany and the industrial Ruhr, and, of course, the centers of power in Europe... Kruschev may be making passes at Berlin now...But his goal is all Germany and its industrial might..

But somewhat obscured by this threatening "Berlin" crisis, has been a move of our own in the Middle East... a vital check to the Russian initiatives, ONE which has them howling with anger... I refer to Iran's brave denunciation of the 1921 treaty, by which Russia had the right to send in troops, if it felt it was threatened from Iran.

This is the treaty, underwhich Russia and Britain both occupied Iran during world war two, [redacted] to safeguard it FROM [redacted] the Germans... And in 1946, russia "walked-out" of the U.N. when the West demanded that she get out of northern IRAN. [redacted]n... It may have been the [redacted] exclusive american possession of the atom-bomb then, that MADE [redacted] stalin reluctantly [redacted] pull his troops back..

Soviet Russia's andrei Gromyko was the U.N. delegate then...Now he is Russia's foreign minister... And it is the soviet foreign office which is issuing the latest outbursts against the temerity of Iran, [redacted] for denouncing a treaty with [redacted] her big neighbor, with whom she has a 12 hundred mile, practically undefended frontier..

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This is Larry LeSueur---I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news---CUE first a word from George Bryan on the weather.

Footnote

~~Premier Kruschev talks a lot, but he doesn't always say what he thinks...But to the astonishment of Britons at the Liepzig [redacted] Fair today [redacted] the Russian Premier indulged in an UN-usual bit of frankness.~~

A British official at the (Leipzig) Trade Fair, presented Kruschev with a BLUE tie...He apologized, saying he wished it could have been red. But the world's leading 'Red' [redacted] explained he couldn't stand his national color.. " I've had red telephones," said Kruschev, "but I had them thrown out. Red irritates my eyes."

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS - LARRY LESUEUR

Thursday, March 5, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

LESUEUR: ... Another story has just broken in Washington - and so we switch there at once, Lew Shollenberger reporting.

SHOLLENBERGER: It's been learned here in Washington that the Republicans intend to hold their next convention in Chicago, beginning August 8th, four weeks after the Democrats open in Los Angeles. Chicago will be fixed with the hope of furthering the traditionally strong Republican hold in the great mid-west. August 8th is being recommended because it gives the Democrats four full weeks to nominate a candidate. Republican leaders are not unmindful that the Democratic camp is full of Presidential hopefuls, that it took the Democrats 15 days and 103 ballots to nominate a candidate in 1924. And the Republicans next year want the news coverage to themselves when they begin their convention; they don't want to face the possibility of sharing the spotlight with a deadlocked Democratic convention. Therefore, Chicago, and August 8th, will be recommended to the Republican National Committee, which meets here in Washington next month.

Back now to CBS News in New York.

LESUEUR: One hears little these days about the situation in the Formosa Strait.

Ed. trans. - P. O.

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GEORGE BRYAN

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This is Larry LeSueur. Goodnite.

Good evening, everyone. Here's what happened today:

The leaders of Congress voiced unanimous support of a "firm" policy regarding Berlin. The congressional leaders went to the White House this morning at President Eisenhower's invitation, and received a briefing that lasted an hour and-a-half. Among others attending the conference were: Vice President Nixon, Acting Secretary of State Christian Herter, Secretary of Defense Neil McElroy, and Allen Dulles, director of Central Intelligence. Senate Democratic Leader Johnson said after the White House meeting, "There is "no" thought of yielding to pressure." But at the same time, he said, we are willing to explore every avenue for "peace." Senator Johnson told reporters that he had "discussed" with the

President the need for "gathering our strength as quickly as possible." With this in mind, Johnson said, the Senate Preparedness Subcommittee will review the military situation, probably next week. Members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and other defense officials will be asked to testify.

House Speaker Rayburn said after seeing the President, "We want the world to know that we are "unified" when it comes to foreign affairs and in getting ready to do the things that "ought" to be done." Senate Republican Leader Dirksen and House Republican Leader Halleck of course advocated firmness, but emphasized that the "door" to negotiations with Russia is NOT closed. This, Dirksen declared, is so that it may not be said of us that we are rigid, instead of firm. And Halleck said that anything that can be done "with honor" to maintain the peace WILL be done.

The meeting at the White House came just three hours after it was announced that British Prime Minister Macmillan will come to Washington on March 19th for a series of conferences with President Eisenhower on the German situation. Mr. Macmillan will be accompanied by his foreign secretary, Selwyn Lloyd. And it is assumed that they will also call on Secretary Dulles in Walter Reed Army Hospital.

President Eisenhower drove out to the hospital this afternoon and talked with Mr. Dulles for about half-an-hour. Democratic Senator Fulbright says he has a "hunch" that a decision on whether Dulles can resume the full duties of his office will come in the next two weeks. Fulbright...The chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee...hastens to add that he has no "real" information on the subject...just a "hunch."

When the British prime minister is in Washington, he will fill-IN Mr. Eisenhower on his recent "mission to Moscow." CBS News in Paris learns that the report that President DeGaulle may ALSO go to Moscow is NOT correct. A high French source says that even if DeGaulle DID receive an invitation from Khrushchev, he would not accept--one, because DeGaulle is chief of state and would refuse to accept an invitation from a HEAD of government...and two, because he believes it would be a grave sign of weakness if the Western leaders, demonstrating their anxiety and confusion, were to go off to Moscow, one by one.

In his talks with Premier Khrushchev, Mr. Macmillan discussed the possibility of "disengagement" in Central Europe---a possible "pull-back" of troops, on both sides of the Iron Curtain. It "was" something, the two leaders agreed, which ought to be "looked into." Today...in Bonn...an official

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spokesman for the West German government said that Chancellor Adenauer "opposes" the idea of disengagement. // And the spokesman indicated that President DeGaulle opposes it, too.

In East Germany today, Premier Khrushchev continued his tour of the Leipzig Trade Fair. // .predicted there will be no war and called again for "expansion of trade." He ordered 100-thousand dollars' worth of British machine tools at one of the exhibits.

The Indian parliament was in a turmoil today...as Communist deputies questioned Prime Minister Nehru about the new defense treaty between the United States and [redacted] India's neighbor, PAKISTAN. The treaty i[redacted]d against Communist aggression...says that, to prevent aggression, the United States will take "such appropriate action, including the use of armed forces, as may be mutually agreed upon." The Communists [redacted] claimed [redacted] that this was a threat to India. Prime Minister Nehru promised to obtain clarification from the United States ambassador. [redacted] Meantime...in Pakistan...a foreign ministry spokesman said the treaty would be invoked by his government in the event of aggression from ANY quarter. And that, he said, includes India and Kashmir. // In Washington, a State Department spokesman says that the treaty threatens NO country...That

it is "entirely defensive in nature."

DAY RUNNING

There was violence in Nyasaland today for the fourth straight day. Colonial security forces opened fire on a crowd of rioting Africans, killing one and wounding three. The Africans are described as being armed with spears, axes and clubs. Nyasaland is a British protectorate, in Southeast Africa.

America's artificial planet...Pioneer IV...lost its "voice" today, more than 400-thousand miles out in space. For all practical purposes, the batteries of the radio transmitter went dead at 10:15 a.m., Eastern time. The small, gold-plated CAPSULE was then 406-thousand miles from Earth...traveling at a speed of 3-thousand, 899 miles an hour. The few radio signals received after that were "just a flicker".

In Congress today, Democratic leaders cleared the Hawaiian statehood bill for Senate action BEFORE Easter. The measure "probably" will be taken up next Thursday.

In Montgomery, Alabama today...a federal judge dismissed the Justice Department suit...designed to force the registration of QUALIFIED Negro voters in Macon County. U.S. District Judge Frank Johnson ruled that

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since the members of the Board of Registrars had resigned, there was no one left for the Justice Department to take action against. He also held that the Civil Rights Act...passed in 1957...does not give the Federal Government authority to sue individual states, accused of violating voting rights. The Justice Department says the ruling will be appealed.

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Well, we're told the americans are moving back into the United States Embassy in La Paz. Bolivia,....the explosion of anti-american demonstrations appears to be "over"...Its a pity that the anti-american riots in [redacted] poverty-stricken Bolivia occurred over nothing more significant than some INDISCREET WORDS in the latin-american edition of time Magazine....[redacted] Which as the world now knows, quoted a U.S. Embassy spokesman in La Paz, as saying in jest that the Best thing to do with Bolivia was to abolish it, and TO divide its territory and problems among its neighbors...[redacted]

But if the disturbances are to be regretted, the significance of the riots stretches far beyond the lofty peaks of the Andes...It is fresh evidence that [redacted] latent hostility to the United states, lies close to the surface in many countries south of the Border. Yet This is surely not extra-ordinary, since the "rich and powerful" are traditionally more respected LOVED — BUT THOSE WHO PATRONIZE ARE JUST ASKING TO BE DISLIKED. than [redacted] to prop-up [redacted] governments, and then being patronizing about it...

~~It so happens that~~ irresponsible, geo-political [redacted] experts have for years speculated on the supposed [redacted] desireability of dividing-up land-locked Bolivia, among its neighbors.

But The history of BOLIVIA fifth largest, but least-populated Republic of South America, has been a series of bloody wars, and of territory lost to its more powerful neighbors. And thus, what the american magazine clearly labelled as a wise-crack, touched upon a raw exposed nerve in Bolivia.. No nationally-minded people, of course could entertain even a poor joke about having their state divided up among its neighbors..

In the case of Bolivia, its never even become reconciled to its land-locked position, especially of the loss of its pacific seacoast to Chile, in the 19th century " war of the pacific." That was a long time ago, of course, in 1884.

But a lot of modern Bolivians and Americans too for that matter, can remember the bloodiest modern war ever fought in South America...

The "chaco" jungle war between Bolivia and Paraguay, That lasted from 1932 to 1935, with Bolivia seeking to capture a river outlet, across the continental DIVIDE-TO the Atlantic... That war was an unmitigated disaster for Bolivia...She not only lost upward of 60 thousand men killed, but she was bled white and left bankrupt, with the 1938 treaty finally reducing Bolivia, to about half the territory she originally possessed when Simon Bolivar first liberated her FROM Spain.

[redacted] There are those in [redacted] the United States who think BOLIVIA'S present government is graft-ridden and INEPT. [redacted]g.. Mistakes, certainly HAVE [redacted] been made in the past...Bolivia did seize the properties of the tin barons, nationalizing its "only" big industry, tin-mining.. It still hasn't paid for them, and in general, its economic policies since then, have led to a raging inflation.. [redacted] Bolivia' story has [redacted] exemplified that of other [redacted] backward countries, dependent on a single commodity. In this case TIN. The boom-and-bust cycle in the price of raw commodities has been disastrous.. In the past five years this country has poured well over [redacted] a hundred million dollars into that unhappy land... [redacted] However, this hasn't been done "purely" for reasons of charity.. The heads of the BOLIVIAN labor unions are known as "communists", altho not necessarily followers of Moscow. And the plight of Bolivia has not escaped the attention of Russia..

The government of President SILES SUAZO [redacted] may have been slow to realize the danger. But he HAS since reacted firmly. It may be well to recall that ON October 2nd of this year, the Bolivian government took a full-page ad in the New York Times, proclaiming that Bolivia was the victim [redacted]

of soviet aggression in the Americas...

The advertisement, appealing to the american people to understand the facts of economic life, pointed out that Soviet Russia had committed economic aggression, by dumping large quantities of cheap tin on the world market..

The Bolivian appeal underscores the fact ~~pointed out~~ that by maliciously by-passing the the International Tin Council, which was created to help stabilize Tin prices, the soviet union succeeded in collapsing the world TIN Market within fifteen days...at a cost to Bolivia of almost one-fifth of its MEAGRE yearly revenues.. the Bolivian government warned that this deliberate attempt to collapse the Bolivian economy, might lead to a second phase of communist-attack.. the undermining of the pverty-stricken Bolivian people.

The Bolivian govt publically thanked the American people for their loans and grants.. But it pointed out that Bolivia COULD NOT fight Russian Imperialism ALONE.... Of course Bolivia's plight is not just caused by Moscow. But IT IS clear that at least the Bolivian government knows what the score is.. And that those who shout aBout SENDING american troops and CUTTING-OFF aid to Bolivia, should remember that Vice President Nixon received his warmest latin-american reception in Bolivia just a few months before russia declared economic war... This is Larry LeSueur-- I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the News-- first G.B. on the wet

Like many a tourist at a fair, Premier Kruschev looked tired after his second day of tramping around the grounds at Leipzig...He sank into a chair at one exhibit, glanced at a brandy bottle on the table, and temporarily forgot his campaign against drinking...He sighed and said: "What a pity that bottle is empty." [redacted] asked if he'd like to try some medicine, [redacted] who has admitted to liver trouble..accepted [redacted]

This is Larry LeSueur...Ed Murrow will be back on Monday...Goodnite..

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

LARRY LESUEUR REPORTING

Good evening everyone...Here's what happened today:

The leaders of Congress voiced unanimous support of a firm policy regarding Berlin. The congressional leaders went to the White House this morning at President Eisenhower's invitation, and received a briefing that lasted an hour and a half. Among others attending the conference were: Vice President Nixon, Acting Secretary of State Christian Herter, Secretary of Defense Neil McElroy and Allen Dulles, director of Central Intelligence. Senate Democratic Leader Johnson said after the White House meeting, "There is no thought of yielding to pressure." But at the same time, he said, we are willing to explore every avenue for peace. Senator Johnson told reporters that he had discussed with the President the need for "gathering our strength as quickly as possible." With this in mind, Johnson said, the Senate Preparedness Subcommittee will review the military situation, probably next week. Members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and other defense officials will be asked to testify.

House Speaker Rayburn said after seeing the President, "We want the world to know that we are unified when it comes to foreign affairs and in getting ready to do the things that ought to be done." Senate Republican Leader Dirksen and House Republican Leader Halleck of course advocated firmness...but emphasized that the door to negotiations with Russia is not closed. This, Dirksen declared is so that it may not be said of us that we are rigid, instead of firm. And Halleck said that anything that can be done with honor to maintain the peace will be done.

The meeting at the White House came just three hours after it was announced that British Prime Minister Macmillan will come to Washington on March 19th for a series of conferences with President Eisenhower on the German situation.

Mr. Macmillan will be accompanied by his foreign secretary, Selwyn Lloyd. And it is assumed that they will also call on Secretary Dulles in Walter Reed Army Hospital.

President Eisenhower drove out to the hospital this afternoon and talked with Mr. Dulles for about half an hour. Democratic Senator Fulbright says he has a "hunch" that a decision on whether Dulles can resume the full dutues of his office will come in the next two weeks. Fulbright...the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee...hastens to add that he has no "real"information on the subject...just a hunch.

When the British prime minister is in Washington, he will fill in Mr. Eisenhower on his recent mission to Moscow. CBS News in Paris learns that the report that President DeGaulle may also go to Moscow is not correct. A high French source says that even if DeGaulle did receive an invitation from Khrushchev he would not accept---one, because DeGaulle is chief of state and would refuse to accept an invitation from a head of government...and two, because he believes it would be a grave sign of weakness if the Western leaders, demonstrating their anxiety and confusion, were to go off to Moscow, one by one.

In his talks with Premier Khrushchev, Mr. Macmillan discussed the possibility of disengagement in Central Europe---a possible "pull-back" of troops of both sides of the Iron Curtain. It was something, the two leaders agreed, which ought to be looked into. Today...in Bonn...an official spokesman for the West German government said that Chancellor Adenauer opposes the idea of disengagement. And the spokesman indicated that President DeGaulle opposes it, too.

In East Germany today, Premier Khrushchev continued his tour of the Leipzig Trade Fair...predicted there will be no war and called again for expansion of trade. He ordered 100-thousand dollars' worth of British machine tools at one of the exhibits.

The Indian parliament was in a turmoil today...as Communist deputies questioned Prime Minister Nehru about the new defense treaty between the United States and India's neighbor, Pakistan. The treaty says that, to prevent aggression, the United States will take "such appropriate action, including the use of armed forces, as may be mutually agreed upon." The Communists claimed that this was a threat to India. Prime Minister Nehru promised to obtain clarification from the United States ambassador.

Meantime...in Pakistan...a foreign ministry spokesman said the treaty would be invoked by his government in the event of aggression from any quarter. And that, he said, includes India and Kashmir. In Washington, a State Department spokesman says that the treaty threatens no country... that it is "entirely defensive in nature."

There was violence in Nyasaland today for the fourth straight day. Colonial security forces opened fire on a crowd of rioting Africans, killing one and wounding three.. The Africans are described as being armed with spears, axes and clubs. Nyasaland is a British protectorate, in Southeast Africa.

America's artificial planet...Pioneer IV...lost its "voice" today, more than 400-thousand miles out in space. For all practical purposes, the batteries of the radio transmitter went dead at 10:15 A.M. Eastern time. The small goldplated capsule was then 406 thousand miles from Earth...traveling at a speed of 3-thousand, 899 miles an hour. The few radio signals received after that were "just a flicker."

In Congress today, Democratic leaders cleared the Hawaiian statehood bill for Senate action before Easter. The measure probably will be taken up next Thursday.

In Montgomery, Alabama today...a federal judge dismissed the Justice Department suit...designed to force the registration of qualified negro voters in Macon County. U.S. District Judge Frank Johnson ruled that since the members

of the Board of Registrars had resigned, there was no one left for the Justice Department to take action against. He also held that the Civil Rights Act... passed in 1957....does not give the Federal Government authority to sue individual states, accused of violating voting rights. The Justice Department says the ruling will be appealed.

Well, we're told the Americans are moving back into the United States Embassy in La Paz,Bolivia...the explosion of anti-American demonstrations appears to be over. It's a pity that the anti-American riots in poverty stricken Bolivia occurred over nothing more significant than some indiscreet words in the Latin-American edition of Time Magazine, which as the world now knows, quoted a U.S. Embassy spokesman in La Paz, as saying in jest that the best thing to do with Bolivia was to abolish it, and to divide its territory and problems among its neighbors.

But if the disturbances are to be regretted, the significance of the riots stretches far beyond the lofty peaks of the Andes. It is fresh evidence that latent hostility to the United States, lies close to the surface in many countries south of the border, yet this is surely not extraordinary, since the rich and powerful are traditionally more respected than loved. But those who patronize are just aksing to be disliked.

The history of Bolivia fifth largest, but least populated Republic of South America has been a series of bloody wars and of territory lost to its more powerful neighbors. And thus, what the American magazine clearly labelled as a wise-crack, touched upon a raw, exposed nerve in Bolivia. No nationally minded people, of course could entertain even a poor joke about having their state divided up among its neighbors. In the case of Bolivia, it's never even become reconciled to its land-locked position, especially the loss of its pacific seacoast to Chile in the 19th century "war of the pacific." That was a long time ago, of course, in 1884. But a lot of modern Bolivians and Americans too for that matter, can remember the bloodiest modern war ever fought in South

America. The chaco jungle war between Bolivia and Paraguay that lasted from 1932 to 1935 with Bolivia seeking to capture a river outlet across the continental divide to The Atlantic, that war was an unmitigated disaster for Bolivia. She not only lost upward of 60 thousand men killed, but she was bled white and left bankrupt with the 1938 treaty finally reducing Bolivia to about half the territory she originally possessed when Simon Bolivar first liberated her from Spain.

There are those in the United States who think Bolivia's present government is graft-ridden and inept. Mistakes certainly have been made in the past. Bolivia did seize the properties of the tin barons, nationalizing its only big industry, tin-mining. It still hasn't paid for them, and in general its economic policies since then, have led to a raging inflation. Bolivia's story has exemplified that of other backward countries dependent on a single commodity, in this case tin, the boom and bust cycle in the price of raw commodities has been disastrous. In the past five years this country has poured well over a hundred million dollars into that unhappy land. However, this hasn't been done purely for reasons of charity. The heads of the Bolivian labor unions are known as communists, although not necessarily followers of Moscow, and the plight of Bolivia has not escaped the attention of Russia.

The government of President Siles Suazo may have been slow to realize the danger, but he has since reacted firmly, it may be well to recall that on October 2nd of this year, the Bolivian government took a full-page ad in the New York Times proclaiming that Bolivia was the victim of Soviet aggression in the Americas.

The advertisement, appealing to the American people to understand the facts of economic life, pointed out that Soviet Russia had committed economic aggression, by dumping large quantities of cheap tin on the world market.

The Bolivian appeal underscored the fact that by maliciously by-passing the International Tin Council which was created to help stabilize tin prices, the

Soviet Union succeeded in collapsing the world tin market within fifteen days... at a cost to Bolivia of almost one-fifth of its meagre yearly revenues. The Bolivian government warned that this deliberate attempt to collapse the Bolivian economy, might lead to a second phase of communist attack...the undermining of the poverty-stricken Bolivian people.

The Bolivian government publicly thanked the American people for their loans and grants, but it pointed out that Bolivia cound not fight Russian imperialism alone. Of course Bolivia's plight is not just caused by Moscow. But it is clear that at least the Bolivian government knows what the score is, and those who shout about sending American troops and cutting off aid to Bolivia, should remember that Vice President Nixon received his warmest Latin American reception in Bolivia just a few months before Russia declared economic war.

This is Larry LeSueur. I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news. First George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

LESUEUR: Like many a tourist at a fair, Premier Khrushchev looked tired after his second day of tramping around the grounds at Leipzig. He sank into a chair at one exhibit, glanced at a brandy bottle on the table, and temporarily forgot his campaign against drinking. He sighed and said: "What a pity that bottle is empty."

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Edward R. Murrow Mon., March 9, 1959

This is the news:

Premier Khrushchev today modified his proposal for converting West Berlin into a "free city". / Khrushchev said the independence of West Berlin might be guaranteed by Soviet troops stationed in the city, along with troops of the United States, Britain and France. / Or, he said, the guarantee might be implemented by neutral forces. / He said again that Russia would not object to the United Nations taking part. / This is the first time Khrushchev has suggested that Western troops might stay in Berlin. / It is noted, however, that Russian troops would also be garrisoned in West Berlin. (There are none there now). / And Khrushchev stipulates that these forces, including those from the West, would have no right to "interfere" with the

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internal life of the city. / He also says that only a "minimum" of troops would be allowed. / Khrushchev made the offer in a speech...delivered at a Communist rally in East Berlin.

In Washington, the State Department spokesman, Lincoln White, has declined comment. He said, "There have been so many conflicting statements over the past few days that it is difficult to differentiate between one and the other."

During the day, Khrushchev conferred with Erich Ollenhauer, head of the West German Socialist Party. / Mayor Willy Brandt of West Berlin is reported to have rejected an invitation from Khrushchev for a similar meeting.

British Prime Minister Macmillan flew to Paris today to report to French leaders on his recent talks in Moscow. / Macmillan conferred at length this morning with the French premier, Michel Debre (DEH-BRAY'), and tomorrow he will see President DeGaulle. / The French...as well as the West Germans... want to know where Macmillan stands on the issue of disengagement, the thinning out of nuclear weapons and troops on both sides of the Iron Curtain. The joint communique, issued after the Macmillan-Khrushchev talks, advocated that the question be given careful study. / Apparently

Mr. Macmillan is giving the French some reassurance. A British spokesman in Paris took pains today to point out that agreeing to "study" a proposal is not the same thing as "agreeing" to it. ~~British The prime minister will fly to Bonn on Thursday to see Chancellor Adenauer...and then later this month he will come to Washington.~~

A revolt has broken out in Iraq, and victories are being claimed by both sides. None of these claims, however, has been confirmed. The revolt reportedly was led by Colonel Shawaf (SHAH-WAHF'), commander of an Army brigade at Mosul (MO'-SEL), in Northern Iraq. He is believed to be anti-Communist and pro-Nasser...and has accused the Kassem government of betraying the revolution of last July. The government radio in Baghdad said early today that Colonel Shawaf's (SHAH-WAHF'S) headquarters had been destroyed in a bombing attack and that Shawaf was dead. "The government," the Baghdad radio said, "is in complete control." The rebel radio---identifying itself as the Mosul (MO'-SEL) radio---says this is nonsense. Shawaf is alive, it says, and leading his troops toward Baghdad, 200 miles to the south. It claims that a government force sent against Mosul (MO'-SEL) has been completely wiped out. According to Israeli sources, the rebel radio probably is operating from somewhere in Syria, which is part of Nasser's United Arab Republic.

The State Department has withheld comment, pending clarification.

Democratic Senator Proxmire today made another speech critical of the role played by Lyndon Johnson as Senate leader. Proxmire again denied anything personal in his criticism. The junior senator from Wisconsin spoke of Johnson's "proven political genius." But, he said, there has been too little debate of national issues on the floor of the Senate. He warned, "Unless we stop this trend, more and more crucial matters will be decided over the telephone, in the cloakroom or almost any private place where dissent can be silenced without public knowledge." Proxmire blamed Johnson for not meeting with Democratic senators to draft a broad fiscal policy that could be offered as an alternative to the budget policy advanced by the President. ~~He said, "We may think the President's budget proposals are wrong, but we can't escape the fact that it is the only budget that has been proposed by the responsible head of either party."~~

Senator Johnson made no immediate reply. He said that his preparedness subcommittee would begin hearings on Wednesday "to get the truth with the bark off" concerning the defense budget. Congress, Johnson said, has the right to know whether the civilian officials of the Budget Bureau know more about the nation's defense needs than the military

experts. If so, he said, "then we have been wasting money on West Point for a long time." Senate Republican Leader Dirksen and Republican Senator Cooper of Kentucky cautioned Democrats against going "too far" in their statements regarding this country's defense posture.

The Senate Armed Services Committee today approved a four-year extension of the draft in its present form. The measure may now be called up for consideration by the full Senate.

Edward R. Murrow: March 9, 1959. 7.45 p.m.

One might say that the best-publicized fact in Washington today is that President Eisenhower wants to balance the budget. Certainly there is nothing reprehensible in that. As Senator Dirkson has pointed out, polls show that voters are seven-to-one, for a balanced budget. It is not unlike being for motherhood and against sin. The question that troubles Washington is whether at this time the budget can be balanced without weakening national defense. To say that this troubles Washington is an understatement. It troubled Washington before the Berlin crisis reached its present pitch. Now the strength of the military establishment has become a critical factor in the coming test with the Soviet Union.

When the President sent his budget to Congress it had the approval of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, a fact that does not quite mean what it implies. For the Joint Chiefs either had to approve, or come out in open revolt against their Commander-in-Chief. They undoubtedly felt that an open revolt would sensationalize the situation beyond need, and might do serious damage to American prestige abroad and to morale at home. There are other ways of bringing out the essential facts about national defense. So long as Congress knows that the approval of the Joint Chiefs has been general, rather than

specific, it can learn the specific views. Secretary McElroy told a Senate Committee that the chiefs had "found no serious gap in the key elements in the budget" but that all had made reservations. The Senate committee thereupon asked the chiefs to put their reservations in writing. Their memoranda were published today.

The one that attracted the most immediate attention, because of the Berlin crisis, was by General Taylor, who pointed out the absence of any anti-missile defense. He said that his reservation in this area arose from the unopposed I.C.B.M. threat, and from his conviction that the importance of obtaining a defensive weapon outweighed any financial risk from going into immediate production. Research is being done on the Nike-Zeus missile, which is the only system under development capable of defending against inter-continental missiles, and those launched by submarines. But not a cent has been set aside to produce the missile or its equipment. General Taylor also noted that funds for surface-to-air missiles fall short of what is needed to reach the goals recommended by the Joint Chiefs.

He further raised a serious question about modernizing the army on the current budget. Simply to replace the existing army inventory costs about

ten percent of its value a year, or ten percent of fourteen billion dollars. The inventory, however, needs to be extended to twenty billion if the army is to be kept up to date. At present the replacement of existing inventory and the cost of industrial mobilization are not fully covered by the budget. The shortage is two hundred million dollars. No funds whatever are budgeted for the larger sum needed for modernization.

General Taylor also records that he asked for an army of fifteen divisions, with 925,000 men and 700,000 paid-drill reserves. He got one division less, a reduction in army strength of 55,000 and of reserve strength of 70,000. This,he says, comes at a time when army commanders in Europe and Korea are obliged to put large numbers of foreign nationals into combat and support units. This, he said, incurs heavy dependence on foreign personnel which might have serious consequences in an emergency.

The memo of General White, Air Force Chief of Staff, is terse and restricted to a listing of certain shortcomings in the Air Force. B-47's are not being replaced as rapidly as requested; the work on a prototype of a nuclear-powered airplane is not proceeding; not enough is being spent on the long-range Bomarc interceptor; funds for Air Force operations and maintenance are being deferred in some cases till later budgets.

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Back in a moment.—

George Bryan—

Word for Today

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Tues., March 10, 1959

This is the news:

President Eisenhower told Republican congressional leaders today that when it comes to the defense requirements of the country, and a balanced budget, the defense requirements come first. He insisted, however, that in the new budget these military requirements are met. House Republican Leader Halleck explained the President's position. When you spend more than you need, he said, you weaken the country through inflation.

[~~Senator Saltonstall, chairman of the Republican Senate Conference, told reporters that in Administration planning "the defense of our country will always come first."~~]

Republican lawmakers who attended the weekly White House conference said Mr. Eisenhower "definitely" is opposed to a one-year extension of the special unemployment compensation program...as advocated by some Democrats. The program "liberalizing" unemployment benefits was passed last year at the peak of the recession. The President, Halleck said, would like to see these benefits continued on a temporary basis.

Former Secretary of State Dean Acheson said today that accepting inferiority to Russia in the field of long-range ballistic missiles is a policy of "national suicide". Acheson told a news conference in Washington that such a policy makes "no sense at all."

The Defense Department announced today that it has awarded contracts... in the amount of 27-million dollars...for extending the "Dew Line" across the top of the North American continent to Greenland. The "line" consists of a string of radar stations, set up to warn against attack by enemy aircraft. It now extends from the Aleutian Islands to Baffin Island, off the Canadian east coast. Under the new contracts, four new radar stations would be built in Greenland by Danish and American firms.

In California today, the experimental rocket ship...X-15...left the ground for the first time.. It did not fly but was attached under the wing of a B-52 jet bomber. In the cockpit of the X-15 was a test pilot, Scott Crossfield...who checked instruments with the pilot of the "mother" aircraft. The X-15 has a jet engine of 50-thousand pounds thrust...and is designed to take a man a hundred miles out in space. Its first "space flight" is scheduled...tentatively...for sometime next summer.

The Atomic Energy Commission revealed today that it has succeeded in setting off a "baby" nuclear explosion...possessing a force equivalent to only one ton of T.N.T. ~~The commission made the disclosure in a report on the series of tests carried out at the Nevada proving grounds last fall.~~

President Eisenhower today ordered mandatory controls placed on the import of gasoline and crude oil. The President said he was putting restrictions on the importation of oil in the interest of national security...and to insure a "healthy, stable" domestic petroleum industry. A voluntary control program has been in operation since the middle of 1957. And Mr. Eisenhower says that while the oil industry generally had cooperated, some importers had not. The new controls are effective tomorrow in the case of crude oil and on April first in the case of gasoline and other finished products.

The President today nominated Ogden Reid of the New York Herald Tribune to be ambassador to Israel. George M. Johnson, former dean of the Howard University Law School, was named to succeed the late J. Ernest Wilkins as a member of the Civil Rights Commission.

British Prime Minister Macmillan today conferred with President DeGaulle in what are officially described as "fruitful talks." Britain and France are said to have agreed...with the United States...on a time and place for an East-West meeting of foreign ministers. The West is insisting that the foreign ministers discuss not only the German problem but the over-all question of European security. In talking with Macmillan today, DeGaulle reportedly stressed the importance of maintaining a firm policy on Berlin.

Today... in East Berlin...Premier Khrushchev discussed the question of a separate peace treaty with East Germany. Khrushchev conferred with East German leaders. And tonight, at a banquet, he made it plain that if any Western troops stay on in West Berlin, comparable Soviet forces must also be stationed there. Khrushchev was referring to his proposal yesterday that the status of West Berlin be guarenteed, either by troops belonging to the Big Four powers, or by neutral forces. Mayor Willy Brandt of

West Berlin has called Khrushchev's proposal unacceptable.

In a speech today in Warsaw, Polish Communist leader Gomulka denounced the leaders of West Germany as "militaristic butchers". Gomulka accused the West Germans of plotting to recover the territory obtained by Poland after World War Two. And he predicted that a peace treaty would be concluded with East Germany, whether the West likes it or not.

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Edward R. Murrow: March 10, 1959. 7.45 p.m.

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Dr. Kurt Debus, once of the University of Darmstadt, later with the Guided Missile Center at Peenemunde, where the Germans developed the V-2. He has probably fired more missiles than any other man; wearing grey suede shoes, grey suit, red tie, and saber scars on his left cheek, he looks out over that field of dials and graphs with the satisfied look of a prosperous farmer observing his crops after a gentle rain. He knows that a loose screw, a bit of dust on a relay, or a bit of solder in the wrong place will mean failure. The countdown moves along through the weary hours, the messages being checked and called off by Bob Moser, from Vanderbilt University, an ex-GI, who is the countdown co-ordinator -- tall, six-foot-four, calling out the count in a clear flat voice, with no more emotion than he would employ in reading a laundry list.

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WORD FOR THE DAY

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Good Night + Good luck"

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

President Eisenhower told Republican congressional leaders today that when it comes to the defense requirements of the country and a balanced budget the defense requirements come first. He insisted, however, that in the new budget these military requirements are met. House Repubiican Leader Halleck explained the President's position. When you spend more than you need, he said, you weaken the country through inflation.

Republican lawmakers who attended the weekly White House conference said Mr. Eisenhower definitely is opposed to a one-year extension of the special unemployment compensation program...as advocated by some Democrats. The program "liberalizing" unemployment benefits was passed last year at the peak of the recession. The President, Halleck said, would like to see these benefits continued on a temporary basis.

The Defense Department announced today that it has awarded contracts...in the amount of 27 million dollars...for extending the "Dew Line" across the top of the North American continent to Greenland. The "line" consists of a string of radar stations, set up to warn against attack by enemy aircraft.

In California today, the experimental rocket ship...X-15...left the ground for the first time. It did not fly but was attached under the wing of a B-52 jet bomber. In the cockpit of the X-15 was a test pilot, Scott Crossfield...who checked instruments with the pilot of the "mother" aircraft. The X-15 has a jet engine of 50-thousand pounds thrust...and is designed to take a man a hundred miles out in space. Its first "space flight" is scheduled...tentatively...for sometime next summer.

Tha Atomic Energy Commission revealed today that it has succeeded in setting off a "baby" nuclear explosion...possessing a force equivalent to only

one ton of T.N.T.

President Eisenhower today ordered mandatory controls placed on the import of gasoline and crude oil. The President said he was putting restrictions on the importation of oil in the interest of national security...and to insure a "healthy, stable" domestic petroleum industry. A voluntary control program has been in operation since the middle of 1957. And Mr. Eisenhower says that while the oil industry generally had cooperated, some importers had not. The new controls are effective tomorrow in the case of crude oil, and on April first in the case of gasoline and other finished products.

The President today nominated Ogden Reid of the New York Herald Tribune to be ambassador to Israel. George M. Johnson, former dean of the Howard University Law School, was named to succeed the late J. Ernest Wilkins as a member of the Civil Rights Commission.

British Prime Minister Macmillan today conferred with President DeGaulle in what are officially described as "fruitful talks." Britain and France are said to have agreed...with the United States...on a time and place for an East-West meeting of foreign ministers. The West is insisting that the foreign ministers discuss not only the German problem but the over-all question of European security.

Today...in East Berlin...Premier Khrushchev discussed the question of a separate peace treaty with East Germany. Khrushchev conferred with East German leaders. And tonight, at a banquet, he made it plain that if any Western troops stay on in West Berlin, comparable Soviet forces must also be stationed there. Khrushchev was referring to his proposal yesterday that the status of West Berlin be guaranteed, either by troops belonging to the Big Four powers, or by neutral forces. Mayor Willy Brandt of West Berlin has called Khrushchev's proposal unacceptable.

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GEORGE BRYAN

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Edward R. Murrow Wed., March 11, 1959

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Premier Khrushchev's proposal for making West Berlin a "free city"...and garrisoning it with Soviet as well as American, British and French troops. He said this country needs to avoid hysteria and stand steady in its shoes. He thought the American public is more "soberly" aware of the situation than a lot of people in Washington. "We are so close to ourselves here," he said, "that we have a great possibility of stirring ourselves up." The President said he was tired of talking about the idea of "balanced budget against national security."... and challenged members of Congress who want more military manpower to show their courage and call for the taxes necessary to foot the bill.

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Democratic Senator Mansfield today objected to any delay in the confirmation of Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce as ambassador to Brazil. Senator Morse has asked that the Foreign Relations Committee put off action on the nomination...pending further consideration. This refers to the recent Bolivian riots, which were set off by an article in Time Magazine...published by Henry Luce. In counselling against delay, Mansfield said that while no one condones the "flippant remarks" that appeared in Time's Latin American edition, "they certainly cannot be laid at the door of Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce." He said that as ambassador to Italy, Mrs. Luce had done "an outstanding job."

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What Rockefeller said to the Legislature, and by television and radio to the people of the State of New York, was: If you want roads, schools, hospitals, and some of the other good things of life, you'll have to pay for them and that means increased taxes - a twenty-three percent increase in personal income tax. He was advocating a pay-as-you-go policy. It wasn't orthodox politics. His own Party staged a brief revolt, but Rockefeller won. This is his first budget. He had an easy out. He could have blamed the financial woes of the State on the preceding administration. What Rockefeller did was to apply and make work what President Eisenhower has been advocating. Again today the President said that people who wanted more money spent on defense ought to have the courage to advocate higher taxes at the same time.

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Edward R. Murrow Thurs., March 12, 1959

This is the news:

Hawaiian statehood has finally been approved. / The House completed congressional action this afternoon...when it passed the statehood bill by a vote of 323 to 89. / The House had met an hour earlier than usual to act on the measure approved last night by the Senate. / There was some debate, but the issue was never in doubt. / Representative Davis of Georgia opposed the legislation on racial grounds...pointing out that 56 percent of the Hawaiian population is non-white. / The chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee, Representative Walter, said that Communist labor unions have "a very strong hold" on the economy of Hawaii. / But he thought that...once Hawaii was a state...the situation would improve.

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In the final hour, Speaker Sam Rayburn...long-time opponent of Hawaiian statehood...gave his support to the measure, saying that the territory "deserved" membership in the Union and would, in his phrase, be an asset to the United States. When Rayburn announced the final vote, there was a burst of applause. And Representative Albert of Oklahoma, the Democratic whip, hailed Hawaii as "the brightest star in the West."

It may be six months before Hawaii is formally admitted as the 50th state...less than a year after Alaska was admitted as the 49th. After President Eisenhower signs the bill, the people of Hawaii will have to approve statehood in a referendum, elect state officials and choose two senators and a representative to send to Congress. Nevertheless, in Honolulu, there is dancing in the streets.

The House also gave final congressional approval today to a bill extending the peacetime draft for four years. There was no debate.

Senate Democratic Leader Johnson said today that the defense issue is much broader than Berlin. "The real crisis," he said, "may erupt elsewhere, even before Berlin comes to a head." Johnson named no other potential flash-points...but said the American problem goes far beyond one city.

"We must know," he said, "whether our paralyzing punch is still within our capacity...and whether we will have it in the foreseeable future."

~~Lyndon~~ Johnson made these remarks as his preparedness subcommittee began hearing testimony from General Thomas D. White, the Air Force chief of staff, behind closed doors. ~~General White~~ has gone on record...~~expressing concern~~ that bombers of the ~~Strategic Air Command are not being replaced as~~ rapidly as ~~requested...and that work on a prototype of a nuclear powered~~ airplane ~~has been suspended.~~

Today...on the Senate floor...Democratic Senator Yarborough of Texas said that President Eisenhower was endangering the American position in West Berlin by insisting on cutting back our armed forces. Republican Senator Keating of New York spoke in the President's defense. He said that keeping another 25 or 30 thousand men in uniform...as proposed by Democratic leaders...would have no effect.

The White House announces that when British Prime Minister Macmillan comes to the United States a week from today, ~~he and President Eisenhower~~ will confer at Camp David, the ~~presidential retreat in the Catoctin~~ Mountains...~~near Thurmont, Maryland~~. Mr. Eisenhower hopes that Secretary of State Dulles will be able to join in the talks, which are

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scheduled...tentatively...to last for three days. ~~That is, next Friday, Saturday and Sunday.~~

Today, Mr. Macmillan met for more than three hours with West German Chancellor Adenauer in Bonn...and the question of disengagement was discussed. A British Foreign Office spokesman said that Macmillan does not have in mind any disengagement of forces...involving a military vacuum in Central Europe without inspection and control. What the British contemplate, he said, is a system of arms reduction in some yet undefined part of Europe that would ease tension in both the military and political fields. Macmillan is assumed to have reassured Adenauer today on this point.

~~Premier Khrushchev flew back to Moscow today...after spending eight days in East Germany. He said...upon leaving...that if anyone tried to "break through" anywhere---he did not specifically mention Berlin---the action would be met with "appropriate resistance". Khrushchev said, "We would like to believe that no one will commit such an irresponsible act."~~

President Nasser of the United Arab Republic made another speech today, accusing the leaders of Iraq ~~as~~ of being pro-Communist. Premier Kassem of Iraq,

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he said, is trying to bring all Arab peoples under a Communist "reign of terror." /And he denied that he---Nasser---had insitgated the abortive Iraqi revolt.

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In Washington...the Eisenhower Administration today declared itself on the issue of the basic minimum wage. /Testifying before a Congressional committee, Secretary of Labor Mitchell said that the Administration opposes any increase in the present minimum wage of a dollar an hour. /While he was testifying, Dr. Arthur Flemming...secretary of health, education and welfare...was telling another committee that it would be "a mistake" to give the executive branch responsibility for desegregating the public schools.

Edward R. Murrow: March 12, 1959. 7.45 p.m.

When the President told his news conference yesterday that there would be no ground war in Europe over Berlin, he seemed to be trying to put out a brush-fire in Congress. He was telling the Senators who are troubled over defense economies, that increasing the army isn't going to affect the Berlin crisis. To say this to Congress is one thing. But to say it to Russia is something else. By itself, it might encourage the Russians to expect no resistance on the ground at Berlin. Mr. Eisenhower, however, quickly added that he did not rule out the "possibility of nuclear war."

It may be unwise to put together a President's remarks at a news conference and try to read policy into them. But without further statement it would appear that Mr. Eisenhower has sharpened the deterrent policy of the United States. He seemed to be saying that we would not uphold our rights in Berlin by the use of ground forces, but might do so with nuclear weapons, in other words by all-out war. That is saying that if the Russians or the East Germans refuse to pass our supply trucks into West Berlin, we might answer by bombing the targets in the Soviet Union selected for attack in nuclear war.

There was a similar though milder hint from Secretary McElroy on Sunday, when he said that "it would be very difficult to keep hostilities over the

Berlin issue restricted to a so-called local war". However, he also said that we planned to use the ground forces of our allies as well as our nuclear striking power.

It may be that there is an analogy between the Quemoy crisis and the Berlin crisis. Both started as a conflict of wills. The Chinese Communists hoped to get their way by a bluster of power. It didn't work. Even though the United States at that time had little support from its allies, it stood staunchly by itself, and in due time the crisis passed. Negotiations began in Warsaw. And though they led to no agreements, concessions subsequently were made by both sides.

In the Berlin crisis we may be coming to the end of the bluster stage. Khrushchev started out with a virtual ultimatum. He tried to leave us no alternative but to get out of West Berlin. In the conflict of wills this time, the United States did not have to stand alone. France, Britain and West Germany, in fact all the NATO powers, were just as uncompromising on maintaining the rights of the West in Berlin. So Khrushchev has been toning down his bluster. Now a Foreign Ministers conference is to be expected, to be followed by a summit meeting. The details about neither of these conferences ~~has~~ have been agreed to. But now that the conflict of wills is

ending in a draw, it is hard to believe that they won't be. / Khrushchev is still trying to limit the Foreign Ministers conference to the Berlin issue and a peace treaty with the two Germanys. / We insist on discussing all aspects of the German problem. / Khrushchev already has whittled down his Berlin demands, in particular the deadline in May. Since he is a tough bargainer, he did not start by asking his final terms, and further concessions about Berlin and a Foreign Ministers conference are to be expected.

The West has said that it will not go to a summit meeting without a prospect of some success. / This means that the Foreign Ministers must have some promise of success too. / Indeed, if the Foreign Ministers fail, the world will indeed find itself at the brink of all-out war. / Since this is something the Russians want as little as we do, the situation makes a summit conference appear fairly certain.

Assuming that nothing upsets this course of events, it is quite possible that the ominous date of May 27th will be ~~XXXXXXX~~ indefinitely postponed. Khrushchev would hardly sign a separate peace treaty with East Germany, and turn controls over to the East German regime, while the Foreign Ministers were sitting. / That would at once throw the issue into the United Nations. / And

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This may sound unduly optimistic, but in reality it is nothing to be optimistic about. Postponing trouble does not solve it, and the German question is the most difficult trouble there is. But the crisis nowadays may have an anatomy of its own. It may have to start out to sound more immediate than it is, simply to arrive at the stage of negotiations. And that stage, at the moment, seems to be the best to be hoped for.

Back in a moment.—

George Bryan—

Word for Today

So far, the dispute over Berlin has been a conflict of wills... but now the time would seem to have come for negotiation. In his comedy, Measure for Measure, Shakespeare described a certain quarrel as "a war 'twixt will and will not." But Shakespeare also wrote---in another play, I believe---that "the will of man is by his reason swayed."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. But first here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: So far, the dispute over Berlin has been a conflict of wills...but now the time would seem to have come for negotiation. In his comedy,"Measure for Measure," Shakespeare described a certain quarrel as "a war 'twixt will and will not." But Shakespeare also wrote---in another play, I believe---that "the will of man is by his reason swayed."

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FEATURE SERVICE FROM CBS RADIO

Publicity

Press Information Department,
485 Madison Ave., New York 22, N.Y.
Phone: PLaza 1-2345

March 12, 1959

BEHIND THE SPACE MISSILE LAUNCHINGS

(To the laymen, the launching of a space missile is still wrapped in mystery. The countdown still seems like some implausible ritual of latter-day magic, rather than a scientific procedure. On a recent visit to Cape Canaveral, Edward R. Murrow witnessed the launching of Pioneer IV. His report of the event on CBS Radio's "Edward R. Murrow with the News" strips space rocketry of none of its drama, but makes this new field of human activity more real to average Americans. The text follows:)

The Senate today voted to authorize $48,354,000.00 for civilian space research during this fiscal year. The vote was ninety to nothing; and the sum is exactly what the Administration asked for.

The last space vehicle to fly was Pioneer IV, payload 13.4 pounds. It went out past the moon, transmitter working perfectly beyond 400,000 miles. It is now silent and orbiting the sun.

Pioneer IV was blasted aloft by the Army Ordinance Missile Command, commanded by General Bruce Medaris. To this reporter the humans were more interesting than the hardware. The nose cone on the payload, about the size of a two-quart coffee tin, looking like a foreshortened ice-cream cone. The whole missile, assembled, resembled an over-size fifty caliber cartridge, bathed in the glare of white searchlights. The check list, the items that had to be checked and re-checked, ran to seventy-six pages - some 1,500 items. The blockhouse, or control room, about sixty yards from the Pioneer IV, was of steel and concrete six feet thick, roughly the size of a moderate ranch house....About fifty people locked inside. Between eight and nine hundred dials and meters.

(More)

The man in charge of the firing was Dr. Kurt Debus, once of the University of Darmstadt, later with the Guided Missile Center at Peenemunde, where the Germans developed the V-2. He has probably fired more missiles than any other man. Wearing grey suede shoes, grey suit, red tie, and saber scars on his left cheek, he looks out over that field of dials and graphs with the satisfied look of a prosperous farmer observing his crops after a gentle rain. He knows that a loose screw, a bit of dust on a relay, or a bit of solder in the wrong place will mean failure. The countdown moves along through the weary hours, the messages being checked and called off by Bob Moser, from Vanderbilt University, an ex-GI, who is the countdown co-ordinator - tall, six-foot-four, calling out the count in a clear flat voice, with no more emotion than he would employ in reading a laundry list.

Five men sit at a panel resembling the control room in a television studio. You notice that things are quieter and more restrained here than they frequently are in a television control room. Both orders and responses where humans are involved are repeated by two men in an effort to eliminate the possibility of human error. Ice cream is being eaten, mostly chocolate; milk is drunk out of paper containers as the checking continues. When they begin to check the delicate telemetering devices, all motors in the area must be stopped. Word comes in from the roadblock about a mile away that Wernher von Braun and Professor Pickering, head of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory at Pasadena where the payload was constructed, have been stopped and refused permission to proceed. Everyone seems to find this mildly amusing. Most of the men in the blockhouse are wearing sport shirts and slacks. An ordinary old fashioned telephone man comes in with his pliers and screwdrivers and seems very much out of place.

(More)

You are told, with some pride, that the Pioneer IV was built by the Army Ordinance Missile Command, the only service that can do that all the way from the drawing board to the moon.

Bob Moser continues his countdown - twenty-nine and counting. There is a thin veneer of sweat on the faces of most of the men. The scars on Debus's face seem to deepen a little; someone says: "This should be called a hothouse, not a blockhouse". The laughter that greets this witticism seems a little louder than it should be, but otherwise there are no signs of tension.

There is a five-minute hold in the countdown, and you are told that there is practically no turnover of personnel in this outfit. A young, small, boy with a big cigar asks: "If you had a chance to work on this sort of thing, would you be willing to do anything else?" There are more than a thousand men involved in the shooting and tracking that thirteen-pound payload. You get the feeling that they are not excited but that they are a new brotherhood engaged in stretching the fingertips of science out into the unknown. Kurt Debus is quietly and courteously running the whole show. The questions go to him. Bob Moser continues to count. And then something went wrong - only one tiny wire. Debus decided not to shoot. That meant draining the liquid oxygen, replacing the faulty part, and going through the whole process again the next day. The following night Pioneer IV took off, and sent back more information, ranging all the way from vibration to radiation. It missed the moon.

(More)

The brotherhood of missile men knew it would miss, and by how much within an hour of the time it growled and roared up into the Florida sky. It added another layer to the pyramid of knowledge from the top of which man may someday leap into outer space.

In these days of confusing initials, of duplicating and competing agencies, organizations and commands, it is perhaps not redundant to report again, that the job was done by the Army Ordinance Missile Command.

* * *

Edward R. Murrow Fri., March 13, 1959

This is the news:

President Eisenhower will make a nationwide broadcast Monday night concerning Berlin. He will speak for 30 minutes, starting at 9:30 p.m., Eastern time, on all networks. The White House says that it will be a report on "the evolving Berlin situation and the general security position of the United States and its allies." When a reporter asked News Secretary Hagerty whether the President's decision to speak had been prompted by a new development in the Berlin crisis, Hagerty said no, it had not.

Mr. Eisenhower referred to Berlin today in a special foreign-aid message to Congress. Russia, he said, has made demands regarding the future of Berlin which...if unmodified...could have "perilous consequences."

The President asked for 3-billion, 900-million dollars for foreign aid in the next fiscal year...starting July first. / Of this amount, 1-billion, 600-million would go for military aid to our allies. / And because of the Soviet threat, he said, this figure may have to be revised---upward. Another 800-million dollars is earmarked for defense support. / The balance...amounting to one and a half billion dollars...is allocated for economic assistance. In support of this economic aid, Mr. Eisenhower cited the countries that have been taken over by International Communism and said that those peoples...as well as the peoples in the uncommitted countries...must be convinced that it is possible to have "both bread and the ballot." / The military position and economic prosperity of the United States, he warned, are inter-dependent with those of the free world. Chairman Fulbright...of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee...says that he will support the main provisions of the Eisenhower program. / But he deplored what he called the "over-emphasis" on military aid as contrasted to economic assistance. / He said his committee would need to engage in "considerable surgery", if the bill were "fully to serve the national interest." / Chairman Morgan...of the House Foreign Affairs Committee...

said the President had given "a clear and unanswerable argument" for the extension of foreign aid. But Congress, he said, will not consider it on a take-it-or-leave-it basis. The ranking Republican on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee...Senator Wiley of Wisconsin...predicted that some members of both parties would try to cut the program. Nevertheless, he said, every dollar spent on foreign aid means fewer dollars spent on defense at home.

In the President's message...and in the reaction of Congress...there was repeated reference to our allies. Our ally, France, has made an important decision...altering its role in NATO, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. For a report on the nature of that decision, we switch to Paris and my colleague, David Schoenbrun.

(Tape runs 4:50
Ends on cue: "---to Edward R. Murrow in N.Y.")

That was David Schoenbrun, reporting a story with which he was first. Democratic Senator Mansfield...a member of the Foreign Relations Committee... said tonight that the French decision was one "for which President DeGaulle and his government have the responsibility." However, Mansfield said,

it appeared to him that the move reflected an absence of coordination. He said that from a psychological point of view, the position of the West might...as a result...be made "more precarious".

On Wednesday, General Maxwell Taylor, Army chief of staff, testified before a closed session of the Senate preparedness subcommittee. Some of that testimony was made public tonight, and the transcript quotes General Taylor as saying that the United States should be ready "to go to war, if necessary, for Berlin." The effect of such an attitude, he said, would deter the Soviets from having a final showdown at this time. The transcript was given to reporters by Senate Democratic Leader Johnson...who is chairman of the subcommittee. Johnson said that the Army, Navy and Air Force chiefs have all indicated...in their secret testimony...that this country has "adequate strength to support and execute the foreign policy of the United States." Johnson emphasized that this appraisal applies to the present state of preparedness. "Now and on down the road," he said, "are two different things."

The Republicans today organized a committee of 43 members...designed, according to its chairman, to give the party "a forward look". / The chairman is Charles H. Percy, president of the Bell & Howell Company. The "forward look", he said, does not mean that the Republican Party is going back on its basic principles. / National Party Chairman Meade Alcorn said, "We want to get the elephant out of his stall, help point him in the direction of progress, and let the people know where he is going." He said the new committee is not charged with the responsibility of drafting a Republican Party platform...but, rather, is instructed to come up with a realistic, long-range program of objectives in all of the areas of political responsibility. / The program, he said, should be drawn up in the light of social, technological and economic developments which can "reasonably be anticipated during the years immediately ahead." Alcorn called for a report by the committee by September first. / Members of the committee were chosen from various fields, including business, labor, and education...and at a White House luncheon today, they were told by President Eisenhower to meet the problem with open minds. The President gave no other advice.

The Long Island, New York, newspaper Newsday said today, that former Republican National Chairman Leonard Hall has been chosen to manage Vice President Nixon's campaign for the Republican presidential nomination. Newsday attributes its information to "well informed Republican sources". Asked for comment on the story, Hall said, "It's news to me."

The President's son...Major John Eisenhower...has been recommended for promotion to the rank of lieutenant colonel. Major Eisenhower's name appeared today on a list of more than one thousand Army officers, tentatively selected for promotion. He is now serving as liaison officer on the White House staff.

President Eisenhower went to Walter Reed Hospital today...and visited with both Secretary of State Dulles and General George Marshall, his old Army chief. General Marshall was transferred to Walter Reed earlier this week from the Army hospital at Fort Bragg.

Back in a moment.—

George Bryan—

The full effect of the French action...with regard to NATO... is yet to be determined. But there comes to mind the observations made by two notable Romans in the first century B.C. Sallust said, "By union the smallest states thrive. By discord, the greatest are destroyed." And Virgil warned, "Whatever the issue, we share one common danger, one safety."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Friday, March 13, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... In the President's message and in the reaction of Congress, there was repeated reference to our allies. Our ally France has made an important decision, altering its role in NATO - the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. For a report on the nature of that decision, we switch to Paris and my colleague David Schoenbrun.

SCHOENBRUN: A very serious crisis, in the Atlantic alliance, is pending here in Paris as a result of a French decision taken this week. France informed its NATO allies, on Wednesday, that the French Mediterranean Fleet will be withdrawn from NATO Command, from the integrated Western defense forces. This important and possibly grave decision was communicated to the NATO Council in Paris and shocked the Atlantic representatives, who had not been consulted nor informed on a decision of such fundamental importance to them. The French government had consulted with the American and British governments, in the course of tri-partite meetings in Washington the past few months. But this was on a political level, in America, outside of the NATO Council. It did not include the 12 other allies of the three big powers. The decision is to put all French naval units, in the Mediterranean area, under French Command in time of war, instead of under the integrated NATO Command. The explanation is that France feels that Algeria is of vital national interest and that all French ships are needed to supply Algeria and to maintain communications on the north-south axis between the metropole and the African territories. Whereas NATO units must defend a much broader area on an east-west line, from Gibraltar to Suez. The French feel that in case of an emergency their commanders and their commanders only can decide a matter of the highest national interest, which is maintenance of communications between France and Africa. That's the French

argument. It is, however, not supported by other allies to whom this correspondent has talked. What it adds up to, in the view of other diplomats here, is a French move that seriously challenges the basic NATO concept of integrated forces and the consultation system among allies. This could rock NATO to its foundations if no way is found to accomodate French concern about Algeria with NATO strategy. Several well informed and technically expert officials believe that it is quite possible to maintain NATO principles while giving the French the protection they need in Algeria. What surprises them is the fact that the French have made no attempt to find such a solution inside NATO, and have in fact presented NATO with a fact accompli. The political implications of this move are perhaps more serious than the purely military consequences. The French Mediterranean Fleet is only a small part of NATO's total naval strength in that region, about 10% if one counts only conventional craft and as little as 1% of the combat power if one includes America's atomic units. Thus, no immediate military loss of vital strength. Politically, however, the removal of French forces may open up several dangerous developments. It sets a precedent for other nations pulling out their forces for national reasons, such as the Turks or the Greeks in the Eastern Mediterranean, or some day perhaps for the Germans to say that their new 12 divisions are needed to liberate Berlin, or Leipzig, in the German national interest. The French are opening Pandora's box. Politically, too, this move inevitably weakens the alliance, for it was made without consultation. Indeed, even worse than that, the French did consult the Anglo-American and not the others whereas the other 12 have been dead set against any ruling directorate of the Big Three, which is a favorite de Gaulle objective. It leaves people here to suspect that this is perhaps the real aim of this maneuver, to achieve two long-standing French goals. One is more support

from France's allies in Algeria; and secondly, coordination among Britain, France and America of global policies. De Gaulle has been demanding this ever since he's back in office. He has not received satisfaction on either demand. On one occasion de Gaulle was extremely angry when the Americans failed to support France in the United Nations. He has also not been satisfied by the tri-partite conversations in Washington which he feels does not answer his request for global strategy among the Big Three. Some people think perhaps this is what the move means. But that is only pure speculation. What we know as a fact is that France has taken a national decision to remove its Mediterranean Fleet from NATO Command. And this is going to be the subject of feverish negotiations and comments among the NATO capitals in the next few days.

This is Paris. I return you now to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

MURROW: That was David Schoenbrun reporting a story with which he was first.

Ed. trans. P. O.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

President Eisenhower will make a nationwide broadcast Monday night concerning Berlin. He will speak for 30 minutes, starting at 9:30 PM, Eastern time, on all networks. The White House says that it will be a report on "the evolving Berlin situation and the general security position of the United States and its allies." When a reporter asked News Secretary Hagerty whether the President's decision to speak had been prompted by a new development in the Berlin crisis, Hagerty said no, it had not.

Mr. Eisenhower referred to Berlin today in a special foreign aid message to Congress. Russia, he said, has made demands regarding the future of Berlin which...if unmodified...could have "perilous consequences."

The President asked for 3-billion, 900 million dollars for foreign aid in the next fiscal year...starting July first. Of this amount, 1-billion, 600-million would go for military aid to our allies. And because of the Soviet threat, he said, this figure may have to be revised---upward. Another 800-million is earmarked for defense support. The balance...amounting to one and a half billion dollars...is allocated for economic assistance. In support of this economic aid, Mr. Eisenhower cited the countries that have been taken over by International Communism and said that those peoples... as well as the peoples in the uncommitted countries...must be convinced that it is possible to have "both bread and the ballot." The military position and economic prosperity of the United States, he warned, are inter-dependent with those of the free world. Chairman Fulbright...of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee...says that he will support the main provisions of the Eisenhower program. But he deplored what he called the "over-emphasis" on military aid as contrasted to economic assistance. He said his committee would need to engage in "considerable surgery" if the bill

were "fully to serve the national interest." Chairman Morgan...of the House Foreign Affairs Committee...said the President had given "a clear and unanswerable argument" for the extension of foreign aid. But Congress, he said, will not consider it on a take-it-or-leave-it basis. The ranking Republican on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee...Senator Wiley of Wisconsin...predicted that some members of both parties would try to cut the program. Nevertheless, he said, every dollar spent on foreign aid means fewer dollars spent on defense at home.

In the President's message...and in the reaction of Congress...there was repeated reference to our allies. Our ally, France, has made an important decision altering its role in NATO, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. For a report on the nature of that decision, we switch to Paris and my colleague, David Schoenbrun.

SCHOENBRUN: A very serious crisis, in the Atlantic alliance, is pending here in Paris as a result of a French decision taken this week. France informed its NATO allies on Wednesday, that the French Mediterranean Fleet will be withdrawn from NATO Command, from the integrated Western defense forces. This important and possibly grave decision was communicated to the NATO Council in Paris and shocked the Atlantic representatives, who had not been consulted nor informed on a decision of such fundamental importance to them. The French government had consulted with the American and British governments, in the course of tri-partite meetings in Washington the past few months. But this was on a political level, in America, outside of the NATO Council. It did not include the 12 other allies of the three big powers. The decision is to put all French naval units, in the Mediterranean area, under French Command in time of war, instead of under the integrated NATO Command. The explanation isthat France feels that Algeria is of vital national interest and that all French ships are needed to supply Algeria and to maintain communications on the north-south axis between the metropole and the African territories. Whereas NATO units must defend a much broader area on an east-west

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This is Paris. I return you now to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

MURROW: That was David Schoenbrun, reporting a story with which he was first. Democratic Senator Mansfield...a member of the Foreign Relations Committee... said tonight that the French decision was one "for which President DeGaulle and his government have the responsibility." However, Mansfield said, it appeared to him that the move reflected an absence of coordination. He said that from a psychological point of view, the position of the West might...as a result...be made "more precarious."

On Wednesday, General Maxwell Taylor, Army chief of staff, testified before a closed session of the Senate preparedness subcommittee. Some of that testimony was made public tonight, and the transcript quotes General Taylor as saying that the United States should be ready "to go to war, if necessary, for Berlin." The effect of such an attitude, he said, would deter the Soviets from having a final showdown at this time. The transcript was given to reporters by Senate Democratic Leader Johnson...who is chairman of the subcommittee. Johnson said that the Army, Navy and Air Force chiefs have all indicated...in their secret

testimony...that this country has "adequate strength to support and execute the foreign policy of the United States." Johnson emphasized that this appraisal applies to the present state of preparedness. "Now and on down the road," he said, "are two different things."

The Republicans today organized a committee of 43 members...designed, a according to its chairman, to give the party "a forward look." The chairman is Charles H. Percy, president of the Bell & Howell Company. The "forward look," he said, does not mean that the Republican Party is going back on its basic principles. National Party Chairman Meade Alcorn said, "We want to get the elephant out of his stall, help point him in the direction of progress, and let the poeple know where he is going." He said the new committee is not charged with the responsibility of drafting a Republican Party platform, but, rather, is instructed to come up with a realistic, long-range program of objectives in all of the areas of political responsibility. The program, he said, should be drawn up in the light of social, technological and economic developments which can "reasonably be anticipated during the years immediately ahead." Alcorn called for a report by the committee by September first. Members of the committee were chosen from various fields, including business, labor, and education...and at a White House luncheon today, they were told by President Eisenhower to meet the problem with open minds. The President gave no other advice.

The Long Island, New York, newspaper Newsday said today that former Republican National Chairman Leonard Hall has been chosen to manage Vice President's Nixon's campaign for the Republican presidential nomination. Newsday attributes its information to "well informed Republican sources." Asked for comment on the story, Hall said, "It's news to me."

The President's son...Major John Eisenhower...has been recommended for promotion to the rank of lieutenant colonel. Major Eisenhower's name appeared today on a list of more than one thousand Army officers tentatively selected for

promotion.
omotion. He is now serving as liaison officer on the White House staff.

President Eisenhower went to Walter Reed Hospital today...and visited with both Secretary of State Dulles and General George Marshall, his old Army chief. General Marshall was transferred to Walter Reed earlier this week from the Army hospital at Fort Bragg.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. But first here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: The full effect of the French action..with regard to NATO...is yet to be determined. But there comes to mind the observations made by two notable Romans in the first century B.C. Sallust said, "By union the smallest states thrive. By discord, the greatest are destroyed." And Virgil warned, "Whatever the issue, we share one common danger, one safety."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Mon., March 16, 1959

This is the news:

Less than two hours from now...at 9:30, Eastern time...President Eisenhower will speak to the country on "the evolving Berlin situation and the general security position of the United States and its allies." Mr. Eisenhower has spent most of the day working on the broadcast with members of his writing staff. News Secretary Hagerty says, "I would characterize it as being a firm speech." Besides reviewing the Berlin situation and the state of this country's preparedness, the President is expected to stress the importance of foreign aid.

Acting Secretary of State Christian Herter told Congress today that the foreign aid program...proposed for the next fiscal year...is "fundamental to the peace of the world." Herter testified before the House Foreign Affairs Committee. He warned that any deep cut in the four-billion-dollar aid program would indicate to Russia that we are weakening in the world struggle against Communism. The United States, he said, can do much to meet Russia's economic competition among the less developed countries by replenishing the Development Loan Fund. And he said any cut in military assistance would be "short-sighted"...since it would mean higher military expenditures at home and "many more American boys in uniform." A member of the committee...Democratic Representative Hays of Ohio...said the warning about more Americans in uniform did not seem to him to jibe with President Eisenhower's statement last week that the United States "certainly" is not going to fight a ground war in Europe. Representative Hays said, "I am sure the American people are just as confused as I am." Secretary Herter deferred answering. He was not trying to "duck" the question, he said, but he thought that military officers...due to testify later...could make a more informed reply. Republican Representative Judd wondered why in the administration of the aid program

there is so much difficulty in obtaining better personnel. This was due in large part, Herter said, to lack of certainty that the program would continue from year to year. "Then," said Judd, "it is up to Congress to face up to the fact that this is a continuing task." Herter's reply was that if Congress would make foreign aid "more than a year-to-year" program, it would be a "vast" help. Committee Chairman Morgan predicted...after hearing this testimony...that the foreign aid program "as a whole" will fare "very well" at the hands of Congress this year. There may be a "small" cut in the program, he said, because of reports of "waste and inefficiency" in some Asian countries. He said, "We will make it more efficient by eliminating the waste."

Democratic Senator Fulbright said today that there may be a suspicion among some Europeans that the United States is weakening in its position on Berlin. Fulbright said...in a Senate speech...that there are some points on which the United States will not yield. The United States, he said, is united on these propositions: "The United States will make no separate...or unilateral...deals with the Soviet Union. The United States will not be driven or enticed from either Berlin or West Germany. Nor, said Fulbright, can the United States in honor "accept, even tacitly,

any proposition designed to formalize the subjugation of the once free satellite peoples." On the other hand, he said, we must not be "unreceptive to fresh, soundly reasoned ideas." He thought the danger of war might be reduced if both the Russian and free world forces in Germany would "move back an equal distance, however slight." Fulbright is chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Admiral Arleigh Burke has told Congress that the strength of the United States...at the moment...is greater than that of Russia and will "still be greater a year from now." Burke told the Senate preparedness subcommittee...in testimony delivered last Friday but released today...that, in his opinion, the Berlin crisis is getting worse. The chief of naval operations warned against "knuckling under"...saying that if we do, the Russians would only put on new pressure somewhere else.

A leader of the West German social democratic party...Professor Carlo Schmid...called on Premier Khrushchev today in Moscow. Professor Schmid said after his talk with Khrushchev that Russia's readiness to negotiate beyond the narrow limits of their Berlin proposals "should not be over-estimated."

Khrushchev made a speech today...accusing President Nasser of trying to annex Iraq to the United Arab Republic. It is a situation, he said, to which Russia is "not indifferent." Khrushchev spoke as the Soviet Union and Iraq were signing a new economic agreement. Iraq will receive technical assistance for starting new industry...along with a loan of about 55-million dollars, repayable at an interest rate of two and a half percent.

In Cairo today, Nasser's defense minister...Field Marshal Amer...made a speech...calling on Nasser "to lead us forward to the liberation of Iraq."

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The House today passed...and sent to the Senate...a bill that would extend the special unemployment compensation program for three months.

When the Russians under Stalin settled down to rule East Germany the first thing they did was to strip the country of much of its factory equipment. Trainloads of machinery left for the Soviet Union. This industrial loot was called "reparations." Presumably much of it was installed in Russia, but much of it was unsuitable and rusted on the railroad sidings. There it testified to Stalin's fierce determination that Germany should not rise again.

With Stalin's death the Kremlin's policy toward the satellites was modified. They still were to be exploited, but they were to have more economic breathing room. The new men in the Kremlin found that it took more than power to rule satellites. It also needed cooperation. The change did not come too soon. Riots did break out in East Germany, revolt followed in Hungary, and the Stalinist Viceroy was thrown out in Warsaw and replaced by Gomulka, who had languished in jail as anti-Stalinist. The Kremlin had to reverse the economic flow and pour financial aid into the troubled countries.

For East Germany this has meant the receipt of 400 million dollars in Soviet credits since the death of Stalin. The trainloads of loot going in one direction became two-way traffic, and East Germany began to recover.

One needs to know the extent of this recovery to understand Krushchev's

policies today. He is not solely interested in getting Western troops out of West Berlin. His greater interest is in keeping East Germany Communist and keeping it part of the Soviet economic system. For East Germany is by now the prize satellite of the lot. It has more trade with the Soviet Union than any other satellite. It has a larger gross national product than any Communist country in the world, with the exception only of the Soviet Union and Red China. The trade between the Soviet Union and East Germany comes to three billion rubles a year each way. This is a big enough item to be part of the Soviet Union's own planning. It is significantly greater than East German trade with West Germany, which is only thirty percent as large. East Germany leads all the satellites in its trade within the Communist Bloc. It also leads all the satellites -- and most Western countries --- in trade with the under-developed countries outside the Bloc.

It is with these facts in mind that Krushchev insists that the re-unification of Germany must be left to the two Germanys themselves. What he means is that the only conceivable unification is a confederation in which East Germany continues as a Communist state based on a Communist economy. Industry would remain socialized and the present partial socialization of the land would be perpetuated. Whether or not the confederation came into

existence, East Germany would still remain a functioning member of the Communist Bloc. Confederation could be manipulated to keep it from being a prelude to the democratization of East Germany. The Communists would have a veto power over any joint policy of the two Germanys, and if Soviet prosperity grew, the Communist impact on West Germany would grow with it.

The West by now has accepted the status of Poland. Khrushchev hopes to prevail on it to accept as well the Communist status in East Germany. He may be willing to pay a price for it, as he has in Poland. There, he has made his peace with Gomulka and with the somewhat greater personal liberties in Poland for which Gomulka stands. Hints have gone out that he is willing to sacrifice the Ulbricht Regime in East Germany. Ulbricht was a staunch Stalinist and is hardly the ideal man to do any negotiating with the West. There are Revisionist East German Communists who were purged in February a year ago and who might be brought back to power. Karl Schirdewan is mentioned as a possible East German Gomulka.

But Khrushchev would insist on the West giving up what is left of its "Liberation Policy" in Eastern Europe. For what he ultimately wants is western acceptance of the status quo in Eastern Europe. This and the demilitarization of West Germany are his two basic objectives. No doubt he does not expect

them from the negotiations this year. But if he can get Western recognition of East Germany, and any kind of negotiations between West and East Germany, he might well feel he had made a good start. And since there are many in Western Europe, notably in France and England, who are mortally afraid of a resurgence of German power ~~unless Germany remains divided~~, his policy will not be without advocates within the Western coalition.

Back in a moment. —

George Bryan —

Word for Today

Thomas Carlyle called economics the "dismal science"...dealing as it does with the complexities of producing, distributing and consuming wealth. This makes economics no less important. Khrushchev might well agree with Eduard Bernstein...who called economic facts "the ever-recurring decisive forces, the chief points in the process of history."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Tues., March 17, 1959

This is the news:

The first Soviet reaction to President Eisenhower's broadcast comes from the official news agency Tass. The whole spirit of the speech, according to Tass, conveyed the desire of the United States government "to prolong the occupation of Berlin for an indefinite time." The President, it says, tried to make out that American troops are in West Berlin legally fourteen years after the end of the war---which, of course, they are. And it complains that "without justification" he sought to convince his listeners that Russia has "bellicose intentions". No statement yet by Khrushchev. Diplomatic observers say, however, that Mr. Eisenhower's qualified agreement to a summit conference probably will be well received by Soviet leaders.

President Eisenhower's policy statement is being applauded in London, Paris and Bonn. West German Chancellor Adenauer said the President had made it "very clear" how important the United States regards the Berlin situation. And Willy Brandt, the mayor of West Berlin, said the speech "confirms our conviction that we can truly rely on our American friends." In Paris, a French foreign ministry spokesman called the speech "completely satisfying". British officials said the President had shown the difference between appeasement and negotiation.

In Congress, Chairman Fulbright of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said he regarded the broadcast as "one of the President's best efforts"... although, he said, he could not go along with Mr. Eisenhower's decision to cut down on military personnel. Senate Republican Leader Dirksen praised the President's readiness to negotiate with the Russians "on reasonable terms." What Mr. Eisenhower said was that the United States would be ready to participate in a summit conference this summer, if this were justified by the events attending a meeting of foreign ministers. He also said, "We will not retreat one inch from our duty in Berlin."

The White House says that public response to President Eisenhower's

nationwide broadcast has been "unusually heavy". More than 600 telegrams had been received by the President by 8 o'clock this morning...and all but twenty of them expressed complete support of his stand.

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The observance of St. Patrick's Day was highlighted by the first state visit to Washington by a president of Ireland. President Sean O'Kelly was greeted at National Airport by President Eisenhower, wearing a green necktie. "Today," he explained, "everybody in the United States is Irish...but if your name is Eisenhower, you have to wear something green so people will know." The two Presidents...riding in Mr. Eisenhower bubble-top car... then led a parade into the city. Other St. Patrick's Day parades were held throughout the country. Here in New York...on Fifth Avenue...10 thousand marchers are estimated to have taken part in a parade lasting more than five hours.

A committee of experts...named by President Eisenhower...recommended today that the military assistance phase of the foreign aid program be increased in the next fiscal year by 400-million dollars. The President has asked Congress for 1-billion, 600-million dollars for this purpose. His advisory committee recommends two billion dollars. The committee also urges that loans for the economic improvement of less developed countries be stepped up to at least one billion dollars a year by July, 1960....and that the whole foreign aid program be put on a long-range continuing basis. The 10-man bipartisan committee is headed by William H. Draper, Junior, former under-secretary of defense.

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Edward R. Murrow: March 17, 1959. 7.45 p.m.

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go on for years.

Eight days later came another explosion in Burma. A Communist-led insurrection broke out in the area of Toungoo. It was soon to be suppressed, but on September 15, Britain's Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin told the House of Commons that the strife in Malaya and Burma was part of a Cominform plan to drive Western influence out of Southeast Asia. And the following day the State Department also said that the Communists had launched a drive for power in Southeast Asia under the cover of Nationalist movements.

On September 16, in Indonesia, Communists seized ~~the Madiun~~ area in Central Java and proclaimed a Soviet regime for the Indonesian Republic. This was quickly suppressed. On September 28, the Philippines reported that guerilla fighting by the Communist Huks had suddenly flared up early in August and that a thousand lives had been lost in the subsequent guerilla fighting.

On October 9, a crashing blow was struck in France. A strike closed down the mines, steel and iron mills and railroads and paralyzed the country. Interior Minister Jules Moch charged that the strike had been ordered by the Cominform. Non-Communist workers soon lost their enthusiasm and the strike narrowed. The railroads got to running again, but the coal miners, openly

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Word for Today

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

The first Soviet reaction to President Eisenhower's broadcast comes from the official news agency Tass. The whole spirit of the speech, according to Tass, conveyed the desire of the United States government "to prolong the occupation of Berlin for an indefinite time." The President, it says, tried to make out that American troops are in West Berlin legally fourteen years after the end of the war---which of course, they are. And it complains that "without justification" he sought to convince his listeners that Russia has "bellicose intentions." No statement yet by Khrushchev. Diplomatic observers say, however, that Mr. Eisenhower's qualified agreement to a summit conference probably will be well received by Soviet leaders.

President Eisenhower's policy statement is being applauded in London, Paris and Bonn. West German Chancellor Adenauer said the President had made it "very clear" how important the United States regards the Berlin situation. And Willy Brandt, the mayor of West Berlin, said the speech "confirms our conviction that we can truly rely on our American friends." In Paris, a French foreign ministry spokesman called the speech "completely satisfying." British officials said the President had shown the difference between appeasement and negotiation.

In Congress, Chairman Fulbright of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said he regarded the broadcast as "one of the President's best efforts"... although, he said, he could not go along with Mr. Eisenhower's decision to cut down on military personnel. Senate Republican Leader Dirksen praised the President's readiness to negotiate with the Russians "on reasonable terms." What Mr. Eisenhower said was that the United States would be ready to participate in a summit conference this summer, if this were justified by the events attending a meeting of foreign ministers. He also said, "We will not retreat one inch from

our duty in Berlin."

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. But first here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: President Eisenhower has held out the prospect of a summit conference. Abraham Lincoln said something which comes to mind in connection with such a meeting. "All rising to a great place," he said, "is by a winding stair. Let none falter who thinks he is right...for if we never try, we shall never succeed. But it is only in concert that we can succeed."

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Edward R. Murrow Wed., March 18, 1959

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It turned out to be a dismal failure. Mosul was badly shot up, probably two thousand were killed, and though Achmad Ajil, the chief Shammar Sheik, managed to escape, his palace in Mosul was wrecked and many of his followers died in defending it. The tribe owns vast tracts of the best-irrigated land. Most of it was to be expropriated. ~~Achmad himself was quite modern and~~

and farmed with up-to-date machinery. But he was associated in the revolt with backward landowners notorious for grinding down the peasants.

One reason the revolt looked like a Nasser plot was because many of the Shammar tribesmen live in Syria and crossed into Iraq to join the fighting. No doubt some Nasser followers got into the act, and they seem to have sent in some munitions. But Nasser's vehement disclaimer that he was responsible for the revolt may be quite sincere. It is at least plausible that he would not gang up with rich Iraqi landowners to overthrow a government that was dividing up the land. That would be going against his own ideology.

The struggle between Kassem and Nasser is not primarily due to the Communist infiltration in Bagdad. Kassem is no Communist. By all accounts he is a well-intentioned and politically inexperienced soldier. He found many Nasser elements in his army and uprooted them so as to save his own independence. In doing so he listened more and more to pro-Communist advisers. He still believes he will not join the Communist camp. But he intends first of all to keep out of the Nasser camp. There long has been a rivalry between Egyptian and Iraqi Arabs for leadership of the Arab world. The Iraqi look down on the Egyptians and tend to regard them as upstarts.

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Back in a moment —

George Bryan

Word for Today

The State Department refrained...wisely...from making a snap judgment as to what was really happening in Iraq. Seneca said, "If you judge, investigate." And Woodrow Wilson said in one of his speeches, "One cool judgment is worth a thousand hasty counsels. The thing to do," he said, "is to supply light and not heat."

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. But first here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: The State Department refrained...wisely...from making a snap judgment as to what was really happening in Iraq. Seneca said, "If you judge, investigate." And Woodrow Wilson said in one of his speeches, "One cool judgment is worth a thousand hasty counsels. The thing to do," he said, "is to supply light and not heat."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., March 19, 1959

This is the news:

The State Department says that the remarks made by Premier Khrushchev at his news conference "appear to be encouraging." Department officials have not had time to study the full text of what Khrushchev said. But the important thing, they say, is that the Russians "display a readiness to find common ground with us and our Western partners in any negotiations which may take place."

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only aim was to "normalize" the situation in Berlin and "make a good start toward ending the cold war." / It called again for a German peace conference attended by all of the countries that fought Hitler in World War Two, a proposition which the West already has turned down. / It was when he answered questions that Khrushchev shed new light. / The Western powers, he said, do have a legal right to maintain troops in Berlin. But he said these rights stem from a war that ended fourteen years ago, and now it is time for a change. "Let us have a treaty of peace," he said, "to wipe out the vestiges of war." / Khrushchev said he would still prefer to hold a summit conference before a meeting of foreign ministers. / But if the West wants a foreign ministers meeting first, he said, "We will go along." And he said that if the West should propose that such a meeting get underway on May eleventh, "We will accept." / Khrushchev has suggested in the past that the foreign ministers limit themselves to a discussion of the German problem....while the West would like the broad question of European security included in the talks. / Today, Khrushchev said if the Western powers have "sensible" proposals to make, "we are ready to examine them together with our own proposals. / He insisted that in November...when he

called for an end of the occupation status of Berlin in six months...he was not serving the West with an ultimatum. Six months, he said, was "just an approximation." "We tried to find the best sort of date...looked at the ceiling...and decided six months would be enough." But, he said, if ultimately his proposals are rejected, Russia will sign a separate treaty with the East German regime. He praised the "reasonableness" of what President Eisenhower said last Monday about the possibility of negotiating. At the same time, he accused "some" American military men of making belligerent claims, and warned them to remember that war is "two-sided". The Khrushchev news conference lasted two hours..and the presence of television cameras would indicate that some of it, at least, will be replayed for a Soviet audience.

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It was announced tonight that American scientists have sent a radar signal to the planet Venus, and then bounced it back to Earth. This constitutes a roundtrip in space of 56-million miles. The feat was accomplished at Westford, Massachusetts...by the scientists and engineers of

the Lincoln Laboratory, which is part of M.I.T. Man has thus sent a message 100 times farther in space than ever before.

The New York Times revealed late last night that the United States had exploded three atomic devices more than 300 miles out in space, beyond the earth's atmosphere. It was reported that, as a consequence, a veil of radiation had been spread about the globe. My colleague, George Herman, is an expert in this sort of scientific story. For a report on just what happened, we switch to him now in Washington.

Tape runs 4:40
Ends on cue: "to ERM in NY."

That was George Herman... who has made a complex scientific story much more readily understood.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. (pause) But first here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

Word for Today

Man can be very proud of himself...I ~~think~~ suppose...in view of what he has just accomplished in the outer reaches of space. TOUR-GAIN-YEF Turgenev said, "A man is capable of understanding how the ether vibrates...and what's going on in the sun. But how any other man can blow his nose differently from him, <u>that</u> he is incapable of understanding."

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Thursday, March 19, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

HERMAN: Any child who's ever seen a compass and asked why the needle points North, knows that the earth is a huge magnet. And in most high school science courses, the teacher has placed a magnet beneath a sheet of paper and sprinkled iron filings or powder unto the paper itself. Perhaps you remember the fuzzy but definitely curved lines into which the iron filings quickly arranged themselves. They showed the shape of the magnetic lines of force, or the magnetic field, which surrounded the magnet. The earth, as a magnet, is surrounded by those same magnetic lines of force. There are no iron filings sprinkled in the space around us to show these lines of force, but there are other particles to be trapped by our magnetic field, the electrically charged particles from the sun and from the impact of sunlight on our atmosphere. Such particles, captured and shaped into curved areas by the earth's magnetism, form the so-called Van Allen belts of deadly radiation above the earth. These are the dangerous areas, which American satellites and lunar probes first discovered and chartered in space. Leakage from the northern and southern edges of these belts give us the Auroral lights.

Now in Project Argus - the United States has thrown up three fistfulls of artificial particles to float freely in the magnetic lines of force and tell us a good deal about them. The particles were the highly charged dust clouds from three very small atom bombs, exploded a trifle over 300 miles in the sky above the South Atlantic Ocean. Like the iron filings sprinkled on the paper in high school, these particles instantly moved into the curved paths of the earth's magnetic field. The major lines of force, in the area of the explosion itself, carried the dust into a curve which caused artificial auroras or Northern and Southern Lights exactly where that curve touched down toward the earth. Other forces

spread the dust rapidly eastward. And in a matter of about one hour, the whole earth - except for the Polar regions - was covered by a new radioactive shell, one which man had made. The life of this shell was brief, but long enough for it to be measured by the Explorer IV satellite and by some 16 rockets fired up 450 miles from an Air Force base.

What did these Argus tests, our first nuclear explosions in outer space accomplish? Much of the answer to that question must lie in certain highly specialized fields of theory about the earth's magnetic field itself. In more practical terms, we are told by Defense Department officials that the results were both valuable and disappointing. Disappointing in that we did not learn as much as we had hoped, and officially, we feel that further tests are very much to be desired. Valuable, in that a large body of theory was at least partly proved to be true. Valuable also in that special field of science called the military. Deputy Secretary of Defense, Donald Quarles says that one major purpose of the tests was to see whether such explosions in space could disrupt radar detection systems. Another was to see whether all radio and electronic communications could also be disrupted by this technique. But Quarles refused to say exactly what was learned, except to admit guardedly that both radar and radio were somewhat affected. He said that the lessons learned as to which frequencies and types of radar and radio were least affected had already been passed along to military radar builders. He admitted, under hard questioning, that the national security had been advanced by the tests and that we had learned nothing from them to make us abandon our present Nike-Zeus anti-missile missile type of thinking. But on almost all other questions, he pleaded military security and kept silent, except to say we will try more such tests whenever the current ban on nuclear weapons tests expires or is modified.

And while the military secrecy is likely to remain,

more information is probably to be released. Explorer IV, which measured the result of the Argus tests, is part of the International Geophysical Year, and its findings belong to all the world and must be published by next September. Was it the greatest experiment in our century, Dr. York doesn't think so. Nor do other scientists who feel it can't be compared to such things as the first nuclear chain reaction, the work on the transistor or penicillin. Perhaps that enthusiastic description was an attempt to disarm public opinion in other lands, countries which might not appreciate a radioactive umbrella over their heads bearing the label: Made in America.

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Ed. trans. - P. O.

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Edward R. Murrow Fri., March 20, 1959

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My colleague, David Schoenbrun, reports from Paris that there has been an important exchange of letters between President Eisenhower and General DeGaulle regarding Allied policy on Germany. The contents of the letters are secret. However, the possibility of a summit meeting in Washington is said to have been discussed.

COOS-MEEN

The director of Soviet planning and economic growth...Josef Kuzmin... was "relieved" of his duties today. No explanation was given. But Khrushchev personally had selected him for the job as Russia's top economic strategist.

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The Communist newspaper Pravda said today that Jewish emigrants to Israel are due to be disillusioned. Israel, it claims, is suffering from mass unemployment, and immigrants are persecuted, "even for speaking in their native tongue." Recently, many Jews have emigrated to Israel from countries belonging to the Soviet bloc. The Pravda article appears aimed at discouraging this movement.

Nationalist China reports that the Quemoy island complex was hit yesterday by 252 Communist shells. The bombardment stopped at midnight, ~~with the beginning of a new even-numbered day.~~

John Joseph Frank, Washington attorney, was fined 500 dollars in U,S, District Court today, for failing to register as an agent of the Dominican Republic. Frank was indicted by a grand jury that investigated the disappearance of Dr. Jesus Galindez, a professor at Columbia University, in 1956. Galindez was an outspoken critic of the Trujillo regime. His case is not closed.

Edward R. Murrow: March 20, 1959. 7.45 p.m.

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The Soviet Union is to be offered a "package proposal" that consists of separate stages in the settlement of the German question. An early stage will provide for contact between representatives of West and East Germany and the formation of a loose German confederation. Membership of the Council of the Confederation would be by provinces, or "Laender" (Lander), so as to play down the great discrepancy between fifty-two million West Germans and seventeen million East Germans. This will give East Germany an equal status with other comparable components.

The West is ready to take into account the socialization of both industry and land in East Germany, which can be retained. Free elections in the new Germany would be relegated to a later stage. The West undoubtedly will ask that when held, they will be of a nature that would permit the East

German people to vote their Communist overlords out of office. But it is recognized that the Soviet Union would hardly accept such an outcome, and Western negotiators believe it will be possible to find a solution both sides can accept.

The package deal is to include a proposal for an ultimate thinning out of military strength in Germany. This will be in recognition of the justice of the Soviet fears of German re-militarization. But as this must be included in the peace treaty with Germany, the treaty itself and its contents, become part of the package. And in addition to the military provisions, it obviously will have to fix German frontiers.

The disposition of Berlin is relegated to a later stage. This is one of the points on which Western agreement has not yet been reached. Prime Minister Macmillan believes the status of Berlin must be talked about soon, since Khrushchev has made it the focus of the crisis. The American preference is that Berlin should be put off till the last stage, which obviously lies a considerable time ahead. We would like to maintain our present rights in West Berlin until the new Germany is about to emerge. MacMillan thinks a new status should be accepted earlier. This difference between us and the British has just come to light. Mr. Macmillan in his

talks with President De Gaulle and Chancellor Adenauer did not raise the point.

To mention a difference with the British over Berlin is not to suggest discord between us. On the contrary, it is noteworthy that all the allies are agreeing so wholeheartedly as they appear to be doing to the package deal and the technique of approach. This embodies the flexibility which Secretary Dulles has been promoting, and the new approach to the German question which he has been quietly pressing on our allies. The Russians are to be shown at the start of the talks that they can have some of the things they most want in Germany, and what the price for them will be. They can be rid of a re-militarized Germany which they fear most of all. They can save the Communist alteration of East German economy, and gain at least a partial recognition of the East German regime. They can have greater security in Europe, based on thinning out of military forces there. The price for them is an all-German settlement. However loosely, the two parts of Germany must be brought together, and the peace treaty which Khrushchev wants with two Germanys has to be signed with one.

This outline is provisional. Even if agreed to in all detail it still would be provisional, since its terms are bound to change in the course of

negotiation. But it shows the Western allies in a good position. They have abandoned their old formula for uniting Germany, they have acknowledged that some of the Russian fears of Germany are just, and they have set out to bargain. A corner is being turned. A road is being left behind that was not getting anywhere. A new phase of negotiations has started. That it, too, will be long and rough goes without saying. But at least it is being entered after thoughtful preparation, and with a case that world opinion is expected to approve.

Back in a moment. —

George Bryan —

Word for Today

The president and prime minister have begun their important talks at Camp David. Bismarck said the supreme fact of the Nineteenth Century was that Britain and the United States spoke the same language. Churchill has updated Bismarck by saying, "Let us make sure that the supreme fact of the Twentieth Century is that they tread the same path."

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The West is ready to take into account the socialization of both industry and land in East Germany, which can be retained. Free elections in the new Germany

would be relegated to a later stage. The West undoubtedly will ask that when held, they will be of a nature that would permit the East German people to vote their Communist overlords out of office. But it is recognized that the Soviet Union would hardly accept such an outcome, and Western negotiators believe it will be possible to find a solution both sides can accept.

The package deal is to include a proposal for an ultimate thinning out of military strength in Germany. This will be in recognition of the justice of the Soviet fears of German re-militarization. But as this must be included in the peace treaty with Germany, the treaty itself and its contents, become part of the package. And in addition to the military provisions, it obviously will have to fix German frontiers.

The disposition of Berlin is relegated to a later stage. This is one of the points on which Western agreement has not yet been reached. Prime Minister Macmillan believes the status of Berlin must be talked about soon, since Khrushchev has made it the focus of the crisis. The American preference is that Berlin should be put off till the last stage, which obviously lies a considerable time ahead. We would like to maintain our present rights in West Berlin until the new Germany is about to emerge. Macmillan thinks a new status should be accepted earlier. This difference between us and the British has just come to light. Mr. Macmillan in his talks with President DeGaulle and Chancellor Adenauer did not raise the point.

To mention a difference with the British over Berlin is not to suggest discord between us. On the contrary, it is noteworthy that all the allies are agreeing so wholeheartedly as they appear to be doing to the package deal and the technique of approach. This embodies the flexibility which Secretary Dulles has been promoting, and the new approach to the German question which he has been quietly pressing on our allies. The Russians are to be shown at the start of the talks that they can have some of the things they most want in Germany, and what the

price for them will be. They can be rid of a re-militarized Germany which they fear most of all. They can save the Communist alteration of East German economy, and gain at least a partial recognition of the East German regime. They can have greater security in Europe, based on thinning out of military forces there. The price for them is an all-German settlement. However loosely, the two parts of Germany must be brought together, and the peace treaty which Khrushchev wants with two Germanys has to be signed with one.

This outline is provisional. Even if agreed to in all detail it still would be provisional, since its terms are bound to change in the course of negotiation. But it shows the Western allies in a good position. They have abandoned their old formula for uniting Germany, they have acknowledged that some of the Russian fears of Germany are just, and they have set out to bargain. A corner is being turned. A road is being left behind that was not getting anywhere. A new phase of negotiations has started. That it, too, will be long and rough goes without saying. But at least it is being entered after thoughtful preparation and with a case that world opinion is expected to approve.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. But first here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: The president and prime minister have begun their important talks at Camp David. Bismarck said the supreme fact of the Nineteenth Century was that Britain and the United States spoke the same language. Churchill has updated Bismarck by saying, "Let us make sure that the supreme fact of the 20th Century is that they tread the same path."

Goodnight and good luck!

LeSueur for Murrow Mon., March 23, 1959

Good evening, everyone...Here's what happened today:

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the President and Prime Minister are known to have agreed on a foreign ministers conference this May...followed by a possible meeting of heads of government in late summer. Mr. Macmillan is said to favor a summit meeting SOMEPLACE other than Geneva, and in a relatively secluded SPOT to avoid the glare of worldwide publicity. Official sources in Washington say that it is NOT TRUE that President Eisenhower, in talking with Mr. Macmillan, agreed that a summit conference should be held after a meeting of foreign ministers--regardless of whether the meeting on the foreign ministers level showed promise. According to these sources, the new Western note to Moscow will insist that some progress be made first at the foreign ministers meeting. This note probably will go to Russia later this week, after President DeGaulle of France has had an opportunity to make suggestions as to its content. And, of course, its language must also BE finally approved by the NATO Council. As the next step, the foreign ministers of the "Big Four" western powers will meet in Washington the last day of this month to exchange views before sitting down at a conference table with Russia.

This morning...before making his final call on President Eisenhower... Prime Minister Macmillan conferred with the Administration's three top economic planners--Under Secretary of State C. Douglas Dillon, Secretary of the Treasury Robert Anderson, and the new commerce secretary, Lewis Strauss. (Straws) We are told only that they discussed recent trade restrictions imposed by the United States. Mr. Macmillan is flying back to London tomorrow morning.

Another 21-gun salute in Washington today for young King Hussein of Jordan...arriving for a brief visit in which he is expected to ask for additional American aid. Vice President Nixon met the 23-year-old monarch at the airport...said his brave stand in the Middle East had won the admiration, respect and affection of the American people. Hussein responded by saying that his small kingdom was "fighting to preserve its independence."

The White House announces another royal visitor, SOON, King Baudouin of Belgium will come to the United States for ten days, starting May eleventh.

President Eisenhower called on the states today to expand their unemployment compensation programs. Mr. Eisenhower made his recommendations at a White House meeting attended by eight governors representing the executive committee of the Governors Conference. He suggested that regular

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unemployment compensation payments be increased, so that they amount to HALF the average weekly wage in each state. Also, that the payments run for 26 weeks. Secretary of Labor Mitchell confirmed that Congress will soon be [redacted] asked to extend [redacted] coverage to three million additional workers, including those employed by non-profit institutions. Mr. Eisenhower feels that it is up to each individual state to increase its unemployment benefits. He does not regard this as a [redacted]DERAL responsibility.

Tonight, the Senate passed a bill that would provide 389-million dollars to help those parts of the country plagued by chronic unemployment. The money would be parceled out [redacted] to those areas in the form of federal grants and loans. And the 389-million-dollar figure far exceeds President Eisenhower's request. In fact, it is almost certain in its present form to run into a presidential veto. [redacted]

The Senate vote was 49 to 46---far short of the two-thirds majority needed to override a veto. The bill now goes to the House.

The State Department said today that the extent of the anti-Communist revolt in Tibet is "as yet unclear." But, said a State department spokesman, [redacted] Communist control, by Peiping's own [redacted] admission, "has encountered effective opposition." According to reports

reaching India, the revolt broke out last week when the Communists tried to kidnap the Dalai Lama, who is regarded by Tibetans as the reincarnation of [redacted] Buddha.

Today, the United States formally rejected Russia's protest over the boarding of that Soviet fishing trawler last month, off the coast of Newfoundland. An American note..delivered in Moscow...says that in boarding the ship, U.S. naval officers acted legally under an international treaty, permitting the inspection of ships suspected of damaging underseas cables. The note points out that three of the twelve breaks in the cable have been found to be "man-made." And the evidence, it says, raises a "strong presumption" that the fishing trawler caused these breaks "either wilfully or through culpable negligence." The American note also demands the punishment of those responsible.

Europe took another step today into the Atomic Age. The story from Paris says that twelve countries of Western Europe have decided, together, to build a radically "new kind" of nuclear power plant...one designed to produce electricity much more cheaply than the atomic plants now in operation in Britain and the United States. It will be an experiment, of course. No one knows whether the special gas-cooled reactor will work. The European Atomic Energy Agency, Euratom, is playing a leading role in

the experiment. But the plant itself is being built in Winfrith Heath, England.. and Britain will pay the lion's share of the cost---38 million dollars.

The Berlin crisis has waxed and waned, according to the zig-zags of of Soviet foreign policy...Now it would appear that the odds against war over Berlin are lengthening, with the prospects for negotiations among the Great powers Brightening, at least momentarily...Meantime several american military men have pointed-out that, if it did come to all-out war, the overall strength of the United States [redacted] surpasses that of the Soviet Union...A fact ~~in~~ with which ~~few~~ FEW americans, and probably not many russians would disagree... But since all-out nuclear war is now equated with national suicide, the fact that the Soviet UNION is applying power at point at which they hold [redacted] local superiority, is the paramount factor in this exercise of power politics...Even President Eisenhower has publically pointed-out that this country cannot successfully fight [redacted] AN action between ground forces in Berlin, where the Russians not only enjoy [redacted] numerical superiority, but have us surrounded as well..

OF COURSE The art of power politics does not differ greatly from military strategy, and the Russians ARE as usual, [redacted] applying pressure at a point where they are strong, and we are relatively weak...

As a survey IN the New York Times pointed out today, the average American is not "frightened" by the Berlin situation... [redacted] HE IS confident

that somehow, this crisis will pass away, like those in Suez, in Lebanon, and the Formosa strait. AND Since nobody can forsee the future, it would BE VAIN to argue with that theory. Yet the events of the past have indicated, that the power struggles over those crucial points have NOT changed. It's just that our attention has been diverted from them. SO its only fair to assume that faced with the long-term aggressiveness of Communism, the Berlin-crisis will certainly not be the last...

But while the East-West power struggle is practically an everyday feature of the headlines, there are certain relentless factors of great magnitude, WHICH ARE seemingly beyond the power of politicians to cope with them...

One of them is the fact that in our efforts to stay abreast of the communist superiority in manpower, The redoubling of our scientific experiments IS BECOMING a deadly hazard to us, in peace, as well as war..

The Joint congressional committee on Atomic Energy, has made public hitherto secret letters from high-ranking experts, indicating that the fall-out rate of radio-active particles, including the deadly strontium 90, is greater on the surface of the United States, than any other place in the world..

One of the committee's letter writers, Major General Loper, a special atomic assiatant to the Secretary of Defense, said while the current risk of damage to human being is slight, the probable casualties over the years, create, in his words: "a moral issue that could be of considerable propaganda importance.."

General Roper was putting it mildly... These american disclosures that the radio-active fallout rate from nuclear test explosions, is higher than previously supposed, may not only have "considerable" "propaganda" effect. but in the opinion of certain Asian countries with large populations, like Japan and India, it ~~was~~ MAY HAVE an actual effect on their people...

That's because of the rice diet in ASIA ~~these Asian countries~~... [redacted] Strontium 90, the deadly by-product of nuclear explosions, is similar to calcium...In this country we get most of our calcium through drinking milk...The cancer-causing strontium 90 is absorbed by the cows. We're told Very little goes into the milk...But in ASIA ~~Asia~~, it goes directly into the [redacted] rice crop, ~~which is~~ the staff of life for HER ~~the~~ teeming millions ~~of Asia~~.

~~These facts were brought out [illegible] after two and half years of study, the U.N. Scientific Committee on the effects of [illegible]~~

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This is Larry LeSueur--I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news. (TWO SECOND PAUSE) FIRST George Bryan with the weather.

One of the letters to the congresssional committee, Major General Loper,

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President Eisenhower signed the four-year draft extension. ~~which Congress passed on his recommendation~~.. There was little opposition to the draft extension in either house.. Its supporters presented it, as an unpleasant necessity.. ~~Said without it, the armed services could not be kept~~ up ~~to safe levels.~~ But a special committee was appointed to examine america's whole military manpower situation..

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

LARRY LESUEUR REPORTING

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GEORGE BRYAN

LESUEUR :The military draft law was extended today until July, 1963...President Eisenhower signed the four-year draft extension. There was little opposition to the draft extension in either house. Its supporters presented it, as an unpleasant necessity. But a special committee was appointed to examine America's whole military manpower situation.

This is Larry LeSueur----Goodnite.

LeSueur for Murrow Tues., March 24, 1959

Good evening, everyone. Here's what happened today:

In the Middle East, Iraq resigned as a member of the Baghdad Pact. The announcement by Premier Kassem came as no surprise. Ever since last July, when Kassem overthrew King Feisal in a bloody revolt, Iraq has been a member of the anti-Communist alliance "in name only". To keep down the opposition against him, Kassem has [redacted] relied more and more on Communist support. although he insists that in the East-West struggle his is a "neutral" role. Recently, President Nasser of the United Arab Republic [redacted] accused the Iraqi premier of being a "stooge" of Communism, of trying to split Egypt and Syria. the two states which, together, form the U.A.R. Nasser has also denounced Iraq's membership in the Baghdad Pact, claiming that it was an offense to Arab nationalism. [redacted] From the time

the pact was founded in 1955, Iraq has been its "only" Arab member. And there is speculation tonight that Kassem may have pulled-out of the alliance to placate Nasser. (Kassem also has called for an "end" to the anti-Nasser campaign in the Iraqi press). The four countries left in the Baghdad Pact are now Britain, Turkey, Pakistan and Iran. The United States belongs to its major committees but is "not" a formal member.

Incidentally, OR PERHAPS NOT SO INCIDENTLY ...while Kassem was making his announcement today about withdrawing from the BAGDAD pact, Iraq was formally ratifying an agreement whereby Russia will grant it a LOW-INTEREST loan of 140-million dollars,

The Arab League moved today to mediate between the United Arab Republic and Iraq. Meeting in Cairo, the political committee of the league decided that the foreign ministers of ten Arab countries should meet on March 31st in a combined mediation effort. Also behind the scenes, President Tito of Yugoslavia is reported urging Nasser to be more moderate in his attacks on Iraq and the Soviet Union. Tito reportedly is concerned over a possibly deteriorating Middle East situation.

There are conflicting reports tonight on the anti-Communist revolt in Tibet. One report says that the "Battle of Lhasa" is apparently over...that fighting between Tibetan rebel forces and Chinese Communist troops has stopped...and that the city is "quiet, though tense." Other reports speak of a new outbreak of fighting in Lhasa, with the rebels using equipment captured from the Chinese. NONE of these reports is confirmed. CBS News Correspondent Arthur Bonner reports from New Delhi that much depends on the fate of the Dalai Lama, the 22-year-old "living Buddha" of Tibet. As long as he remains out of Communist hands, he's the symbol of Tibetan autonomy. And his presence gives courage to those who are trying to resist. Indian sources discount the rumor that the Communists are holding the Dalai Lama under house arrest. It's thought that he may be hiding somewhere in Southern Tibet..after using one of the "many" secret passages in his Seventeenth Century palace to escape.

A story from Nepal TONITE, SAYS that Russia has offered to give that LITTLE kingdom in the Himalayan Mountains a long-term loan amounting to about three and a half million dollars. The dispatch from Katmandu, the capital of Nepal, says that Russia is offering the loan "with no strings attached."

Last Friday...in Congress...the House Appropriations Committee turned-down President Eisenhower's request for an additional 225-million dollars for the Development Loan Fund. The fund is part of the foreign aid program, and money from it is loaned to under-developed countries, like Nepal. The President wanted the 225-million dollars to supplement the fund in the current fiscal year, ending in June. It was urgently needed, he said. And he promptly called the action taken by the House committee - "irresponsible". Today, 100 of the 225 million dollars requested by Mr. Eisenhower was put back INTO the measure when it came up for consideration on the House floor...the House reversing the recommendation of its own appropriations committee by a vote of 191 to 85. Both Republican AND Democratic leaders supported an amendment introduced by Democratic Representative John Rooney of New York, giving the President nearly half of what he had asked for.

Republican congressional leaders held their usual Tuesday meeting today at the White House. And when they came out, some were more optimistic than others regarding the Berlin situation. House Republican Leader Halleck told reporters after meeting with President Eisenhower that he (Halleck) WAS convinced that the Western policy of firmness would prevent war.

The SENATE Republican leader, Everett Dirksen, said he "hoped" there wouldn't be war. But the feeling of optimism, he added, may not be justified by what he called "a reading of the cold facts."

The United States, Britain and France have approved separate but similar notes to be sent to Moscow, proposing a Big Four foreign ministers meeting on May 11th. There is also the offer of a later summit conference. The text of these notes will be formally approved tomorrow in Paris by the permanent NATO Council...then sent on to Moscow late tomorrow or Thursday. A CBS News correspondent who formerly COVERED Moscow...and who WAS ASSIGNED TO THE "BIG TWO" CONFERENCE... ...has been checking into the terms of the American note and into some of the background of the Eisenhower-Macmillan talks. For that story, here is Paul Niven...reporting from Washington.

(Niven runs approx 5 minutes
Returns on cue; "--to Larry Lesueur in N.Y."

Prime Minister Macmillan arrived back in London tonight...and said that he and Mr. Eisenhower had agreed upon "fundamentals". He said, "We must be absolutely firm in defending what is right...but we must be fair, too."

The chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, John McCone, said today that the commission has withheld "no" information relating to the AMOUNT of radio-active fallout either from the American public OR from the United Nations. He conceded, however, that AN ERROR in the handling of some recent radiation data [illegible] Mr. McCone said, "So long as I am chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, I shall not be a party to the suppression or distortion of any information bearing on the safety and health of the American public." He said this at a hearing held today by the joint congressional committee on atomic energy.

That was Paul Hirn in Washington.

and This is Larry Lesueur. I'll be back in a moment with a Footnote to the Day's News. (pause) But first, here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

~~There is no more Bagdad in the Bagdad Pact, no~~ [redacted] has ~~with~~ [redacted]. President Nasser of the United Arab Republic has been [redacted] denouncing the ~~anti-communist treaty~~ BAGDAD PACT ever since it was formed ~~in 1955~~..

But now he's fallen out with Nikita Kruschev...and is isolated from the West... well As Emerson once said: Be careful what you wish for...You may get it..

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS - LARRY LESUEUR

Tuesday, March 24, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

LESUEUR: ... A CBS News correspondent who formerly covered Moscow and who was assigned to the Big Two conference, has been checking into the terms of the American note and into some of the background of the Eisenhower-Macmillan talks. And for that story here is Paul Niven reporting from Washington.

NIVEN: The public relations shadow boxing over the Western conditions for a summit meeting is over. Both British and American versions of what happened at Camp David are now available. The earlier British claims that President Eisenhower made a central concession to Prime Minister Macmillan are proved to have been justified. It is clear that Macmillan took away this morning the bacon for which he had come, even if the White House would still prefer to call it "an unspecified pork product." The central question in the summit approach, of course, was whether the West would go to the summit in any circumstances or only if a prior foreign ministers meeting made substantial progress.

In his broadcast speech eight days ago, Mr. Eisenhower had modified that slightly. He expressed willingness to go to the summit if developments justified doing so. At Camp David, the British persuaded him that almost any outcome ofthe foreign ministers deliberations would "justify" going on to the summit. They argued that Nikita Khrushchev was the only Russian official worth talking with. President Eisenhower was won over. As a small counter concession, the British agreed to retain the President's wording or a close approximation of it, in the note to the Russians conveying the Western position. So that note, to be published within a day or two, will agree to a summit meeting in words that are Eisenhower's but in a spirit that is Macmillan's. The British leader is ob-

viously satisfied that a summit meeting is going to take place. Whether it's because the Russians are going to behave at the foreign ministers meeting or because he knows Mr. Eisenhower will go to the summit however they behave is fairly academic.

The telling argument Macmillan used, that Khrushchev is the only Russian worth talking with, calls for a passing examination. One would assume that Andrei Gromyko would express the same views at the foreign ministers level that Khrushchev would express at the summit. In case of doubt, it would not take him long to contact Moscow from Geneva or Vienna. It is hard to see why Macmillan places such emphasis on Khrushchev's physical presence at a conference table. His reasoning must have emerged from his own recent talks with Khrushchev and it must have been persuasive enough to carry the day at Camp David.

At any rate, the Western agreement to go to the summit has Khrushchev cooing like a dove, for the moment. The current Moscow line is that the sole motive of his Berlin ultimatum last November was to inspire some new thinking about the untenable and anachronistic German situation. What Khrushchev assumes, of course, is that any such new thinking, any change in the German situation, will be a change in the direction he favors. It's as if President Eisenhower should begin a noisy agitation, demanding that the Russians get out of all Eastern Europe within six months; if in the end the Soviets gave up only Albania, say, the West would have gained something. Thus Khrushchev reasons that if he can gain something out of his current agitation, it will have proved worthwhile and then he can embark on still another agitation.

The West's task is to try to see that he does not gain something without yielding something in return. That is the task that is now before the Four Power Western working party in Paris. There is no doubt that a spirit of flexibility, a spirit, if you will, of disengagement,

has lately become a powerful force in Western thinking. The present German situation is unnatural. The status quo need not be held sacred unless changes in it are in one direction only.

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Ed. trans. - P. O.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

LARRY LESUEUR REPORTING

Good evening,everyone...Here's what happened today:

In the Middle East, Iraq resigned as a member of the Baghdad Pact. The announcement by Premier Kassem came as no surprise. Ever since last July, when Kassem overthrew King Feisel in a bloody revolt, Iraq has been a member of the anti-Communist alliance in name only. To keep down the opposition against him, Kassem has relied more and more on Communist support...although he insists that in the East-West struggle he is a neutral role. Recently, President Nasser of the United Arab Republic accused the Iraqi premier of being a "stooge" of Communism, of trying to split Egypt and Syria...the two states which, together, form the U.A.R. Nasser has also denounced Iraq's membership in the Baghdad Pact, claiming that it was an offense to Arab nationalism. From the time the pact was founded in 1955, Iraq has been its only Arab member. And there is speculation tonight that Kassem may have pulled out of the alliance to placate Nasser. (Kassem also has called for an end to the anti-Nasser campaign in the Iraqi press.) The four countries left in the Baghdad Pact are now Britain, Turkey, Pakistan and Iran. The United States belongs to its major committees but is not a formal member.

Incidentally...or perhaps not so incidently...while Kassem was making his announcement today about withdrawing from the Baghdad pact, Iraq was formally ratifying an agreement whereby Russia will grant it a low-interest loan of 140-million dollars.

The Arab League moved today to mediate between the United Arab Republic and Iraq. Meeting in Cairo, the political committee of the league decided that the foreign ministers of ten Arab countries should meet on March 31st in a combined mediation effort. Also behind the scenes, President Tito of Yugoslavia is reported urging Nasser to be more moderate in his attacks on Iraq and the Soviet

Union. Tito reportedly is concerned over a possibly deteriorating Middle East situation.

There are conflicting reports tonight on the anti-Communist revolt in Tibet. One report says that the "Battle of Lhasa" is apparently over...that fighting between Tibetan rebel forces and Chinese Communist troops has stopped... and that the city is quiet, though tense. Other reports speak of a new outbreak of fighting in Lhasa, with the rebels using equipment captured from the Chinese. None of these reports is confirmed. CBS News Correspondent Arthur Bonner reports from New Delhi that much depends on the fate of the Dalai Lama, the 22-year old "living Buddha" of Tibet. As long as he remains out of Communist hands, he's the symbol of Tibetan autonomy. And his presence gives courage to those who are trying to resist. Indian sources discount the rumor that the Communists are holding the Dalai Lama under house arrest. It's thought that he may be hiding somewhere in Southern Tibet...after using one of the many secret passages in his Seventeenth Century palace to escape.

A story from Nepal tonight says that Russia has offered to give that little kingdom in the Himalayan Mountains a long-term loan amounting to about three and a half million dollars. The dispatch from Katmandu, the capital of Nepal, says that Russia is offering the loan "with no strings attached."

Last Friday in Congress..the House Appropriations Committee turned down President Eisenhower's request for an additional 225-million dollars to supplement the fund in the current fiscal year, ending in June. It was urgently needed, he said. And he promptly called the action taken by the House committee "irresponsible." Today, 100 of the 225 million dollars requested by Mr. Eisenhower was put back into the measure when it comes up for consideration on the House floor...the House reversing the recommendation of its own appropriations committee by a vote of 191 to 85. Both Republican and Democratic leaders supported an amendment introduced by Democratic Representative John Rooney of

New York, giving the President nearly half of what he had asked for.

Republican congressional leaders held their usual Tuesday meeting today at the White House. And when they came out, some were more optimistic than others regarding the Berlin situation. House Republican Leader Halleck told reporters after meeting with President Eisenhower that he, Halleck, was convinced that the Western policy of firmness would prevent war. The Senate Republican leader, Everett Dirksen, said he "hoped" there wouldn't be war. But the feeling of optimism, he added, may not be justified by what he called "a reading of the cold facts."

The United States, Britain and France have approved separate but similar notes to be sent to Moscow, proposing a Big Four foreign ministers meeting on May 11th. There is also the offer of a later summit conference. The text of these notes will be formally approved tomorrow in Paris by the permanent NATO Council...then sent on to Moscow late tomorrow or Thursday. A CBS News correspondent who formerly covered Moscow...and who was assigned to the "Big Two" conference has been checking into the terms of the American note and into some of the background of the Eisenhower-Macmillan talks. For that story, here is Paul Niven...reporting from Washington.

NIVEN: The public relations shadow boxing over the Western conditions for a summit meeting is over. Both British and American versions of what happened at Camp David are now available. The earlier British claims that President Eisenhower made a central concession to Prime Minister Macmillan are proved to have been justified. It is clear that Macmillan took away this morning the bacon for what he had come, even if the White House would still prefer to call it "an unspecified pork product." The central question in the summit approach, of course, was whether the West would go to the summit in any circumstances or only if a prior foreign ministers meeting made substantial progress.

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slightly. He expressed willingness to go to the summit if developments justified doing so. At Camp David the British persuaded him that almost any outcome of the foreign ministers deliberations would "justify" going to the summit. They argued that Nikita Khrushchev was the only Russian official worth talking with. President Eisenhower was won over. As a small counter concession, the British agreed to retain the President's wording or a close approximation of it, in the note to the Russians conveying the Western position. So that note, to be published within a day or two, will agree to a summit meeting in words that are Eisenhower's but in a spirit that is Macmillan's. the British leader is obviously satisfied that a summit meeting is going to take place. Whether it's because the Russians are going to behave at the foreign ministers meeting or because he knows Mr. Eisenhower will go the summit however they behave is fairly academic.

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Europe within six months; if in the end the Soviets gave up only Albania, say, the West would have gained something. Thus Khrushchev reasons that if he can gain something out of his current agitation, it will have proved worthwhile and then he can embark on still another agitation.

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Barring accident - the summit now looms clearly ahead. What is not clear is that any area of likely agreement exists.

Now back to Larry LeSueur in New York.

LESUEUR: That was Paul Niven in Washington and this is Larry LeSueur. I'll be

back in a moment with a footnote to the day's news. But first here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

LESUEUR: President Nasser of the United Arab Republic has been denouncing the Baghdad Pact ever since it was formed. But now he's fallen out with Nikita Khrushchev...and is isolated from the West... Well, as Emerson once said: Be careful what you wish for. You may get it.

This is Larry LeSueur---Goodnite.

LeSueur for Murrow Wed., March 25, 1959

Cue

Good evening, everyone...Here's what happened today:

Statements on the possibility of a summit conference were made by the leaders of the Big Three western powers---Eisenhower, Macmillan, and DeGaulle. President Eisenhower told his first news conference since conferring with The British PRIME MINISTER that there probably was "some validity" to the argument that if REAL agreements ARE to be made, Soviet Premier Khrushchev would have to be in on the discussion. After all, Mr. Eisenhower said, on the Russian side only Khrushchev has the authority really to negotiate. "Anyone else would be on the telephone all the time with Moscow." But, said the President, this does NOT mean that the United States can be bluffed or blackmailed into attending a meeting at the summit. Mr. Eisenhower has said that

a summit conference would have to be "justified" by what happens at an earlier meeting of foreign ministers. (The Western powers are sending notes to Moscow tomorrow, proposing that the foreign ministers meet on May eleventh). Mr. Eisenhower said today that his convictions as to what conditions must prevail for a summit meeting have never changed. He denied that as a result of his conversations with Mr. Macmillan, he had agreed "unconditionally" to a meeting of heads of government. Before such a meeting, he said, there must be grounds for believing that "real measures" can be profitably discussed.

At a special news conference in Paris today, President DeGaulle said that he is "entirely in agreement" with Mr. Eisenhower on this point. DeGaulle said he was prepared to attend a summit conference only if "elements of agreement" were produced at the foreign ministers level. He was firm on the subject of Berlin. The Western Powers, he said, have a right to free passage to and from the city. And he said that if anyone opposes this, THEY will be responsible for any conflicts which may follow. The French leader rejected the idea of disengagement in Central Europe and opposed the recognition of East Germany...which, he said, "exists only by

virtue of the Soviet occupation and thanks to an implacable dictatorship." DeGaulle proposed that the well-to-do countries of the world pool their wealth to help the under-developed peoples and---in his phrase---"vanquish misery." It was a proposal, he said, that he would like to talk over with Khrushchev, as well as with his friends in the West. On the subject of Algeria, DeGaulle said his peace offer of last October still stands. He called on the rebels to accept the offer now...because, he said, that [redacted] is how it WILL ULTIMATELY [redacted] have to be. He said that meanwhile, the fighting "leads to nothing except hatred, misery and death."

~~DeGaulle said that France believes in the Atlantic Alliance...and wants to see it maintained until peace is really assured. But he denied that the decision of France (to withdraw its Mediterranean fleet from NATO command in time of war) weakened the alliance. [redacted] On the contrary, he said, [redacted] the alliance is strengthened by the French move because cooperation between the separate forces is better than integration anyway. (A theory, incidentally, for which the supreme NATO commander, AMERICA'S General Norstad, holds no brief).~~

At his extraordinary news conference...at the Elysee Palace...President DeGaulle made no mention of Prime Minister Macmillan, who reported to the

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House of Commons today on his visit to Washington, and on his prior talks in Paris and Bonn. The leader of the Labor Party... Hugh Gaitskell... demanded to know whether Western [redacted] leaders were agreed on a plan for thinning-out the opposing forces in Central Europe, a form of disengagement. Mr. Macmillan replied that this was a question on which "much more detailed work will have to be done," although it WAS discussed. As for the terms on which the Western powers will meet with the Russians, the prime minister suggested that his questioners wait until they see the exact language, contained in the Western notes to Moscow. However, Mr. Macmillan said, everybody seems to think that a summit comference WILL be held.

One of the suggestions [redacted] Prime Minister Macmillan made...when he was in this country...was that periodic summit conferences, held on an informal basis, might be helpful. Mr. Eisenhower said at HIS news conference today that meetings of that type were hard to visualize...since they would almost inevitably take on a formal character. Vice President Nixon, he said, did not participate in the Macmillan talks because he was busy elsewhere. [redacted] But he said Nixon had been kept fully informed. He also announced that Secretary of State Dulles will go to Florida next Monday for a period of rest.

In Congress today, the House passed and sent back to the Senate legislation authorizing an increase of 1-billion, 375-million dollars in this country's contribution to the International Monetary Fund. The House bill allows the contribution to be applied to the current budget, which IS already way out of balance....while the companion measure, passed by the Senate...would charge it to the budget for the NEXT fiscal year, thereby throwing IT out of balance. A joint conference committee must now resolve this difference. [redacted]

CONGRESS TONIGHT [redacted] approved a bill extending the temporary unemployment benefit program for three months. THE SENATE AND HOUSE [redacted] PASSED THE MEASURE, AFTER THE HOUSE KNOCKED OUT [redacted] a new feature which [redacted] would enable about a hundred thousand more unemployed persons to draw the emergency benefits...which were prescribed last year at the height of the recession. [redacted]

By a vote of 13 to 2, the Senate Labor Committee has approved in modified [redacted] form the labor reform bill sponsored by Senator Kennedy of Massachusetts and

Senator Ervin of North Carolina---both Democrats. The modifications, however, are slight. The measure requires the election of officers by secret ballot, and the PUBLIC reporting of union finances. And it prohibits picketing for purposes of extortion. Proponents of a separate Administration bill have criticized the Kennedy-Ervin measure, on grounds that it does not call for a ban on secondary boycotts.

The scientists of the International Geophysical Year [redacted] released a report tonight on Project Argus...that experiment in which three nuclear devices were exploded last fall, 300 miles above the EARTH [redacted]. The report says that the radiation produced in those explosions was about 100 miles thick and soared to altitudes as high as four thousand miles INTO OUTER SPACE. [redacted].

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[redacted] when one thinks of the problems of the world...the frustrations, The crimes, the follies and misfortunes (not to mention radio-active fallout)... one is inclined to agree with Santayana, who said that life was not a spectacle or a feast but a predicament. Yet Perhaps, those of us who work in the news business tend to overemphasize ~~the~~ WORLD problems. For example, if someone said that the most important news these days is NOT that we are going to talk to the Russians but that Spring has come again, would that person really be wrong? For weeks now, (here in New York,) posters have been scattered around town proclaiming the imminent arrival of the circus. You KNEW, with the FIRST appearance of the posters, that Spring was in the offing. You looked into the face of the roaring tiger...and read [redacted] how death-defying trainers would put Bengal tigers and Nubian lions through their paces. PROMISES OF ~~promises of~~ girls (human SPACE GIRLS) shot from the monstrous mouth of an atomic cannon...of terrifying, (titillating) thrills on the high and low wires, fantastic, fearless feats of courage on the flying trapeze. You learned that all this would take place in Madison Square Garden, starting Friday night, March 27th...and that it would continue afternoon and night, including Sunday, for forty-seven days!

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2/25

The most stupendous, most terrific and colossal--all of which applies equally to The Man Who. There are clowns, to be sure, and clowning has been known to take place at all conventions, political or otherwise. Even the smell of the place is familiar, and wondrously fragrant, and then you remember the stockyards in Chicago...and it all comes back to you.

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~~Coming to think of it, about the only glamour a circus has that a political convention lacks is the glamour of those beautiful girls who dangle deliciously...in spangles...from the ropes in the big spectacular numbers.~~

COME

3/30

One might say that this is much too early to be thinking about nominating conventions, but you'd be surprised at all the thought that is going into them these days--especially in Washington. But this reporter has to admit that he began thinking about the circus 'way back as soon as WINTER STARTED. Because THAT man-eating tiger on the poster is a nearly harbinger of Spring.

This is Larry Lesueur. I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the day's news. (pause) But first, here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

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LeSueur for Murrow Thurs., March 26, 1959

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attach conditions, but again with a slightly different shading. Both say that the PURPOSE of the foreign ministers meeting should be "to prepare "constructive proposals" for consideration by a "conference of heads of government." Having made this point, the American note adds that as soon as developments in the foreign ministers meeting "justify" holding a summit conference, the United States will be ready to participate. The British note says that under those conditions it would be GLAD to participate. (They use the word "glad" instead of our word "ready"). The American, British and French notes all refer to the fact that Premier Khrusuchev [redacted] already has accepted the May 11th date for a foreign ministers conference. The French note says bluntly that the broad question of European security...as well as the German question...must be discussed by the foreign ministers. Our note, in more polite language, says that, naturally, any of the four participating governments should have the opportunity to present its views on any question [redacted] it may consider relevant. We also acknowledge that [redacted] in certain matters which may come up Poland and Czechoslovakia have a legitimate and direct interest. And we say that their participation at a certain stage of the negotiations

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"can therefore be contemplated." Advisers from East and West Germany would also be invited to attend. [redacted]

In Washington today, Acting Secretary of State Christian Herter accused Red China of carrying out a "ruthless suppression" of human liberties in Tibet. In a formal statement, Herter said he was "deeply shocked" by the Communist effort to destroy the religion and culture of the Tibetan people. He said that the hypocrisy of the Communists had once again been demonstrated for all the world to see. And OF the resistance effort of the Tibetan people, he said, "we see one more heartening example of the indomitable spirit of Man."

Today...on Formosa.. Chinese Nationalist President Chiang Kai-shek claimed that rebel forces in Tibet had cut off the supply lines of the Communist garrison. And he promised that whenever the Nationalists regain control of the China mainland, Tibet will be granted its independence. [redacted]

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CBS News Correspondent Winston Burdett was expelled from Iraq today, along with two other American reporters--Larry Collins of United Press International and William McHale, Middle East correspondent for Time-Life. According to the formal order issued by the military governor, they were to leave the country within 24 hours, but 12 of those hours already had elapsed before they were notified. In a broadcast this afternoon from Beirut, capital of Lebanon, Burdett said they were given no reason for their expulsion, simply that they had been in Iraq "long enough". Burdett remarked wryly that he had been there only 15 days. And he said that with their departure, CBS News cameraman Joe FA-LET'-A is the only American newsman left in Iraq. Burdett reported that when they left Iraq by plane this morning, the Kassem government was still carrying-out widespread arrests. There was no way, he said, of getting an accurate ESTIMATE of how many persons have been arrested, but reports run as high as 12 or even 15 thousand.

The 20-thousand-ton luxury liner Santa Rosa is arriving [redacted] in New York MORE THAN [redacted] twelve hours late, after surviving a near-disaster at sea. It was DUE in at eight o'clock this morning after a Caribbean cruise, but at about 3 a.m., five hours out of New York...in a calm sea...it collided with an oil tanker, the VAL-KEM Valchem, which had just left New York and was headed for the Gulf coast. The bow of the Santa Rosa sliced into the stern of the tanker, cutting a gash 40 feet deep. Water flooded the lower engine room of [redacted] the VAL-KEM Valchem. Two boilers were demolished, and the funnel of the tanker fell across the bow of the Santa Rosa like a giant, smoking cigar. One member of The VALCHEM'S CREW IS REPORTED [redacted] dead, and three others missing and presumed dead. No one aboard the big luxury liner [redacted] is believed to have been injured. Most of the 247 passengers were asleep at the time. In minutes, they donned life-jackets and rushed out on [redacted] deck. But never, we are told, was there any danger of either vessel sinking, and no S.O.S. was sent. A fire that broke out on the Santa Rosa was soon extinguished, but the very fact that there WAS a fire raises the specter of [redacted] disaster. [redacted] Experts say that only the fact that the

Valchem was empty of oil may have prevented a major tragedy. There were patches of fog at the time, but both vessels were equipped with radar. The Guard Guard has ordered an investigation, with hearings to start on Monday. And Congress wants to know why it is that our newest, radar-equipped vessels continue to collide off-shore. (It was only 26 days ago that the liner Constitution collided with a freighter, 20 miles off New York).

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As Prime Minister MacMillan told the House of Commons, [redacted], everybody expects a summit conference late this summer...Although he would NOT venture a guess as to the agenda.. STILL, it's possible that the [redacted] areas of disagreement among the foreign ministers, might be so wide, that the foreign ministers session COULD [redacted] drag on, without even precising what the disagreements were about...This would certainly not be unusual in negotiations with the communists, as the [redacted] armistice [redacted] negotiations at Panmunjom, will testify...

[redacted] It may be noteworthy [redacted] that the East German regime [redacted] also piped [redacted] up with a suggestion today,.. Urged Russia to restrict the duration of the forthcoming foreign ministers talks to two months... [redacted] The german communist regime declared that the time limit was necessary,.. [redacted]..."To prevent," said East Germany, "continuation of West German atomic rearmament, under the concealment of negotiations."

Now Pyschologists say, that nations as well as people, often accuse their opponents of doing things, that they (themselves ARE) thinking of doing. The [redacted] ...

The german communists are (OF COURSE) mouthpieces of Moscow... It would appear that Russia (MAY BE) worried about West Germany possessing atomic weapons.... Moscow would hardly be thinking of giving (ATOMIC ARMS TO The EAST GERMANS) ...she simply doesn't trust the Germans, (WITH SUCH WEAPONS) anymore than she trusts any of the captured people of Eastern Eruope. They all hate their Russian conquerors...

But Moscow's real motive in driving toward a summit conference has yet to be disclosed. True, Premier Kruschev has pushed forward the pawn of Berlin, (TO DELIBERATELY AGGRAVATE) a sensitive nerve between East and West... (FOR IN BERLIN) there is no bumper between communism and the West...

It's a point where a miscalculation could lead to the big war... OR to negotiations at the Summit..

It stands to reason that the Russians would like a (political) settlement in Germany that would lead to their (permanently) securing their Eastern conquests...not only militarily, ~~as they [redacted] failure to react to the events in Hungary~~...but politically also, to deprive the captive East of any hope of being liberated.

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Still the Russians [redacted] playing their cards close to their chests as always, have not revealed what they want out of a Summit conference..

WELL, If past performances are any criterion, the ultimate Soviet objective is to deprive the United States and its allies of the only weapon, which makes us equal to the [redacted] communist superiority in man-power...

And that, of course, is the nuclear bomb...

The soviet Union has long tried, but failed to get the world to agree TO A PAPER [redacted] ban on nuclear weapons...The Western allies have held out staunchly for an adequate inspection system, as a real guarantee that they won't be used...

Before [redacted] Premier Kruschev created the Berlin crisis, the soviet union and the West, were engaged in two atomic control conferences in Geneva..

One, on President Eisenhower's initiative-was-to prevent the launching of nuclear surprise attacks. Premier Kruschev called our inspection PROPOSALS "nonsense"--says they're merely a device for spying ON the soviet Union...

The other international meeting in Geneva, initiated by the Russians, was to seek ways of banning nuclear test explosions... In both of these sessions, the United States and the Western powers, held out for "adequate" international inspection...

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The american delegate to this recessed conference, Ambassador Wadsworth, stated yesterday that any agreement on adequate inspection was unlikely until after the foreign ministers meeting on Germany... That is apparently an understatement... FOR DANGER the exists that the Russians will try to rush us off our feet with a meaningless Atomic test ban when Kruschev goes to the Summit... This is Larry LeSueur--Ill be back in moment with a footnote to the news--(Cue) first Georgre Bryan on the weather.

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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GEORGE BYRAN

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LeSueur for Murrow Fri., March 27, 1959

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The Air Force announces that it has recovered from the Atlantic ocean the plastic capsule from a Thor missile, fired last night at Cape Canaveral.

Inside the capsule were delicate instruments...including a magnetic tape recorder...for noting the effects of heat generated by atmospheric friction as the nose-cone plunged earthward after its flight. When recovered, the capsule had traveled about 15-hundred miles in what has officially been described as a successful [redacted] test.

The United States has resumed full diplomatic relations with Communist Bulgaria after a nine-year break. Relations were broken off in 1950, after our minister in Sofia, Donald Heath, was accused---not only of espionage---but of being involved in a plot to overthrow the Red government. Today, in announcing the resumption of diplomatic ties, the State Department said that Bulgaria has WITHDRAWN these charges...and that, furthermore, Bulgaria has agreed to ease the restrictions previously imposed on American diplomats functioning in Sofia. Negotiations looking toward a resumption of diplomatic relations have been going on for some time. Bulgaria made the first move for preliminary talks in December, 1957...and final negotiations were started on the fourth of this month.

No reaction from Russia yet on those Western notes dealing with a foreign ministers meeting and a possible summit conference. Yugoslavia

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let it be known today...officially...that IT wants to take part in any international conference on the German problem. Yugoslavia, it says, has this right as "one of the most active members of the anti-Hitler coalition."

[redacted] Moscow radio says that U.N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold had a long talk with Premier Khrushchev today. The meeting, [redacted] it says, took place at Mr. Hammarskjold's request and was held at Sochi, the famous Black Sea resort. The Moscow broadcast gives no other details. But tomorrow morning, the U.N. secretary general will hold a news conference in Moscow. THEN [redacted] he will fly back to NEW YORK [redacted].

The Russians have sent a new shipment of arms to Iraq. CBS News Correspondent Winston Burdett...who was expelled from Iraq yesterday, along with two other American reporters...reveals the continuing flow of arms to Iraq in a broadcast from Beirut, capital of Lebanon. Burdett reports that a few days ago, at the Iraqi port of Basra, a Russian ship unloaded still another cargo of tanks and other military equipment for the Iraqi Army. This, he says, was the SIXTH shipment of Soviet arms to arrive since the Kassem revolution. And it's estimated that Iraq has now received from the Russians at least 156 tanks--the equivalent of a Soviet mechanized division. Along with the tanks [redacted] have come anti-tank [redacted] and anti-aircraft guns, motor transport, armored personnel carriers, rifles and Soviet communications equipment. Burdett reports that the other day, for the first time, Iraqi soldiers were seen carrying Russian [redacted] SUBMACHINE GUNS. The CBS News correspondent...who is now free to report Iraqi developments WITHOUT censorship...says that British Army technicians who used to train the Iraqi Army have moved out of their quarters, just south of Baghdad...and that Russian Army technicians, perhaps a hundred or so, have moved in. And he reports that in the countryside, NORTH of Baghdad toward the Iranian border, Soviet personnel [redacted] ARE ALREADY training the

6.6.6.6.

MAINTENANCE of Matériel

[redacted]

Iraqis in gunnery and [redacted]

A grim reminder today that the war in Algeria is continuing... French military authorities ~~today~~ report 136 rebels killed in AN engagement ~~a [redacted]~~, 200 miles southeast of Algiers. FRENCH losses in the action are reported at six dead.

well

Although Prime Minister Nehru has made plain that India has no intention of interfering in the Tibetan Revolt, Indian newspapers ARE making no secret of their concern about the situation to their North. Premier Nehru said cautiously that India could not remain indifferent to the fate of the Dalai Lama, whose whereabouts are still a mystery. But Indian newspapers are more forthright...They say that new Delhi is undoubtedly getting more information than its releasing via its radio-link with the Indian consulate in Lhasa... But they point-out, that for the Indian government to release this information, might mean the loss of that radio-link.

The CBS New correspondent in India, Arhtur Bonner, cables us today, saying that even if the chinese communists restore order in Tibet, they still will not have peace. He says the communist troubles began soon after the chinese invaded Tibet in 1950. It was then that the Dalai Lama first fled, through one of the many secret passages in his LHASA Palace.. He didn't return until June, 1951. This was a month after a treaty was signed, which stipulated (among other things) that Tibet would be an autonomous region, that the civil functions and powers of the Dalai Lama would BE RECOGNIZED, and that the Chinese would respect the

religious beliefs, customs and habits of the Tibetan people..

Then came a period of intensive change for other-worldly Tibet..

New roads were built, both inside tibet, and linking the mountain-top country with China... Trade was re-oriented away from India to China, and large numbers of young tibetans were sent to China for training and indocrinization.. The Tibetans were forced to supply unpaid labor for the road-building program.. New taxes were levied on Tibet's great monastaries, which own most of the cultivated land.. There was a large influx of chinese soldiers and civilians.. All this led to a growing resistance against the chinese communists.... Chinese communists newspapers began to mention Tibetan raids against warehouses, and the murder of communist agents... Early in 1956, a delegation of Tibetans, led by the Dalai Lama's Brother, met with Premier Nehru in New Delhi, and complained that the chinese reds had bombed two villages, killing thousands of defenseless Tibetans, as an object lesson.. The communists then did an about-face... Stopped the deportation of Tibetans and called off their interference with the monastaries.. For a while there a lull.. and then reports began to reach India, [redacted], of a revolt by Khamba tribesmen, whose homeland extends to China's Setch-wan province.

Indian observers believe the entire Khamba tribe numbers only from ten to 25 thousand, and so stories of big engagements FOUGHT between them and the chinese are OBVIOUSLY exagerrated...The fierce Khambas possess only small arms, but they are proficient guerrilla fighters...In fact one of their main occupations used to be robbing CARAVANS between China and Tibet... But a most significant factor was that the repots of tlashes between the Khamba tribesmen and the chinese, began spreading to new areas in Tibet itself... This could only mean that the relatively small number of warlike Khambas were finding support from among the MASSES of The Tibetan people...And that resistance to the Chinese communists FINALLY BECAME General.....Correspondent Bonner says its important to remember that the present troubles are more than just a nationalist reaction to a foreign intruder...Says the Chinese communists are now trying to rule the everyday life of the Tibetans...and have apparently broken their pledge to recognize Tibetan autonomy..

Despite the chinese communist pledge to delay land reforms and other collectivist measures in Tibet, until they completed their second five year plan...that is in 1962, The communists again began interfering with Tibet's influential monastaries..

There were reports that the chinese began to send in their own settlers to Tibet.. The chinese governor of Tibet was quoted as saying that the population should be raised from two million to ten million--an indication that the Chinese would like to swamp Tibet with immigrants..

These are SOME of the reasons why Tibetan resistance to communism reached the breaking-point, and was touched-off by rumors that the Reds would remove the Dalia Lama to Bayping..

But looking forward to the future, says correspondent Bonner, the evidence is that the Tibetans are too few and too weak, to expel their communist overlords. in any large-scale actions. That is ...However, the parched plains and lofty mountains of Tibet, provide fine guerrilla country, for lightning raids and quick, safe get-aways.. And the warlike Khambas are apparently developing better leadership... But much SAYS [redacted] our correspondent in New Delhi, arthur Bonner, much depends on what happens to the Dalai Lama.. If the communists get control of him, they may be able to put out statements in his name, that might dishearten [redacted] Tibetan resistance.. But even a silent guerrila war against the communists in Tibet, and fruitless chinese efforts to crush it will damage Bayping's prestige in India and the rest of Asia.. This is Larry Lesueur--I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news...First George Bryan with the weather.

A voyage by submarine under the North Pole was [redacted] long the dream of Sir Hubert Wilkens, the ARCTIC ~~Polar~~ Explorer... ~~AND~~ when ~~as~~ the nuclear submarine skate surfaced at the North Pole, [redacted] ashes..

The skipper of the Skate radioed a message saying: "On March 17, fifty years after Peary ~~Peary's~~ Skate was at North Pole../Shortly after surfacing, we [redacted] held solemn memorial ceremony scattering ashes of Sir Hubert Wilkens, according to his wishes..

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The United States has resumed full diplomatic relations with Communist Bulgaria after a nine-year break. Relations were broken off in 1950, after our minister in Sofia, Donald Heath, was accused---not only of espionage---but of being involved in a plot to overthrow the Red government. Today, in announcing the resumption of diplomatic ties, the State Department said that Bulgaria has withdrawn these charges..aand that, furthermore, Bulgaria has agreed to ease the restrictions priviously imposed on American diplomats functioning in Sofia. Negotiations, looking toward a resumption of diplomatic relations have been going on for some time. Bulgaria made the first move for preliminary talks in December, 1957...and final negotiations were started on the fourth of this month.

No reaction from Russia yet on those Western notes dealing with a foreign ministers meeting and a possible summit conference. Yugoslavia let it be known today...officially...that it wants to take part in any international conference on the German problem. Yugoslavia, it says, has this right as "one of the most active members of the anti-Hitlerite coalition."

Moscow radio says that U.N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold had a long talk with Premier Khrushchev today. The meeting, it says, took place at Mr. Hammarskjold's request and was held at Sochi, the famous Black Sea resort. The Moscow braodcast gives no other details. But tomorrow morning, the U.N. secretary general will hold a news conference in Moscow. Then he will fly back to New York.

The Russians have sent a new shipment of arms to Iraq. CBS News correspondent Winston Burdett...who was expelled from Iraq yesterday, along with two other American reporters...reveals the continuing flow of arms to Iraq in a broadcast from Beirut, capital of Lebanon. Burdett reports that a few days ago, at the Iraqi port of Basra, a Russian ship unloaded still another cargo of tanks and other military equipment for the Iraqi Army. This, he says, was the sixth shipment of Soviet arms to arrive since the Kassem revolution. And it's estimated that Iraq has now received from the Russians at least 156 tanks---the equivalent of a Soviet mechanized division. Along with the tanks have come anti-tank and anti-aircraft guns, motor transport, armored personnel carriers, rifles and Soviet communications equipment. Burdett reports that the other day, for the first time, Iraqi soldiers were seen carrying Russian submachine guns. The CBS News correspondent...who is now free to report Iraqi developments without censorship...says that British Army technicians who used to train the Iraqi Army have moved out of their quarters, just south of Baghdad....and that Russian Army technicians, perhaps a hundred or so, have moved in. And he reports that in the countryside, north of Baghdad toward the Iranian border, Soviet personnel are already training the Iraqis in gunnery and maintenance of materiel.

A grim reminder today that the war in Algeria is continuing...French military authorities report 136 rebels killed in an engagement 200 miles southeast of Algiers. French losses in the action are reported at six dead.

Well Prime Minister Nehru has made plain that India has no intention of interfering in the Tibetan Revolt, India's newspapers are making no secret of their concern about the situation to their north. Premier Nehru said cautiously that India could not remain indifferent to the fate of the Dalai Lama, whose whereabouts are still a mystery...but Indian newspapers are more forthright.

They say that New Delhi is undoubtedly getting more information than it's releasing via its radio-link with the Indian consulate in Lhasa...But they point out, that for the Indian government to release this information, might mean the loss of that radio-link.

The CBS News correspondent in India, Arthur Bonner cables us today, saying that even if the Chinese Communists restore order in Tibet, they still will not have peace. He says that communist troubles began soon after the Chinese invaded Tibet in 1950....It was then that the Dalai Lama first fled, through one of the many secret passages in his Lhasa Palace...He didn't return until June, 1951...This was a month after a treaty was signed, which stipulated among other things, that Tibet would be an autonomous region, that the civil functions and powers of the Dalai Lama would be recognized and that the Chinese would respect the religious beliefs, customs and habits of the Tibetan people. Then came a period of intensive change for other-worldly Tibet. New roads were built, both inside Tibet and linking the mountain-top country with China. Trade was re-oriented away from India to China and large numbers of young Tibetans were sent to China for training and indoctrinazation. The Tibetans were forced to supply unpaid labor for the road-building program. New taxes were levied on Tibet's great monastries, which own most of the cultivated land. There was a large influx of Chinese soldiers and civilians. All this led to a growing resistance against the chinese communists. Chinese Communist newspapers began to mention Tibetan raids against warehouses, and the murder of communist agents. Early in 1956, a delegation of Tibetans, led by the Dalai Lama's Brother, met with Premier Nehru in New Delhi, and complained that the Chinese reds had bombed two villages, killing thousands of defenseless Tibetans, an an object lesson. The communists then did an about face...stopped the deportation of Tibetans and called off their interference with the monastaries. For a while there was a lull...and then reports began to reach India, of a revolt by Khamba tribesmen,

whose homeland extends to China's Checwan province. Indian observers believe the entire Khamba tribe numbers only from ten to twenty-five thousand, and so stories of big engagements fought between them and the Chinese are obviously exaggerated. The fierce Khambas possess only small arms, but they are proficient guerrilla fighters. In fact one of their main occupations used to be robbing caravans between China and Tibet. But a most significant factor was that the reports of clashes between the Khamba tribesmen and the Chinese, began spreading to new areas in Tibet itself. This could only mean that the relatively small number of warlike Khambas were finding support from among the masses of the Tibetan people....and that resistance to the Chinese communists finally became general. Correspondent Bonner says it's important to remember that the present troubles are more than just a nationalist reaction to a foreign intruder. Says the Chinese communists are now trying to rule the everyday life of the Tibetans, and have apparently broken their pledge to recognize Tibetan autonomy.

Despite the Chinese communist pledge to delay land reforms and other collectivist measures in Tibet, until they completed their second five year plan...that is in 1962, the communists again began interfering with Tibet's influential monastaries.

There were reports that the Chinese began to send in their own settlers to Tibet. The Chinese governor of Tibet was quoted as saying that the population should be raised from two million to ten million---an indication that the Chinese would like to swamp Tibet with immigrants.

These are some of the reasons why Tibetan resistance to communism reached the breaking-point, and was touched-off by rumors that the Reds would remove the Dalai Lama to Peiping.

But looking forward to the future, says correspondent Bonner, the evidence is that the Tibetans are too few and too weak, to expel their communist overlords...in any large-scale actions. That is however, the parched plains and

lofty mountains of Tibet, provide fine guerrilla country, for lightening raids and quick, safe get-aways...and the warlike Khambas are apparently developing better leadership. But much says our correspondent in New Delhi, Arthur Bonner much depends on what happens to the Dalai Lama. If the Communists get control of him, they may be able to put out statements in his name, that might dishearten Tibetan resistance. But even a silent guerrilla war against the communists in Tibet, and fruitless Chinese efforts to crush it will damage Peiping's prestige in India and the rest of Asia.

This is Larry LeSueur---I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news...First George Bryan with the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

LESUEUR: A voyage by submarine under the North Pole was long the dream of Sir Hubert Wilkens, the Arctic explorer...when as the nuclear submarine Skate surfaced at the North pole, the skipper of the Skate radioed a message saying: "On March 17 fifty years afterPerry, Skate was at North Pole...Shortly after surfacing, we held solemn memorial ceremony scattering ashes of Sir Hubert Wilkens according to his wishes."

This is Larry LeSueur reporting...goodnite.

LeSueur for Murrow Mon., March 30, 1959

Good evening, everyone...Here's what happened today:

Secretary of Defense McElroy said in a speech in Detroit that the United States has the power to destroy the Soviet Union, if it should attack us. AND, he said, the United States will CONTINUE to have that power in the years ahead. McElroy said that taking ALLIED forces into account, the free world also will be able to cope with so-called "brush-fire" or limited wars. A similar assessment of our ability to deter attack was given in testimony by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, released today by Congress. //

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Russia sent out notes today, formally accepting the Western proposal for a foreign ministers conference in Geneva, starting May eleventh. Less than two weeks ago, Premier Khrushchev told a news conference that he "would" do this, so the notes are of a rather "routine" nature and very brief. Russia agrees that the foreign ministers should consider questions concerning Germany, "including a peace treaty and the future status of Berlin." It ALSO leaves the door open for a discussion of broader issues, such as disarmament. The Soviet notes DO express regret that "complete" mutual understanding has not been reached as to the participation of Poland and Czechoslovakia. But this is a question, they say, which can be settled later, AFTER the talks get underway. The difference here is that Russia wants Communist Czechoslovakia and Poland to be FULL participants, while "we" take the position that they should take part in the negotiations only in those matters where they are directly concerned. It is agreed that both East and West Germany are entitled to send observers. And there is a general expectation that these talks at the foreign ministers level will lead to a meeting at the summit. ~~In Washington, the new Soviet note has received a "cautious welcome".~~ It came just as the foreign ministers of

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~~the fifteen Atlantic Pact countries were beginning to arrive for the NATO Council meeting, starting in Washington on Thursday.~~ Tomorrow, in ~~advance of this meeting, Acting Secretary of State Herter~~ will confer with ~~the foreign ministers of West Germany,~~ Britain and France.

Secretary of State Dulles flew to Florida today for an indefinite period of rest. He will be staying at the home of Under Secretary of State Douglas Dillon. on Hobe Sound, about 20 miles north of Palm Beach. Dillon remained in Washington and saw Dulles off.

Ed Murrow has been in England this past week. And tonight, in London, he shares a microphone with Charles Collingwood for what you might call "a comparing of notes". We switch now to London.

Tape runs 6:30
Ends on cue: "Thank you very much, Charles Collingwood."

That was an "informed" conversation between Charles Collingwood and Ed Murrow in London. Mr. Murrow will be in Paris tomorrow, and we hope tomorrow night to have a similar report from FRANCE. After that, Ed Murrow will travel to West Germany to take a somebody on the Berlin crisis, and we hope to hear from him on that.

This is Larry Lesueur. I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news. (pause) But first, a word from George Bryan about the weather.

It may be Spring--But ICE MAKES [redacted]n the News..

Senator Alexander Smith called upon the army engineers to redouble their efforts to de-ice, the Saint Lawrence Seaway, which opens soon. And in Russia, where you'ld think they saw enough ice...Hundreds of Moscovites waited in line all nite, in the cold, to buy tickets for the american "holiday on Ice " show..Its strictly a commerical production has nothing to do with the cultural exchange--and its a sell-out..

This is Larry LeSueur goodnite..

CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS - LARRY LESUEUR

Monday, March 30, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

LESUEUR: ... Ed Murrow has been in England this past week, and tonight in London he shares a microphone with Charles Collingwood for what you might call a "comparing of notes." We switch now to London.

MURROW: This is London. I'm going to spend the next few minutes checking a week's impressions with my old wartime colleague, Charles Collingwood, who is now our bureau chief here in London. Charles, I have the feeling, based on a week's experience, that no one, literally no one, in this country, believes that there is going to be a war over Berlin.

COLLINGWOOD: I think that's right, Ed. Theoretically, almost everyone you talk to would agree that there is a possibility of war over Berlin, that something might happen - the two sides might come together, but as a matter of conviction they don't think it's going to happen either logically or I suppose you could say ...? They don't feel it in the air; they don't act like it, and that is ... goes not only for the man-in-the-street, but it goes, I think, for the whole government and official Britain as well.

MURROW: There's no sense of tension as there was in 1938-1939

COLLINGWOOD: I don't feel it. And I think you coming from the outside would probably have felt it sooner than I would have done.

MURROW: I have another feeling, Charles, and that is that the British are determined to go a very long way to reach an accomodation with the Russians.

COLLINGWOOD: That depends on what you mean by a very long way. Certainly in Chancellor Adenauer's terms, possibly in General de Gaulle's terms, perhaps in President Eisenhower's terms, it is a long way that they're prepared to go. They feel that it would be possible to meet the Russian demands for an endorsement of the present status quo in Central

Europe, that is a recognition of the fact and existence of East Germany without giving away so much of the West's vital interests in Europe that it would weaken our case or would indeed weaken our whole future position. So they are, I think, more willing to make concessions than any of the other allies. As to whether or not that constitutes going a very long way, well, I suppose that's what they're going to argue about in Washington.

MURROW: Well, they are willing, for example, to grant de facto recognition to the East German regime.

COLLINGWOOD: I would think so. That's my feeling of the impression that one gets from talking to diplomats here. However, I also think they would ask a certain amount in return, that is they would ask for some kind of European security arrangement, perhaps based on their now famous proposal for a freeze or a possible thinning out. They would ask for a Russian agreement that the Western presence in West Berlin would be continued and get rid of all this legalistic nonsense about whether or not the Potsdam agreements have been superseded by the passage of time and so forth.

MURROW: I also have the feeling that no one here is disposed, at least of this moment, to criticize Macmillan for appeasement.

COLLINGWOOD: Almost no one. As a matter of fact, some of the expressions of concern on that from Washington, Senator Butler's speech in the Senate and so forth, were greeted with amazement here and were not taken seriously. No, the British who after all had the most intimate, I suppose, experience of the appeasement before World War II, don't think that the present situation is at all comparable or that the proposals that Macmillan is putting forward constitute anything like appeasement.

MURROW: And of course being an historically-minded people they'll always want to hark back to historical precedent, but in this case they haven't at all.

COLLINGWOOD. No, you're absolutely right - and I haven't thought of it, but they have not, no.

MURROW: Is it true that there is a certain sense of pride here in Macmillan's accomplishments, that their boy is being the honest broker between the East and West?

COLLINGWOOD: Oh, I think so. Unquestionably. The British often as you know, regard themselves as having been pushed out a little bit from the main stream of Western events and Western leadership. And, first of all, Prime Minister's trip to Russia, his reconnaissance in Russia and then the trips to Paris and Bonn and, latterly, to New York, have made them feel that they really are doing something. I don't think that Macmillan feels that way, or that the Foreign Office or the Government feels that way. He regards this ... these missions that he's been undertaking as essential; someone had to do them; Dulles was sick; no one else of his stature was qualified - and in the words of the Economist, this week, I think he regards himself not as the leader of the West but as its good servant.

MURROW: The last time I was here, of course, Mr. Dulles was not ill, now he is, I notice that there is practically no criticism of him now. Is that merely a matter of good manners or have they perhaps discovered certain virtues in his policies that were not heretofore apparent?

COLLINGWOOD: Well, I think it's largely a matter of good manners and of sympathy. Dulles had a curious impact on the British. They had come to respect him because he'd been part of the scenery for so long - he came in and out - and they began to think of him almost as one of their own people because he was so familiar, and therefore they criticized him - as you may remember, with great liberality. They ... they'd ... had no difficulty in concealingtheir admiration for him. But they felt, I think,

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MURROW: Does any of the maneuvering, in which Mr. Macmillan is now engaged, have to do with domestic politics?

COLLINGWOOD: It certainly has an effect upon domestic politics. His own popularity is grwater than it has ever been before. He is - while not immune from criticism - on at least the subject of his travels and the points of view that he's been pressing in the Western councils, even the opposition party stands behind him. This, undoubtedly, has an effect on ... on politics. How much he intends it to have, I don't know. But being a politician, I'm quite sure that he'd be prepared to take advantage of any ... of any dividends that came his way.

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Ed. trans. - P. O.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, MARCH 30, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

LARRY LESUEUR REPORTING

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GEORGE BRYAN

LESUEUR: It may be Spring---but ice makes the news. Senator Alexander Smith called upon the army engineers to redouble their efforts to de-ice, the Saint Lawrence Seaway, which opens soon. And in Russia, where you'd think they saw enough ice, hundreds of Moscovites waited in line all nite, in the cold, to buy tickets for the American "Holiday on Ice" show...It's strictly a commercial production, has nothing to do with the cultural exchange---and it's a sell-out.

This is Larry LeSueur---Goodnite.

LeSueur for Murrow Tues., March 31, 1959

Good evening, everyone...Here's what happened today:

The foreign ministers of the big [redacted] Western powers met in Washington to work-out a common approach to the German problem. Acting Secretary of State Herter saw President Eisenhower for about an hour this morning, then...this afternoon...conferred with the foreign ministers of Great Britain and France. Two hours later, they were joined by Foreign Minister von Brentano of West Germany. [redacted]

A communique has just been issued, and for that story we switch at once to Washington, Bill Downs reporting.

~~then, on Thursday, present their plans to the full NATO Council which also will be meeting in Washington... partly in observance of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the NATO alliance. CBS News Correspondent Charles Collingwood, reporting from London, says that British Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd will insist in the Washington talks that the ideas put forward by Prime Minister Macmillan have nothing to do with SO-CALLED disengagement. The British are now insisting that inspection and control, rather than "a thinning-out" of forces in Central Europe, is the real heart of the Macmillan proposal.~~

As the discussions in Washington got underway, a new incident was reported in the Allied air corridor to Berlin. The State Department revealed that last Friday three Soviet jets "buzzed" an American transport plane on the Berlin run. The Russians complained that the American aircraft, a C-130 Hercules, was flying at an altitude GREATER than 10-thousand feet. The State Department replies that the United States NEVER has accepted any "ceiling" below which planes (using the air corridor) must operate. A turbo-prop like the C-130 NORMALLY operates at an altitude higher than 10-thousand feet for maximum efficiency, and the

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United States, in turn, has protested that the Soviet planes jeopardized the safety of the American aircraft.

Russia sent West Germany a note today, complaining that Adenauer was trying to prejudice the [redacted] forthcoming talks on Germany by making what it called "unfounded reproaches". Russia charged that the West German note, delivered in Moscow a week ago, "misrepresented" Soviet policy. What the note had said was that it was not West Germany's fault the German problem had not been solved but rather the fault of the men in the Kremlin.

The annual report of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization was released today. The report cites the progress made in non-military projects, such as the graduate school of engineering sponsored by SEATO in Thailand, and other programs designed to increase the supply of skilled labor in Pakistan and the Philippines. But it also says that members of the treaty organization must concentrate on building highly trained, mobile defense forces.

The State Department said today that Assistant Secretary Walter S. Robertson will not be able to attend next month's SEATO conference because of "compelling personal reasons." It is reported WITHOUT

confirmation that Mr. Robertson PLANS to resign soon because of poor health.

Authoritative sources told CBS News in Washington today that Deputy DEFENSE SECRETARY Donald Quarles will be President Eisenhower's choice to succeed DEFENSE Secretary McElroy later this year. Mr. McElroy has indicated his desire to return to private industry.../...although in a case of national emergency he undoubtedly would stay on.

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Today, President Eisenhower signed into law a bill extending the EMERGENCY unemployment compensation program for three months. The program, put through last year, at the "depth" of the recession, was DUE to expire tomorrow. The extension means that emergency benefits will go to about 400-thousand persons who FIND THEMSELVES unemployed between now and next July. //

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President George Meany of the AFL-CIO has asked AND the Commerce Department HAS AGREED to release its employment figures for March a few days early. This is because the AFL-CIO conference on "unemployment" starts on April 8th, and the department's monthly report usually comes-out around the 10th. Meany (30) points-out that for SEASONAL reasons, unemployment drops by at least 250-thousand in March. If the drop is no larger than THAT, he says, it will mean "no change at all" in the OVER-ALL unemployment situation.

The Agriculture Department reported today that the average prices received by FARMERS for their products in the past month went up four-tenths of one percent. (13) The COSTS of farm production also increased, although not quite to the same extent.

The Atlantic is still being lashed tonight by one of the worst spring storms sailors can remember. Winds with a velocity up to ONE HUNDRED ~~100~~ miles an hour have been reported, stirring up mountainous waves.

30 The Constitution arrived in New York this morning, 19 hours behind schedule. No one on the Constitution was injured. But the German liner "Berlin" lost four members of her crew when they were swept overboard by high seas.

The world's "largest" passenger ship, the Queen Elizabeth, is due in New York tonight, 12 hours late.

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Tonight, Ed Murrow is in France. comparing notes with another correspondent for CBS News. We switch now to the French capital for their report.

(Tape runs 4:40
Ends on cue: "--to Larry LeSueur in N.Y."

Tomorrow, Ed Murrow goes on to Germany.

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GEORGE Bryan

Ralph McGill, anti-SEGREGATIONIST editor of the Atlanta Constitution, was TODAY barred from speaking in a Columbus, Georgia courtroom. His proposed speech had been requested by the league of women voters... the county commissioner DESCRIBED McGill's speech as, "an effort ON the part of the Atlanta newspapers to ram their opinions down the throats of the people of THIS county.. (McGill has said that the supreme court school integration decision is the law of the Land.)

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS - LARRY LESUEUR

Tuesday, March 31, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

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MURROW: This is Paris, where I'm checking some impressions with my colleague, Lou Cioffi. Lou, is there any real or widespread fear here in France of war over Berlin?

CIOFFI: Well, Ed, I don't think I'd call it fear as such. There undoubtedly is concern here in France - but the Government is convinced that the only way to avoid war is to remain firm on the Berlin issue. General de Gaulle feels that if we make any concessions to the Russians on this issue, then the chances of war are, in fact, much greater. No French official is willing to make the comparison publicly, but privately there are references here to Neville Chamberlain and Munich. De Gaulle is also dead set against any disengagement in Central Europe. He says that disengagement would create a vacuum which, in effect, would leave France unprotected, and in turn would open the way for Russian conquest of all of Europe and eventually the world. If there's any fear in France, I think it's fear of moving the cold war border to the French border.

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MURROW: Lou, there seems to be a general agreement that the withdrawal of the French Fleet from NATO was primarily political. But exactly what was it designed to achieve?

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LARRY LESUEUR REPORTING

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LESUEUR: As the discussions in Washington got underway, a new incident was reported in the Allied air corridor to Berlin. The State Department revealed that last Friday three Soviet jets "buzzed" an American transport plane on the Berlin run. The Russians complained that the American aircraft, a C-130 Hercules, was flying at an altitude greater than 10-thousand feet. The State Department replies that the United States never has accepted an "ceiling" below which planes using the air corridor must operate. A turbo-prop like the C-130 normally operates at an altitude higher than 10-thousand feet for maximum efficiency, and the United States, in turn, has protested that the Soviet planes jeopardized ths safety of the American aircraft.

Russia sent West Germany a note today...complaining that Adenauer was trying to prejudice the forthcoming talks on Germany by making whit it called "unfounded reproaches." Russia charged that the West German note, delivered in Moscow a week ago, "misrepresented" Soviet policy. What the note had said was that it was not West Germany's fault the German problem had not been solved but rather the fault of the men in the Kremlin.

The annual report of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization was released today. The report cites the progress made in non-military projects, such as the graduate school of engineering sponsored by SEATO in Thailand, and other programs designed to increase the supply of skilled labor in Pakistan and the Philippines. But it also says that members of the treaty organization must concentrate on building highly trained, mobile defense forces.

The State Department said today that Assistant Secretary Walter S. Robertson will not be able to attend next month's SEATO conference because of "compelling personal reasons." It is reported without confirmation that Mr. Robertson plans to resign soon because of poor health.

Authoritative sources told CBS News in Washington today that Deputy Defense Secretary Quarles will be President Eisenhower's choice to succeed Defense

Secretary McElroy later this year. Mr. McElroy has indicated his desire to return to private industry...alhhough in a case of national emergency he undoubtedly would stay on.

Today, President Eisenhower signed into law a bill extending the emergency unemployment compensation program for three months. The program, put though last year at the depth of the recession, was due to expire tomorrow. The extension means that emergency benefits will go to about 400-thousand persons who find themselves unemployed between now and next July.

President George Meany of the AFL-CIO has asked and the Commerce Department has agreed to release its employment figures for March a few days early. This is because the AFL-CIO Conference on unemployment starts on April 8th, and the department's monthly report usually comes out around the 10th. Meany points out that for seasonal reasons, unemployment drops by at least 250-thousand in March. If the drop is no larger than that, he says, it will mean "no change at all" in the over-all unemployment situation.

The Agriculture Department reported today that the average prices received by farmers for their products in the past month went up four-tenths of one percent. The costs of farm production also increased, although not quite to the same extent.

The Atlantic is still being lashed tonight by one of the worst spring storms sailors can remember. Winds with a velocity up to one hundred miles an hour have been reported, stirring up mountainous waves. The Constitution arrived in New York this morning, 19 hours behind schedule. No one on the Constitution was injured. But the German liner Berlin lost four members of her crew when they were swept overboard by high seas. The world's largest passenger ship, the Queen Elizabeth is due to New York tonight, 12 hours late.

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LeSueur for Murrow ~~Wed.,~~ Apr. 1, 1959

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Relations between the United States and Russia soured a little more today. Moscow announced that for "temporary reasons" (which it did not specify) Western diplomats are forbidden to travel in almost any part of the Soviet Union. ONE guess is that the Red Army may be conducting widespread spring maneuvers--although there may well be another reason, which I should like to go into in a few minutes. WHATEVER the reason, the United States has retaliated by clamping DOWN A SIMILAR ban on travel by Soviet diplomats in THIS country. Reports from London say that Great Britain will NOT retaliate.

Russia warned the United States today that there may be what it CALLS "complications", if American planes fly above 10-thousand feet in the

air corridors leading to Berlin. A Russian embassy spokesman in East Berlin said, "If the Americans want to use the higher altitudes regularly, they had better negotiate." And then he added, "If they pay no heed to our warnings, there MAY be complications." Yesterday, the State Department revealed that three Soviet jets had "buzzed" an American transport plane on the Berlin run. Since the transport was powered by turbo-prop engines, it was flying (as is customary with planes of that type) at an altitude higher than 10-thousand feet. The United States has protested the incident, saying that we have never accepted any "ceiling" below which our planes must operate. The British Foreign Office said the same thing today. And the U.S. Air Force says that it will continue its high-altitude flights to Berlin whenever that is a "military requirement".

In Israel, all Army leaves have been cancelled. And all reservists have been ordered to report to their units within 24 hours.

CBS News Correspondent Mike Elkins cables us from Jerusalem that this mobilization by Israel in peacetime is unprecedented. Elkins quotes an official Israeli Army spokesman as saying that the calling-up of troops is "only an exercise." It may be an exercise, Elkins says, to

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remind some people (possibly Iraq) that no country in the world can mobilize its forces as quickly as Israel. Also, perhaps, to dramatize Israel's concern over the dangerous Middle East situation.

Two hours after the Israeli forces were called up, the Damascus radio announced the cancellation of all military leaves in SYRIA. And all Syria reservists ALSO have been called to the colours.

~~[illegible]~~ The White House confirmed today that Assistant Secretary of State Walter S. Robertson has resigned, effective July first. President Eisenhower accepted the resignation with "deep regret"...and chose ~~[illegible]~~ Mr. Robertson's chief assistant, G. Graham Parsons, as his successor. Mr. Robertson resigned because of poor health.

Meade Alcorn resigned today as chairman of the Republican National Committee, after serving in that capacity for two years and two months. Mr. Alcorn explained at a news conference that he had served "without salary"...and that this had resulted, not only in financial sacrifice for himself, but in "a growing burden" for the partners in his law firm in Hartford, Connecticut. Alcorn said that he and President Eisenhower already had discussed "numerous possibilities" for a successor. As the next step, Alcorn will appoint a seven-man committee to draw up a list of persons who might serve.

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But the russians seem anxious to dispell this tranquilized western state of mind.. The CBS correspondent in London, Charles Collingwood reported some of the wishful thinking in London today.. Says the first reaction of British officials to the buzzing of an american plane on the Berlin run, was that the Russians did not plan it.. Collingwood reports British officials as BELIEVING that Moscow may even be embarrased that the incident ocurred... We're told that London's russian experts believe the loeal soviet military authorities had standing instructions what to do if allied aircraft used the Berlin corridor, at an altitude higher than has been the custom.. At any rate, Collingwood says that British officials think the timing of this harassment, was merely incidental.. Because they are convinced that Russians really mean to be conciliatory..

Its apparent that the British foreign office spokesmen have forgotten or are too young to remember Hitler's "war of nerves." But perhaps todays Soviet action of sealing-off virtually all of Russia from the eyes of Western diplomats, may jog London's memory --- And serve as a reminder that the Russians still REMEMBER how to practice pyschological warfare...

The United States has immediately retaliated by posting similar travel bans on soviet diplomats in this country...This american action could hardly come under the category of good pyschological timing, since if we are so eager to reassure the russians that we're not going to ATTACK them, we might just as well let them travel around this country to show them that we have no military plans afoot..

The British have been wiser about this...They have DONE nothing so far to retaliate against their Russian diplomats...But that doesn't mean that they can't restrict the Soviet diplomats later on, if the Berlin situation gets warmer and the timing appears right---not just as an angry reaction to a soviet psychological stroke..

This is not to say that there may not be some substance behind today's Soviet move...They may well be starting spring military maneuvers, although the snow has hardly begun to melt in Russia, but the big point is that they've succeeded in keeping us guessing.. This doesn't of course prevent us from getting some intelligence out of the Soviet Union...Since we obviously don(t rely entirely on diplomats and military attaches to spy out what the Russians are doing..

It would seem that the real russian motive in these needling moves in the war of nerves, is to impress the people of the NATO countries, and, of course, their representatives at tomorrow's NATO council meeting in Washington, with the idea that the Russians [redacted] may be tough, plenty tough, over Berlin..

To the people of West Europe, the possibility of Soviet army troops, springing a Stalingrad-like SURROUNDING OF on the little NATO army in Berlin, appears far more real, than our concept of massive retaliation... whereby Washington would risk the destruction of the United States, [redacted] to stand firm over a point already one hundred and ten miles inside communist territory.. Europe [redacted] has already had some experience with armies marching on the ground. AND one thing appears almost certain, that Soviet Russia will give Europe and the World more reminders of ITS [redacted] armed strength in the Berlin Sector Before a SUMMIT Conference is convened.

This is Larry LeSueur---I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news... CUE- First a word from George Bryan on the westher..

Readers of some European newspapers forgot the Berlin crisis today, and and gaped at headlines reading: Southern U.S. Senators threaten to secede unless Hawaii's star in the American flag is segregated..A manned rocket is now on its way to Venus.. Monkeys can now talk through the invention of an electronic devide.. And Air for auto tires will be taxed in Norway.. All were jokes, of course..This being april fools Day..

This is Larry LeSueur...Goodnite..

This group will consult Mr. Eisenhower and make its recommendations to the Republican National Committee, which will make the final choice when it meets for two days, starting April 10th. The person most likely to get the job appears, at the moment, to be the freshman senator from Kentucky, Thruston B. Morton. Senator Morton calls the work of a G.O.P. chairman "no picnic". "But," he says, "if I felt the various segments of the party wanted me, I would accept." Another strong possibility is Charles Percy, the Chicago businessman named recently to head the special committee that is drafting a long-range program of objectives for the Republican Party. //

Both the MacMillan-Eisenhower meeting at Camp David, and the current Foreign Minister's meeting in Washington, have been declared "highly successful", by their western participants...In fact, from the optimism generated by these talks, there appears a genuine conviction, that the Russians will "BACK Down" over Berlin, if the Western powers merely keep repeating the phrase, that they will "stand firm" and possibly give the russians some assurance that we are not planning to attack them now or in the future..

[redacted] Its true that western intelligence reports have indicated that the Soviet Union is NOT preparing for a global war now or in the NEAR future...But at the same time, there is absolutely no assurance that the Russians will not make good their threat to come to the aid of the East Germans, should we forcibly resist East German control of Berlin's (land, sea and air) communications... President Eisenhower is already on record as saying that this country could not fight a ground war in West Berlin, where the ten thousand NATO troops are not only vastly out-numbered, but surrounded as well..

The apparent western theory IS that the Berlin crisis will disappear, if we just keep muttering TRANQUILLIZING the phrase " we will stand firm," without giving it "any" specific content..I [redacted] ins to [redacted]..

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1959
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announced the cancellation of all military leaves in Syria. And all Syria reservists also have been called to the colours.

The White House confirmed today that Assistant Secretary of State Walter S. Robertson has resigned, effective July first. President Eisenhower accepted the resignation with "deep regret"...and chose Mr. Robertson's chief assistant, G. Graham Parsons, as his successor. Mr. Robertson resigned because of poor health.

Meade Alcorn resigned today as chairman of the Republican National Committee, after serving in that capacity for two years and two months. Mr. Alcorn explained at a news conference that he had served without salary... and that this had resulted, not only in financial sacrifice for himself, but in "a growing burden" for the partners in his law firm in Hartford,Connecticut. Alcorn said that he and President Eisenhower already had discussed numerous possibilities for a successor. As the next step, Alconn will appoint a seven-man committee to draw up a list of persons who might serve. This group will consult Mr. Eisenhower and make its recommendations to the Republican National Committee, which will make the final choice when it meets for two days, starting April 10th. The person most likely to get the job appears, at the moment, to be the freshman senator from Kentucky, Thruston B. Morton. Senator Morton calls the work of a G.O.P, chairman "no picnic." "But," he says, "if I felt the various segments of the party wanted me, I would accept." Another strong possibility is Charles Percy, the Chicago businessman named recently to head the special committee that is drafting a long-range program of objectives for the Republican Party.

Both the Macmillan-Eisenhower meeting at Camp David, and the current Foreign Ministers' meeting in Washington, have been declared "highly successful" by their western participants. In fact, from the optimism generated by these talks, there appears a genuine conviction, that the Russians will back down

over Berlin, if the Western powers merely keep repeating the phrase that they will "stand firm" and possibly give the Russians some assurance that we are not planning to attack them now or in the future.

It's true that western intelligence reports have indicated that the Soviet Union is not preparing for a global war now or in the near future. But at the same time, there is absolutely no assurance that the Russians will not make good their threat to come to the aid of the East Germans, should we forcibly resist East German control of Berlin's land, sea, and air communications....President Eisenhower is already on record as saying that this country could not fight a ground war in West Berlin, where the ten thousand NATO troops are not only vastly out-numbered, but surrounded as well.

The apparent western theory is that the Berlin crisis will disappear, if we just keep muttering the tranquillizing phrase, "we will stand firm," without giving it any specific content.

But the Russians seem anxious to dispell this tranquilized western state of mind. The CBS correspondent in London, Charles Collingwood reported some of the wishful thinking in London today...says the first reaction of British officials to the buzzing of an American plane on the Berlin run, was that the Russians did not plan it. Collingwood reports British officials as believing that Moscow may even be embarrassed that the incident occurred. We're told that London's Russian experts believe the local Soviet military authorities had standing instructions what to do if allied aircraft used the Berlin corridor, at an altitude higher than has been the custom. At any rate, Collingoood says that British officials think the timing of this harassment, was merely incidental... Because they are convinced that Russians really mean to be conciliatory.

It's apparent that the British foreign office spokesmen have forgotten or are too young to remember Hitler's "war of nerves." But perhaps today's Soviet action of sealing-off vritually all of Russia from the eyes of Western diplomats,

may jog London's memory---and serve as a reminder that the Russians still remember how to practice psychological warfare.

The United States has immediately retaliated by posting similar travel bans on Soviet diplomats in this country...This American action could hardly come under the category of good psychological timing, since if we are so eager to reassure the Russians that we're not going to attack them, we might just as well let them travel around this country to show them that we have no military plans afoot.

The British have been wiser about this. They have done nothing so far to retaliate against their Russian diplomats. But that doesn't mean that they can't restrict the Soviet diplomats later on, if the Berlin situation gets warmer and the timing appears right---not just as an angry reaction to a Soviet psychological stroke.

This is not to say that there may not be some substance behind today's Soviet move. They may well be starting spring military maneuvers, although the snow has hardly begun to melt in Russia, but the big point is that they've succeeded in keeping us guessing...This doesn't of course prevent us from getting some intelligence out of the Soviet Union, since we obviously don't rely entirely on diplomats and military attaches to spy out what the Russians are doing.

It would seem that the real Russian motive in these needling moves in the war of nerves, is to impress the people of the NATO countries, and, of course, their representatives at tomorrow's NATO council meeting in Washington, with the idea that the Russians may be tough, plenty tough, over Berlin.

To the people of West Europe, the possibility of Soviet army troops, springing a Stalingrad-like surrounding of the little NATO army in Berlin, appears far more real, than our concept of massive retaliation, whereby Washington would risk the destruction of the United States, to stand firm over a point already one hundred and ten miles inside communist territory. Europe has already had some

experience with armies marching on the ground...and one thing appears almost certain, that Soviet Russia will give Europe and the world more reminders of its armed strength in the Berlin sector before a summit conference is convened.

This is Larry LeSueur---I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news...First a word from George Bryan on the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN:

LESUEUR: Readers of some European newspapers forgot the Berlin crisis today, and gaped at headlines reading: Southern U.S. Senators threaton to secede unless Hawaii's star in the American flag is segregated...A manned rocket is now on its way to Venus. Monkeys can now talk through the invention of an electronic device. And air for auto. tires will be taxed in Norway. All were jokes, of course... This being April Fools Day.

This is Larry LeSueur...Goodnite...

Good evening: Hottelet for Murrow Thurs., Apr. 2, 1959

President Eisenhower addressed the 10th anniversary meeting of the NATO Council in Washington today, and warned that the threat of international Communism is something we must cope with for a long time to come.

He declared solemnly that we must be prepared, during the years ahead, "to live in a world in which tension and bickering between free nations and the Soviets will be daily experiences." And in order to do this, he said, there must be unity -- "the unity which is the very lifeblood of NATO."

In an obvious reference to the forthcoming East-West talks on Germany, Mr. Eisenhower said that the West will always keep the door open for honest discussion, "even to those whose creed is world domination."

And referring to a possible summit meeting, he said, "No means are overlooked that give promise of constructive results." The President said that although in dealing with Russia we should avoid illusions, we will continue to strive for a more general and far-reaching, but always practical, settlement of our differences. Under the heading of "differences" he listed Germany, general European security and cooperation in the new realm of outer space. Mr. Eisenhower DECLARED that building the road to

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lasting peace and universal justice will require courage, sacrifice and perseverance. [redacted]

Mr. [redacted] NATO, Paul-Henri Spaak, [redacted] preceded President Eisenhower [redacted] Spaak's rostrum, [redacted] (HE SAID THE WEST HAD NOT [redacted]) [redacted] NATO, [redacted] It was imposed on us by the dangerous, unacceptable policy followed by the U.S.S.R. Spaak said that by their Berlin proposals the Russians were playing a game in which the "ultimate stake" is the very existence of the free political institutions of and life systems of Europe. He [redacted]

After hearing PRES. EISENHOWER'S [redacted] opening remarks, the permanent NATO Council went into closed session. There, the council delegates received a secret

ACCOUNT OF the two-day meeting held earlier this week by the foreign ministers of the United States, Britain, West Germany and France — REPORTEDLY REAFFIRMING SOLIDARITY ON BERLIN. ~~report deals with the proposals which the western powers may--or may not--make when they meet the Russians at the foreign ministers level in May. The question of how to approach the Russians, especially on the Berlin issue, has by no means been resolved. A team of experts will meet in London on April 19th to review the proposals. And the American, British, French and West German foreign ministers will confer again in Paris, before the East-West meeting, to finish FORMULATING a single position. The Paris huddle will be on April 29th. The conference with the Russians will be almost two weeks later--on May 11th.~~

Moscow radio said today that Russia is not afraid of any threats which the NATO leaders may make. It also accused President Eisenhower of "trying to impute to the Socialist countries aspirations toward world domination." By "Socialist" Moscow radio means "Communist". And of course Mr. Eisenhower tried to "impute" nothing. He declared in plain English that world domination is the Communist aim.

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~~Military experts of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization convened today in Wellington, New Zealand, for a three-day strategy meeting. The leader of the American delegation, Admiral Harry D. Felt, warned that the Communists are "waiting and ready" for us to become soft. There are some people, he said, who would have us believe that the Chinese Communists have abandoned their "hard" tactics in Asia. But, said Felt, the recent events in the Formosa Strait, and now in Tibet, show that this is not so.~~

The Chinese Communist radio claimed today that the religious and political leader of Tibet, the Dalai Lama, is now in India. The Chinese claim that the Dalai Lama was taken into India last Tuesday by Tibetan rebels who held him "under duress". According to earlier reports, the Dalai Lama, with the aid of Tibetan revolutionaries, was trying to escape capture by the Communists. There is no official confirmation tonight that the Dalai Lama has crossed the Tibetan border into India. However, diplomatic informants in New Delhi say that the Dalai Lama has successfully eluded the Communists and is now in India. These diplomatic sources say that the Indian government learned of the Dalai Lama's arrival yesterday or early today...and that the Indian and Chinese Communist governments have been in constant communication.

[redacted] TONIGHT [redacted], Mr. Nehru [redacted] called a hurried meeting of the central parliamentary board of his Congress Party.

[redacted]

The political committee of the Arab League met today in Beirut, [redacted] capital of Lebanon, to consider the worsening relations between the United Arab Republic and Iraq. But the Iraqi representative did not show up, and neither did the DELEGATES [redacted] of [redacted] Libya, Tunisia and Jordan. The only Arab countries that were represented were Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, Yemen, Morocco, the United Arab Republic and the Sudan. No real action was taken at today's session. The Yemeni delegate called the Communists "a menace to Arab brotherhood"... and other delegates decried the so-called "mobilization" yesterday of Israel's armed forces.

The prime minister of Israel, David Ben Gurion, has ordered an investigation of that "mobilization"...which gave the Middle East a bad case of jitters, causing Syria to call up its reservists and to cancel all Army leaves. The Israeli radio announcement, proclaiming mobilization, apparently was a mistake. Indications are that only three units of the reserves were involved..... and that the call-up was routine.

Yesterday, Russia said that there might be "Complications", if American planes using the air corridor to Berlin continue to fly higher than 10-thousand feet. Last week, three Soviet jets buzzed an American turbo-prop transport on its way to Berlin. There is no recognized "ceiling" to the Berlin corridor. A plane powered by turbo-prop engines normally flies above 10-thousand feet, and so we protested. Today, a Russian Embassy spokesman in East Berlin was asked what was meant by "possible complications". It means, he said, that American and Soviet aircraft might ram into each other. And then he added, "We do not know what consequences such a collision would have." He insisted that it was a "pure safety problem."

Here in New York today, United Nations Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold held a news conference, and most of the questions put to him concerned his recent private talks with Soviet Premier Khrushchev. Mr. Hammarskjold was reluctant to go into details. But, he said, there is a "serious will" to negotiate.

Ed Murrow is flying home from Germany tonight. Before he left Bonn this afternoon, he recorded this conversation with CBS News Correspondent Ernest Leiser.

(Tape runs 5:35
Ends on cue: "--to Dick Hottelet in New York."

This is Dick Hottelet. I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the day's news. ~~[illegible]~~ (pause) But first, here is George Bryan with a word about the w eather.

footnote

Before President Eisenhower made his formal speech today, he did a little reminiscing as an old soldier. He recalled the time he was NATO commander (that was eight years ago), and he spoke of the great need for unity. Mr. Eisenhower also quoted from the Bible---a verse from St. Luke. The passage reads: "When a strong man, armed, keepeth his palace, his goods are in peace."

This is Richard C. Hottelet. Goodnight!

CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS - RICHARD C. HOTTELET

Thursday, April 2, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

HOTTELET: ... Ed Murrow is flying home from Germany tonight. Before he left Bonn this afternoon, he recorded this conversation with CBS News correspondent Ernest Leiser.

MURROW: This is Bonn. I've spent the last two days in Berlin, East and West, with my colleague, Ernest Leiser, and for the next few minutes I'm going to check a few impressions with him. Ernie, would you say there's anyone in West Germany who is really apprehensive about an outbreak of war over Berlin?

LEISER: Yes, Ed, but not so apprehensive that they're cancelling their summer vacations, I think there'll still be an invasion of Italy by the West Germans this summer, but there is a nagging anxiety in the back of people's minds; they're just not sure what the Russians will be doing. The government, I must say, is more sanguine than the people. We've talked, as you know, to people in the West German government in the last day, and they think that Khrushchev has too much to lose by starting a war over Berlin to undertake the risks of a real putsch against ... in Berlin. But there still is this uncertainty. There's the realization that he's a gambler - and they're not quite sure how high he's going to play the stakes.

MURROW: Well, Ernie Leiser, of all the reasons I've heard advanced for Khrushchev applying the pressure on Berlin at this moment, one - that he objects to the propaganda; two - the espionage; three - the showcase window aspect of it. What do you think is the real reason he chose Berlin at this time?

LEISER: I think there're two reasons, Ed, of equal importance. One is a tactical reason; the other is a long range strategic reason. The

tactical reason is an obvious one, one that we've been able to see in the last two days. West Berlin is a show window.

MURROW: It certainly is.

LEISER: You can travel through the streets of West Berlin and then you can cross over to East Berlin and it's still ... and it's still the difference between 1959 and 1952. East Berlin is seven years behind West Berlin in reconstruction, in the availability of consumer goods and the way people look.

MURROW: But East Berlin has improved considerably in the last two years, wouldn't you say? People are better dressed, the shops are more full of better goods ...

LEISER: Enormously. And I think we were able to see this going down the street called Klement Gottwald Allee, named after the ex-Czech President, the Communist President of Czechoslovakia, who's dead, we were able to walk down the street and see that there are many more things in the shop windows than there were just a year ago. We were able to see, also, that rationing is ended in East Germany; it was the last of the satellites in which rationing had continued. There was an immediate rise in prices when they ended rationing, about 14 or 15 months ago, but now the prices have gone down. They're still very high but they're much lower than they were.

MURROW: But your basic contention is that Khrushchev moved on Berlin because he can no longer afford the comparison in economic well being between East and West.

LEISER: I think that is the main tactical reason, Ed. There is the strategic reason. I think that he is determined to divide the Western alliance; and he's doing it pretty well, I must say at this moment, in putting the pressure on in Germany.

MURROW: Well, speaking of dividing the Western alliance, I have the impression that the German position on Berlin is much less yielding - much more fixed, inflexible - than that of the British for example.

LEISER: I think you're absolutely right, and I think the reasons are rather obvious. In the first place, this is the country which will be most immediately affected; the country that has the most immediately to lose if there's any Communist putsch to the West. The Communist putsch to the West certainly won't immediately involve France or England but it will, and could, immediately involve West Germany.

The Germans are convinced - at least the German Government, and this is pretty much a one-man government, Chancellor Adenauer - the West German government is convinced that Khrushchev is trying a bluff. And I think they're much more prepared to call the bluff than any of our other allies are, with the possible exception of Adenauer's newest and strongest ally, Charles de Gaulle in France.

MURROW: I have the impression that people here in Germany - much more than in France - are inclined to ... perhaps not overtly but indirectly apply the word appeasement to current British policy.

LEISER: Yes, there's great uneasiness here, both in government circles and among the thinking West German people about what is going on in England. I've heard a very responsible West German compare Macmillan to Chamberlain. I've heard another one say that the laurel wreath that Mr. Macmillan is wearing around his head now may wither very rapidly.

MURROW: Now, Ernie, what about the charge that I have heard a few times here at least, and that is that American policy in regard to Berlin is obscure, is not stable, and that there is a great uncertainty hanging over it as a result of the present state of Mr. Dulles's health.

LEISER: The charge may be valid, Ed. I don't think that the

West Germans feel this as strongly as perhaps the British and the French. There's more confidence in the United States Government in West Germany, and especially in the Bonn Government than there is in any other Western European capital, I think. But there's a firm belief that General Eisenhower, as a man who knows the situation in Germany, will stand up to the Soviets in any attempt to change the positions that we now have - and especially in Berlin they don't believe that we will let ourselves be conned out of the city or be forced out of the city or be squeezed out of the city.

MURROW: Thank you very much, Ernest Leiser. And now back to Dick Hottelet in New York.

Ed. trans. - P. O.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

RICHARD HOTTELET REPORTING

Good evening:

President Eisenhower addressed the 10th anniversary meeting of the NATO Council in Washington today, and warned that the threat of international Communism is something we must cope with for a long time to come. He declared solemnly that we must be prepared, during the years ahead, "to live in a world in which tension and bickering between free nations and the Soviets will be daily experiences." And in order to do this, he said, there must be unity -- "the unity which is the very lifeblood of NATO." In an obvious reference to the forthcoming East-West talks on Germany, Mr. Eisenhower said that the West will always keep the door open for honest discussion, "even to those whose creed is world domination." And referring to a possible summit meeting, he said, "No means are overlooked that give promise of constructive results." The President said that although in dealing with Russia we should avoid illusions, we will continue to strive for a more general and far-reaching, but always practical, settlement of our differences. Under the heading of "differences" he listed Germany, general European security and cooperation in the new realm of outer space. Mr. Eisenhower declared that building the road to lasting peace and universal justice will require courage, sacrifice and perseverance.

After hearing President Eisenhower's opening remarks, the permanent NATO Council went into closed session. There, the council delegates received a secret account of the two-day meeting held earlier this week by the foreign ministers of the United States, Britain, West Germany and France reportedly reaffirming solidarity on Berlin.

Moscow radio said today that Russia is not afraid of any threats which the NATO leaders may make. It also accused President Eisenhower of "trying to

impute to the Socialist countries aspirations toward world domination." By "Socialist" Moscow radio means "Communist." And of course Mr. Eisenhower tried to "impute" nothing. He declared in plain English that world domination is the Communist aim.

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MURROW: Thank youvery much, Ernest Leiser. And now back to Dick Hottelet in New York.

HOTTELET: This is Dick Hottelet. I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the day's news. But first, here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BYRAN

HOTTELET: Before President Eisenhower made his formal speech today, he did a little reminiscing as an old soldier. He recalled the time he was NATO commander (that was eight years ago), and he spoke of the great need for unity. Mr. Eisenhower also quoted from the Bible---a verse from St. Luke. The passage reads: "When a strong man, armed, keepeth his palace, his goods are in peace."

This is Richard C. Hottelet. Goodnight!

Hottelet for Murrow Fri., Apr 3, 1959

Good evening: This is Richard C. Hottelet substituting for Edward R. Murrow.

Allied policy on Germany has become a little more sharply defined, as the result of today's session of the NATO Council in Washington. The positions taken by certain Western powers appear to have been modified. We are told, for example, that Britain has agreed to link its plan for a military freeze of troops and weapons in Central Europe with progress toward German RE unification. Moreover, for the time being at least, the Western plan for a loose federation of East and West Germany appears to have been shelved. There will be no recognition of the East German SATELLITE regime, but trade and cultural relations between the two Germanys are to be [redacted] encouraged. ~~At the council session this morning, the Italian foreign minister, Giuseppe Pella, suggested that a commission of East and West Germans be set up to arrange for closer [redacted] contacts. Such a commission, [redacted] according to Pella, could be the first step toward eventual [redacted].~~ A [redacted] report coming out of today's closed door meeting is that the AMERICAN DRAFT OF A PEACE TREATY FOR GERMANY [redacted] has been SET ASIDE. [redacted] Instead, we're told, the West will restrict itself to a "set of principles", which we shall submit to the Russians as

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a sort of guide for drawing up a peace treaty later on. West Germany's foreign minister, Heinrich von Brentano, warned the council against appeasement. "The liberty of Berlin is the liberty of Europe," he said. "If Berlin falls, who will be next?" The Italian foreign minister supported his warning against retreat, and so did the foreign ministers of Canada, Norway, Denmark, Turkey, Belgium, the Netherlands and Greece. [redacted] Turkish foreign minister, Fatin Zorlu, called the neutralization of Germany "impossible." The withdrawal of Allied forces from Germany, he said, is "unthinkable". According to reports emanating from the Council meeting, the West is willing to discuss a new Berlin "arrangement" with the Russians, but only if Moscow recognizes the right of the Western powers to remain in the city. [redacted] Also, such a possible "arrangement" would be discussed as part of an over-all discussion of the German problem---not as an isolated issue. IN ITS SECRET SESSION THIS AFTERNOON, THE NATO COUNCIL DISCUSSED PROBLEMS OF THE MIDDLE EAST.

Today, President Eisenhower flew to Gettysburg...where tomorrow he will make a major foreign policy speech at the Gettysburg College spring convocation. News Secretary Hagerty said this morning that the speech is entitled "The Importance of Understanding", and that the President will emphasize "the need for greater individual and collective understanding of the international facts of today's ~~human~~ life." ~~[illegible] special stress on the role to be played by the United States in strengthening the Free World.~~

Before leaving Washington, Mr. Eisenhower let it be known that he has ordered a new study made of how best to evaluate the effects of radio-active fallout. The study, already well under way, is being carried out by the Atomic Energy Commission and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The Budget Bureau will coordinate the study and make final recommendations. This is not an inquiry into the effects of radiation...but a study to determine which government agency, or agencies, should evaluate the DANGER TO HEALTH. ~~[illegible] Prime responsibility [illegible] now lies with the A.E.C., but Welfare Secretary Arthur S. Flemming has proposed that the Public Health Service, which is in his department, also take part.~~

A member of the Atomic Energy Commission, Dr. Willard F. Libby, said today that fallout from the Russian nuclear tests, carried out last autumn, has been increasing in the United States...although he doubted that the amount of Strontium-90 thus BROUGHT IN will exceed the maximum permissible level. Democratic Senator Mike Mansfield said today that reports, such as this one by Dr. Libby, "are becoming more disturbing all the time." On the other hand, he said, there is no need for panic.

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Tape runs 5:30

Fade down after approx 1:15 after phrase "fight against Communism." will read rest of script until 4:40 in...through and Communism something harmless." Fade up tape Bonner start with phrase "it's a hard question ..-to Richard C. Hottelet in N.Y."

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the SUNWAZ of Calcutta, an A HINDI language newspaper which usually supports Mr. Nehru's Congress Party, says, "Tibet should be an eye-opener for Indians, so far as Communists and their promises are concerned. You can find similar editorials in the newspapers of Burma. Says The Review of Rangoon, "The Chinese action shows the Communists are ruthless against all who defy their authority. It also shows that once Communists come to power, they will not hesitate to kill to maintain that power." The Mandalay Sun says, "The Red mask has fallen. It's a lesson for all who put faith in Communist guarantees." Newspapers all over Asia are calling Tibet the "Hungary of Asia." People who just a month or so ago were often inclined to believe that the Chinese Communists were different from other Communists, now realize that they are the same. A FEW days ago I was sitting with some Indian newspapermen around the short-wave radio in Kalimpong, near the Tibet frontier. We tuned in the Peiping radio and listened to an announcer in faultless English say that what has happened in Tibet was all the work of American "imperialists" and foreign reactionaries. The Indian newspapermen just laughed. You don't find anyone here except Communists who believe the trouble in Tibet is anything less than a national rebellion. BUT YET, a reporter is forced to come back to that Afro-Asian Solidarity Meeting now going on in Calcutta. Has Indian opinion really changed, or will with the passage of time MEMORIES OF WHAT is now happening in Tibet, FADE and will Western Imperialism again appear to be the real THREAT Communism SOMETHING HARMLESS. AND It's a hard question to answer, especially if you've lived in this country for a while and remember how quickly Indians forgot what happened in Hungary. Perhaps what makes the decision so difficult is that Prime Minister Nehru, while saying he sympathizes with the Tibetans, always TACKS ON A PHRASE

about Indian friendship for China. It is Prime Minister Nehru who shapes Indian opinion. Until he comes out more clearly ON the moral issues involved in Tibet, it would be premature to say there has been a marked change in Indian opinion.

This is Arthur Bonner in Calcutta, India. Now back to Richard C. Hottelet in New York.

[redacted]

(27)

This is Richard C. Hottelet. I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the day's news. (pause) But first, here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

Footnote....

11

~~28~~ 7

One hears very little AT PRESENT [redacted] of military activity in the Formosa Strait. But every other day---on every odd-numbered day---since last October the [redacted] tiny island of Quemoy has been hit by Communist shells. Today, April third, was an odd-numbered day, but the Communist guns based on the mainland were strangely still. What does it mean? As of tonight nobody knows.

This is Richard C. Hottelet. Good night!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

RICHARD HOTTELET REPORTING

Good evening:

This is Richard C. Hottelet substituting for Edward R. Murrow. Allied policy on Germany has become a little more sharply defined as the result of today's session of the NATO Council in Washington. The positions taken by certain Western powers appear to have been modified. We are told, for example, that Britain has agreed to link its plan for a military freeze of troops and weapons in Central Europe with progress toward German reunification. Moreover, for the time being at least, the Western plan for a loose federation of East and West Germany appears to have been shelved. There will be no recognition of the East German satellite regime, but trade and cultural relations between the two Germanys are to be encouraged. A report coming out of today's closed door meeting is that the American draft of a peace treaty for Germany has been set aside. Instead, we're told, the West will restrict itself to a "set of principles," which we shall submit to the Russians as a sort of guide for drawing up a peace treaty later on. West Germany's foreign minister, Heinrich von Brentano, warned the council against appeasement. "The liberty of Berlin is the liberty of Europe," he said. "If Berlin falls, who will be next?" The Italian foreign minister supported his warning against retreat, and so did the foreign ministers of Canada, Norway, Denmark, Turkey, Belgium, the Netherlands and Greece. Turkish foreign minister, Fatin Zorlu, called the neutralization of Germany impossible. The withdrawal of Allied forces from Germany, he said, is "unthinkable." According to reports emanating from the Council meeting, the West is willing to discuss the right of the Western powers to remain in the city. Also, such a possible "arrangement" would be discussed as part of an over-all discussion of the German problem--- not as an isolated issue. In its secret session this afternoon, the NATO council

discussed problems of the Middle East.

Today, President Eisenhower flew to Gettysburg...where tomorrow he will make a major foreign policy speech at the Gettysburg College spring convocation. News Secretary Hagerty said this morning that the speech is entitled "The Importance of Understanding," and that the President will emphasize "the need for greater individual and collective understanding of the international facts of today's life."

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Has Indian opinion really changed or will with the passage of time, memories of what is now happening in Tibet fade and will Western Imperialism again appear to be the real threat and Communism something harmless. It's a hard question to answer, especially if you've lived in this country for a while and remember how quickly Indians forgot what happened in Hungary, Perhaps what makes the decision so difficult is that Prime Minister Nehru while saying he sympathizes with the Tibetans always tacks on a phrase about Indian friendship for China. It is Prime Minister Nehru who shapes Indian opinion. Until he comes out more clearly on the moral issues involved in Tibet, it would be premature to say there has been a marked change in Indian opinion.

This is Arthur Bonner in Calcutta, India. Now back to Richard C. Hottelet in New York.

HOTTELET: This is Richard C. Hottelet. I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the day's news. But first, here is Goerge Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

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This is Richard C. Hottelet. Godd night!

Edward R. Murrow Mon., Apr. 6, 1959

This is the news:

A State Department spokesman today repudiated Russia's claim that there are rules against making high-altitude flights to Berlin. Russia also suggested yesterday...in a formal note...that the recent flight of an American transport above 10-thousand feet was designed to "wreck" the forthcoming negotiations on Germany. The State Department spokesman, Lincoln White, reminded Russia that the West never has agreed to any "ceiling" in the Allied air corridor to Berlin. "And the question of who is trying to wreck what," he said, "is determined, it seems to me, by the actions of the Soviet Union and not of the United States." The American aircraft, of a type which normally flies above 10-thousand feet, was buzzed by three Soviet jet fighters.

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The secretary-general of NATO...Paul-Henri Spaak...said today that the possibility of compromise on Berlin is "very narrow" because in their negotiations with Russia the Western powers will need to be "very firm". Spaak made this comment in Norfolk, Virginia, where he had gone to inspect the headquarters of the Supreme Allied Sea Command.

~~British Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd returned to London today after attending last week's NATO meeting in Washington. Lloyd told reporters that the Western powers are in complete agreement on the objectives to be sought in the forthcoming East-West talks.~~

Many British newspapers today lamented the decision of Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery to visit Moscow at the end of this month. Montgomey

has said that he wants to see Premier Khrushchev "and clear my own mind on the Russian point of view." The trip has the approval of Prime Minister Macmillan. The Labourite Daily Herald disapproves and says that retired generals should stay out of politics. And the Daily Telegraph, which supports the Macmillan government, asks if this trip is really necessary. The Daily Express says that among Britain's allies Montgomery's decision is causing dismay.

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are being sent to Iraq to bolster the Kassem regime. This speculation is not confirmed.

President Eisenhower believes that the figures on unemployment released tomorrow will be "gratifying to all Americans." News Secretary Hagerty reported this today after Secretary of Labor Mitchell called at the White House and gave the President a preview of the monthly report prepared by the Labor and Commerce Departments. The report is expected to show a drop of about 300-thousand in the total of unemployed in the past month. Unemployment usually declines by at least 250-thousand in March due to an increase in outdoor work.

The White House announces that President Eisenhower will fly South tomorrow for a vacation at the National Golf Club in Augusta. The President will be accompanied by Mrs. Eisenhower, and it has not been decided definitely how long they will be gone. News Secretary Hagerty says that Mr. Eisenhower may fly back to Washington to keep engagements he has for April 13th and 14th, and then return to Augusta for a few more days of rest. General Snyder, the President's physician, recently recommended a vacation in a warm climate.

An examiner for the Federal Power Commission recommended today that the Phillips Petroleum Company of Bartlesville, Oklahoma, not be allowed to increase its rates by more than 14-million dollars a year. This is 35-million dollars less that the company argued was justified by rising production costs. The recommendation becomes effective in 30 days, unless overruled by the commission...or unless the company files exceptions. Philipps is the nation's biggest independent natural gas producer.

The Supreme Court today rejected another appeal by kidnaper Caryl Chessman...who ten years ago was sentenced to die in the California gas chamber. The court issued a brief order, denying him the right to ask for a writ of habeas corpus. Chessman repeatedly has evaded execution through a series of legal moves in which he charged improper trial procedures.

Edward R. Murrow: April 6, 1959. 7.45 p.m.

Two weeks spent in London, Paris, Berlin and Bonn have left this reporter with the following impressions. They are based upon many conversations -- some idle, several "off-the-record."

Nowhere is there any considerable belief or apprehension that the Berlin situation will lead to hostilities. There is very little recognition that the West has agreed to parley under duress, the threat of force. The British position is that the Russians do in fact fear an attack from the West - that tensions must somehow be eased -- they favor the de facto recognition of East Germany -- some kind of thinning out of military forces in Middle Europe - some vague kind of U.S. presence in Berlin - and in general a recognition of the status quo, the continuation and confirmation of a divided Europe.

The British see themselves as playing the role of the honest broker; and many appear to believe that Macmillan achieved some kind of diplomatic triumph in persuading Khrushchev to agree to a summit meeting, which Khrushchev has wanted all along.

In Britain there is none of the trepidation of 1938, none of the determination of 1939. There is a widespread willingness to leave the whole matter to Harold Macmillan, who believes in the inevitability of gradualness,

and does not believe that there are clearcut definitive or immediate answers to most of the world's problems.

The French are, for the moment at least, less flexible than the British. Official circles are still furious about our decision to abstain at the United Nations in the vote over Algeria. They want, and are determined to acquire a nuclear capability of their own. But what General De Gaulle wants above everything else is a closer working relationship between France, the United States and Britain. And he wants this to apply not only in ~~NATOX~~ the NATO area, but in the rest of the world as well. He has implied, in rather obscure language, that unless he gets this he is capable of, or will consider withdrawing, or at least diminishing French participation in NATO. His withdrawal of the French Fleet from NATO command is widely regarded as a pointed reminder of his independence, to which some apply the word "blackmail."

The official German position can be stated quite simply. The Russians are bluffing over Berlin. There is no chance of their doing anything that would risk a major explosion. Khrushchev wants a summit meeting in order to enhance his own prestige with the Russian people. He wants to achieve world domination through economic means; and, in the long view, he is too frightened of Communist China to risk an open clash with the West. The

Germans believe that their country is the dam against the westward expansion of Communism, and that Berlin is the floodgate. The Germans are very unhappy about the British; think they are short-sighted, view everything from the point of view of upcoming elections. They view the British proposal for a lightly armed zone in Middle Europe as complete nonsense. They believe that British policy is creating doubts about the unity and firmness of the West, causing Khrushchev to say the West is already falling apart.

The Germans insist that Khrushchev wants a summit conference for domestic reasons, but they don't see why the West should make him a present of it. The Germans want to sell him that summit conference, at a price. They want Khrushchev to make some concessions in advance for a change. It is the German view that unless summit conferences lead to controlled disarmament of nuclear and conventional weapons, the whole thing will be in vain. They believe that the Russians need a relaxation of tension just as much as the West; and that the Russians were shocked by the vigor and firmness of Western reaction to Khrushchev's ultimatum on Berlin. In short, the Germans think some counter-bluffing would work.

But to bluff effectively requires unity, and

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If we assume that the constant and consistent purpose of Russian policy has been, and is, to weaken the Western alliance, then it must be admitted that their manipulation of the Berlin issue has already gained them a considerable success.— Buckens - Buyers -

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Back in a moment.—

ALLAN BURNS —

~~Jamie Buyers~~ —

Word for Today

Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, the physicist, once said: "This is a world in which each of us, knowing his limitations, will have to cling to what is close to him...to what he knows...to what he can do...to his friends and his tradition and his love...lest he be dissolved in a universal confusion and know nothing, and love nothing."

Goodnight and good luck!

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. But first here is Allan Burns with a word about the weather.

ALLAN BURNS

MURROW: Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, the physicist, once said, "This is a world in which each of us, knowing his limitations, will have to cling to what is close to him...to what he knows...to what he can do...to his friends and his tradition and his love...lest he be dissolved in a universal confusion and know nothing, and love nothing."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Tues., Apr. 7, 1959

This is the news:

Konrad Adenauer today accepted the nomination of the Christian Democratic Party for president of West Germany. / If Adenauer wins the election, as expected, he would have to give up the office of chancellor, which he has held since the founding of the Republic in 1949. / Under the constitution of West Germany, the chancellor determines policy. / The president has little authority. / And so it would appear that...at 83... Adenauer has chosen to play a less active role. / It is possible...at the same time...that he will be less of a figurehead than Theodor Heuss, who is retiring under the law limiting the president to two terms. And no one expects Adenauer to bow out of politics altogether. / In West

Germany, the president is elected by Parliament. The election is held in July, and Adenauer would not assume the presidency until September or October. Consequently, he will still be at the helm in Germany when the foreign ministers meet next month in Geneva and very likely will be able to attend a meeting with Russia at the summit. Adenauer has opposed making concessions to the Russians, and advocates a tougher line than either Britain or the United States. Most prominently mentioned among those who may succeed Adenauer is the vice chancellor, Ludwig Erhard, who is also economics minister. Erhard rebuilt the German economy after the war and is a supporter of the Western alliance.

Adenauer's decision to seek the presidency came as a surprise. There has been no official comment yet in either London or Washington. Moscow radio claims the action was due to "apparent differences" within the Bonn government...springing, it says, from Adenauer's "stubborn reluctance to reconsider his policy."

Congress reconvened today after an 11-day Easter recess. Little business was transacted. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee confirmed the nomination of Carl Strom, a career diplomat, to serve as ambassador to

Bolivia. The committee also approved the appointment of Ellis Briggs as ambassador to Greece.

President Eisenhower today nominated former Senator Frank Barrett of Wyoming to be general counsel for the Department of Agriculture. Major General Leonard Heaton...who operated on Mr. Eisenhower when he had ileitis in 1956...was named surgeon general of the Army, succeeding Major General Silas B. Hays. Hays will complete a four-year tour as the Army's top medical officer next month.

As these appointments were announced, President Eisenhower flew to Augusta, Georgia, today for a vacation of golf.

The government today announced that 387-thousand fewer persons were unemployed in March than in February. Employment, in the same one-month period, jumped by 1-million, 106-thousand. The increase in employment was greater than the decrease in unemployment because many persons hired in March, such as students and housewives, had not previously been looking for work. The drop in unemployment was the biggest recorded for the month of March since 1950. For the first time, the figures were given out at a news conference...called by Seymour Wolfbein, a Labor

Department expert. In the past, the statistics have always been given out in a printed release. Wolfbein told reporters that while some of the improvement was seasonal, the job picture is substantially brighter. One of the heartening signs, he said, is that practically all of the decline in unemployment was concentrated among persons who form the nation's "prime" working group---that is, among men above the age of 25. At the same time, Wolfbein said, "We are not out of the woods." And he cited the fact that the number of persons who have been unemployed for 15 weeks, or longer, has remained steady at about one and a half million.

George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, calls the government report "well staged propaganda". He says the drop in unemployment was "mostly seasonal", and that there has been no "appreciable" improvement in the over-all picture. More than 5-thousand union leaders and unemployed persons are due in Washington tomorrow for a rally, sponsored by the AFL-CIO.

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budget...calling for expenditure of roughly 14-billion dollars. Nearly one-third of this would be spent for defense. Income taxes are to be reduced in the lower and middle income brackets by about 9 percent. The tax on a pint of beer is reduced by a little more than 2 cents (or tupence), and other "purchase taxes" are reduced on a wide range of consumer goods, including television sets, refrigerators and cars. The cuts have prompted speculation that the Macmillan government may be planning to call a general election soon.

Egyptian newspapers report a new revolt in Iraq. These Egyptian reports are not confirmed.

The political committee of the Arab League has ended a seven-day meeting in Beirut, capital of Lebanon. In a communique...issued tonight...the committee "condemns" those external influences aimed at dividing the Arab countries. The United Arab Republic has complained of Communist influence in Iraq.

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It means a great deal to the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization, which opened its annual meeting in Wellington, New Zealand today, that Communist China is up to its ears in trouble in Tibet. SEATO exists to help Southeast Asian countries resist Communist expansion. It has been criticized in the past for over-playing the Communist danger. Now the events in Tibet are silencing this criticism, and the SEATO meeting is going to be a comfort to a great many Asians who have been shocked by Peking's suppression of Tibet's autonomy and the overthrow of the Dalai Lama.

It can be added that Tibet also means a great deal to the Western Powers. Experience has taught them that when they reach a diplomatic showdown with the East they can expect troubles in many parts of the world. This time the trouble has begun inside the Communist empire, and instead of the West being harassed and weakened, Communist influence throughout Asia is suffering.

It may be too much to say that the Chinese Communists deliberately chose to suppress the [redacted] Tibetans just as the Foreign Ministers were about to meet. But they knew that Tibet was simmering, and presumably were able to time the developments there. If Peking had been chummy and had cared to co-operate closely with Moscow, it could have brought pressure on the West in

several ways in Asia. It could have stirred up the Formosa question again. Now Khrushchev is receiving no help from his most important Communist ally.

Tibet is being likened to Hungary, and the suppression of the Dalai Lama's regime is producing the same kind of response that followed the blood bath in Hungary. But the analogy should not be drawn too closely. Tibet was not independent like Hungary. It has not been wholly independent of China for more than a few decades in the last centuries. The Dalai Lama, after the arrival of the Red Army nine years ago, acknowledged Chinese sovereignty, gave over the control of foreign affairs and defense to Peking and received an assurance of its autonomy. He also was allowed to keep his Tibetan army.

The overthrow of the Dalai Lama has much greater religious significance than political. And Communists will pay for their actions wherever religion counts in Asia. All Buddhist countries are outraged, so are Hindus, who hold the Buddha in great respect. The Dalai Lama has spiritual dominion beyond the borders of Tibet. More Tibetans live outside the country than in it. Many Mongol tribesmen who roam through Central Asia accent his spiritual leadership. In time, Peking will need to impose its hold on this part of the country. It has made a botch of Tibet. It cannot hope to win over the region

for a long time to come. It can only crush resistance.

China's reputation as a good neighbor rose at the Bandung Conference, where Chou En-Lai fervently promised non-intervention and non-violence in all international relations. But since Bandung, China's reputation has gone down rapidly. In Burma, for instance, where Communist pressure has been intense and the Burmese Government has been too weak to do anything, it contented itself by citing on each occasion the paragraph of the Bandung agreement that was being violated. Now the hopes of a popular Chinese leadership in Southeast Asia seems to be shattered.

In Tibet, the Communists came in with three hundred thousand soldiers and a horde of civilians, determined to communize the country in short order. But the dose of modernism was too strong. Tribe after tribe rebelled. Peking sensed its mistake, and three years ago promised to take home its immigrant civilians and postpone the so-called socialist reforms indefinitely. And to appease the Tibetans it promised a new regional autonomy to embrace the regime of the Dalai Lama, the Communist military government and the regime of the rival Pachen Lama whom the Reds had installed. It even named a preparatory committee with the Dalai Lama as Chairman. But the plan stalled.

Nothing happened, and the Tibetans early last month rose in revolt.

Nobody is going to take up arms for Tibet, and no doubt like the Hungarians they will be effectively suppressed, though guerilla resistance can go on indefinitely. / India, which has the most acute concern at finding an aggressive army dictatorship on its borders, still can do nothing. / It has a treaty with Peking accepting Chinese sovereignty in Tibet, albeit with a pledge of Tibet's autonomy. / But Indians have lost their smiling credence in Peking's promises. / And so have a vast number of Asians, and that is an event of enormous importance.

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GEORGE BRYAN

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Edward R. Murrow Wed., Apr. 8, 1959

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a falling-out with British Prime Minister Macmillan "frivoulous fantasy". He regretted, however, that---in his phrase---"the mood toward Germany in Britain had been systematically worsening for some time." This was unfortunate, he said, because...as allies..."the destiny of one will be the destiny of all." Dr. Adenauer denied that he had rejected any British proposal for a military "freeze" in Central Europe. The "scheme", he said, had been mentioned only very vaguely. No "precise" proposal had been made along that line...and so, he said, a discussion of it was impossible. Adenauer said that no government of West Germany can accept the plan for a federation of two German states...which aims, he said, not only at isolating West Germany, but also removes any chance for German reunification "in freedom". He said it would be "fatal" to try to satisfy the Russians with a series of "minimum concessions"---that would only "whet their appetite."

In London, the British Foreign Office announces that French Premier Debre (DEH-BRAY') will fly to England on Monday for a conference with Prime Minister Macmillan.

A "team of experts"...representing the United States, Britain, West Germany and France...are also due to meet in London on Monday. Their task

will be to work out a unified set of proposals with which to confront the Russians when the foreign ministers meet in Geneva next month. Reports from London say the United States will circulate a new far-reaching plan for a new European security system. Under the system, it is said, every country in Europe and North America would be invited to sign a treaty...under which each signatory would be bound to help any fellow member that might become the victim of aggression. According to these reports, the treaty would hinge on prior agreement---by East and West---to reunify Germany. Official sources in Washington say they would be surprised if such a proposal were not being discussed. They emphasize, however, that it would be only part of the "broad spectrum of ideas" taken up at the London meeting.

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improvement in the job situation by fall. In Congress, Senate Democratic Leader Johnson intruduced a bill which would create an 11-member commission to look into the unemployment problem. The Senate and House would each appoint three members. The President would name the other five members from industry and labor.

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The United States today lifted the travel restrictions imposed on Soviet officials in this country on April first. The State Department said Russia had removed its recent ban on travel, on the part of foreign diplomats, outside of Moscow and Leningrad. ~~This is aside from~~ certain other parts of the Soviet Union, ~~which the Russians have consistently regarded as "off limits".~~

→

~~For this reason, Russians have for years been forbidden to visit certain places in the United States.~~

The State Department confirmed today that Alger Hiss has applied for a passport, so that he can make a trip to Europe, and that the application will be granted.

The Navy has been authorized to proceed with the construction of three more atomic submarines, equipped to fire Polaris missiles. The comptroller of the Defense Department, W.J. McNeil, made the disclosure today in a letter to Republican Senator Cotton of New Hampshire. ~~Congress voted money for the submarines last year...but the funds were held up by the Defense Department. Bids are now being sought...and contracts will be awarded after the start of the new fiscal year, July first.~~

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Two elections pretty well dominate the thinking, if not the immediate policies, of two of our principal allies. / One is the General Election in Britain that must be held before May of next year. / The other is the Parliamentary election in West Germany in 1961. / These elections receive anxious attention in Washington and Paris, too. / For there is a possibility that both elections will be won by the Socialists, and if that happens, a drastic change is to be expected in the course of European and world affairs. The "hard line" toward the Soviet Union, so staunchly advocated by Secretary Dulles, President De Gaulle and Chancellor Adenauer would not be tenaciously held by Aneurin Bevan as Foreign Secretary in a British Labor Government, nor by Herr Ollenhauer as head of a Social Demicratic majority in Bonn. / And if it were not held, the Soviet Union might achieve its objective of breaking the Western Alliance.

No man in Europe is more alive to this danger than Dr. Adenauer. He knows that a prosperous West Germany under Socialist leadership might bargain for concessions with Khrushchev, and whether it intended to or not, might end up on the Russian side in the world power struggle. / This might not be due to Socialist ineptitude alone, but to a combination of it with the ambition

of powerful German industrialists to grow rich in the Russian market.

Dr. Adenauer's decision to run for the Presidency is being interpreted as a retreat dictated by his age. One can be sure that he does not so consider it. He is fighting the election of 1961 Now, and believes he is doing what is needed to clinch a Christian Democratic victory. He may well regard his difficult decision as his final contribution to Western civilization.

Dr. Adenauer is eighty-three. By election time he will be eighty-five. That campaign will be arduous and a man of eighty-five could not conduct it strenuously. He might win on his prestige. But he also might lose because voters would know that his days in office were numbered and that a bitter fight might result from the search for a successor. ~~Another factor in the election is the possibility that the Socialist candidate, Dr. Carlo Schmid, may win the Presidency in the forthcoming vote in the Chamber in July. Some of the splinter Parties may support him. That would affect the election in 1961.~~ Dr. Adenauer tried to maneuver his Vice Chancellor and Economics Minister, Dr. Erhard, into the race for the Presidency, but Dr. Erhard refuses to eliminate himself as Chancellor. So Dr. Adenauer decided to run himself. That allows him to choose, guide and coach his successor, and leave the destiny of the Party to him when the election comes around.

Constitutionally, as President, he does not actually name the Chancellor. He only recommends him. But this time his recommendation is sure to prevail. He may lose a little power at the Foreign Ministers' meeting and the summit conference because he will be attending for the last time. But he is sure to have calculated that, too. He is doing what he thinks it takes to win in 1961. He told his radio audience today that his decision was "designed to secure the continuity of policy for years to come."

The consequences of a Labor victory in England would be only less far-reaching than a Socialist victory in West Germany. The next Labor Prime Minister would be Hugh Gaitskell. He is a moderate. In foreign affairs he is certainly not as pro-Soviet or anti-American as Aneurin Bevan, and might manage to keep his Foreign Secretary in line. But the Labor Party as a whole is not as deeply dedicated to the American alliance as the Conservative Party. The White House knows this quite well and loses no opportunity to help Mr. Macmillan discreetly. During the Camp David conference the British Foreign Office spokesman, Peter Hope, was allowed to set the tone in briefing the newsmen. Headlines began to appear in London proclaiming a Macmillan victory over Eisenhower. They had to distort what Mr. Hope said to do so, and there was talk of holding an American briefing to set the record straight. But

the White House said No. It was content that Mr. Macmillan was being helped.

Any kudos Mr. Macmillan received from his travels and talks is as peanuts compared with the effect on the British election of the Conservative Party budget laid before Parliament yesterday. It reduces income taxes in the lower brackets and reduced the tax on beer. A stronger bid for votes could hardly be made. That is Mr. Macmillan's formula for keeping the Socialists out. Dr. Adenauer's formula in Bonn is quite different. He has to do it the heroic way.

Back in a moment.

~~George Bryan.~~

Harry Kramer

Word for Today

Chancellor Adenauer's decision to seek the presidency of West Germany came as a surprise. He deliberated for a long time, he says, and then decided suddenly. This is almost a direct paraphrase of something Andrew Jackson once said. "Take time to deliberate," he said. "But when the time for action arrives, stop thinking and go on."

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Dr. Adenauer's decision to run for the Presidency is being interpreted as a retreat dictated by his age. One can be sure that he does not so consider it. He is fighting the election of 1961 now and believes he is doing what is needed to clinch a Christian Democratic victory. He may well regard his difficult decision as his final contribution to Western civilization.

Dr. Adenauer is eighty-three. By election time he will be eighty-five. That campaign will be arduous and a man of eighty-five could not conduct it strenuously. He might win on his prestige. But he also might lose because voters would know that his days in office were numbered and that a bitter fight might result from the search for a successor. Dr. Adenauer tried to maneuver his Vice Chancellor and Economics Minister, Dr. Erhard, into the role of the Presidency, but Dr. Erhard refuses to eliminate himself as Chancellor. So Dr. Adenauer decided to run himself. That allows him to choose, guide and coach his succussor, and leave the destiny of the Party to him when the election comes around.

Constitutionally, as President, he does not actually name the Chancellor. He only recommends him. But this time his recommendation is sure to prevail. He may lose a little power at the Foreign Ministers' meeting and the summit conference because he will be attending for the last time. But he is sure to have calculated that, too. He is doing what he thinks it takes to win in 1961. He told his radio audience today that his decision was "designed to secure the

continuity of policy for years to come."

The consequences of a Labor victory in England would be only less far-reaching than a Socialist victory in West Germany. The next Labor Prime Minister would be Hugh Gaitskell. He is a moderate. In foreign affairs he is certainly not as pro-Soviet or anti-American as Aneurin Bevan, and might manage to keep his Foreign Secretary in line. But the Labor Party as a whole is not as deeply dedicated to the American alliance as the Conservative Party. The White House knows this quite well and loses no opportunity to help Mr. Macmillan discreetly. During the Camp David conference the British Foreign Office spokesman, Peter Hope, was allowed to set the tone in briefing the newsmen. Headlines began to appear in London proclaiming a Macmillan victory over Eisenhower. They had to distort what Mr. Hope said to do so, and there was talk of holding an American briefing to set the record straight. But the White House said No. It was content that Mr. Macmillan was being helped.

Any kudos Mr. Macmillan received from his travels and talks is as peanuts compared with the effect on the British election of the Conservative Party budget laid before Parliament yesterday. It reduces income taxes in the lower brackets and reduced the tax on beer. A stronger bid for votes could hardly be made. That is Mr. Macmillan's formula for keeping the Socialists out. Dr. Adenauer's formula in Bonn is quite different. He has to do it the heroic way.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. But first here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: Chancellor Adenauer's decision to seek the presidency of West Germany came as a surprise. He deliberated for a long time, he says, and then decided suddenly. This is almost a direct paraphrase of something Andrew Jackson once said. "Take time to deliberate," he said, "But when the time for action arrives, stop thinking and go on."

Good night and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., Apr. 9, 1959

This is the news:

The government today announced the names of seven men...each of whom hopes, sometime in 1961, to be the first American to travel in outer space. The seven candidates were carefully screened from an original group of 55 volunteers. Each of the seven is married, the father of at least one child. The youngest candidate is 32...the oldest 37. Here are their names: Lieutenant Malcolm S. Carpenter, Garden Grove, California, Navy; Captain Leroy Cooper, Jr., Carbondale, Colorado, Air Force; Lieutenant Colonel John H. Glenn, Concord, Ohio, Marine Corps; Captain Virgil Grissom, Mitchell, Indiana, Air Force; Lieutenant Commander Walter Schirra, SHIR-RAH Hackensack, New Jersey, Navy; Lieutenant Commander Alan B. Shepard, Jr.,

East Derry, New Hampshire, Navy./.and Captain Donald Slayton, Sparta, Wisconsin, Air Force./All these men are test pilots, who...in the selection process...showed special adaptibility to space flight./Their names were announced by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and then they were introduced at a Washington news conference./A reporter asked Captain Slayton what prompted him to volunteer. His answer was: "This is the future. We've gone about as far as we can on the globe, and we've got to start looking around."/ For the first flight, only one of the seven will be chosen...but, eventually, similar expeditions into outer space are expected to be made by the other six./Not until the day that the first American manned satellite is scheduled to take off will they know which man is assigned to it./The satellite will orbit the earth two or three times, then return---if the experiment goes according to plan---with the man safe inside./Today, all seven candidates expressed condifence that they would safely return./Dr. Keith Glennan, head of the space agency, said today that the manned satellite will be "as reliable as we can devise, as reliable as any experimental aircraft."

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Testimony given by General Norstad, commander of NATO, was released by the House Foreign Affairs Committee. Norstad said American military assistance was "indispensable" for the defense of Europe and the rest of the free world. Our allies, he said, have steadily increased their own defense expenditures. Each American dollar spent gives an "unparalleled" return.

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The Panchen Lama...hand-picked by the Chinese Communists to take the place of the Dalai Lama, who fled to India...is leaving Tibet temporarily./ According to Red China's news agency, the Panchen Lama will attend the second National Peoples Congress next week in Peiping, although he arrived in Lhasa only five days ago, to head up a new puppet government. The Peoples Congress is expected to give rubber-stamp approval to the action taken in Tibet...and to elect a new chief of state, succeeding Mao Tse-tung. /Mao said last December, he no longer wanted the job. He will remain chairman of the Chinese Communist Party.

AH-KEE-HEE-TO

In a few minutes from now...in Tokyo...Crown Prince Akihito will take for his bride, a 24-year-old commoner, Michiko Shoda, and thereby make her the future empress of Japan. /She is, reputedly, the first commoner to wed an heir to the Japanese throne in 2,600 years. /An estimated 2-million visitors have come to Tokyo to see the bridal procession. /Japanese newspapers are calling the wedding "the event of the century".

ME-CHEE-KO

The dean of American architects, Frank Lloyd Wright, died in Phoenix, Arizona, today after a brief illness. He was 89.

In Washington, Vice President Nixon pitched the first ball today of the 1959 baseball season. The Washington Senators then proceeded to beat the Baltimore Orioles, 9 to 2. Over in the National League, the Redlegs defeated the Pirates, 4 to 1. Mr. Nixon pinch-hit for President Eisenhower, who is in Augusta.

Edward R. Murrow: April 9, 1959. 7.45 p.m.

There are two kinds of rivalry between this country and the Soviet Union to be anxious about. / One is in long-range weapons, the other is in gross national product. / The weapons get much more public attention. Perhaps they deserve to, perhaps not. / It may be that Khrushchev really believes that the Communists are going to win world domination through peaceful industrial expansion and not by military power. If so, pre-occupation with the weapons race is not enough.

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One could jump to the conclusion that if we are that far ahead in 1970 we have nothing to worry about. But Mr. Dulles did not say so, or even imply it. "If recent trends and present Soviet policies continue," he said, "Soviet military spending could increase by over fifty percent in the next seven years without increasing the relative burden on the economy." That suggests the question of what the burden on our own economy would be if military spending went up to sixty billion dollars a year in the next seven years.

Mr. Dulles also gave some arresting figures about the Russian economy. The Soviets out-produce us in machine tools by four times, he said. In other words they are making machines that much faster, which can only mean that if they keep it up they will surpass us in production. It may not be in 1970.

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7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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ART HANNES

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Edward R. Murrow Fri., Apr. 10, 1959

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President Eisenhower today "tapped" Senator Thruston Morton of Kentucky, to be the new chairman of the Republican National Committee. The retiring chairman...Meade Alcorn...resigned last week to return to private law practice. Mr. Eisenhower announced his choice after conferring with a nominating committee that flew down to Augusta, Georgia, where he is vacationing. The full National Committee will meet in Washington tomorrow...and Morton's election, at that time, will be routine. (The committee will also debate the question of a convention site in 1960.) Senator Morton is a good friend of Vice President Nixon. John Diedderich, national committeemen from Kentucky, said today that while Morton has made speeches strongly endorsing Nixon, he is confident the new chairman would be neutral in any battle that develops for the presidential nomination.

The White House announces that Sir Winston Churchill will visit President Eisenhower for three days, starting May 5th.

Peiping radio said tonight that the anti-Communist revolt in Tibet has received support from within Red China itself. The broadcast said the "reactionaries" of Tibet had been "closely linked" with other rebel groups in China's Sikang Province.

SEE-CHANG'

Under-secretary of State Douglas Dillon said today that the need for economic development in Asia is fundamental and would exist "irrespective of the Communist menace." Dillon spoke in Wellington, New Zealand...at the close of the annual meeting of the SEATO Council. He said, "We must never forget that while the primary purpose of SEATO remains collective defense the security we strive for will have meaning only insofar as we make use of it to work for the improvement of living standards throughout the area." A communique...issued by the SEATO Council...noted Red China's attempts at economic subversion and the need for counter-measures. The council approved a United States proposal to initiate a special research project for combatting cholera. It said study also should be given to a proposal submitted by Thailand for setting up rural development centers in the Asian member countries.

Pakistan today announced that its fighter aircraft had shot down a twin-engined jet, after it entered upon Pakistani air space and ignored orders to land. The announcement did not identify the nationality of the aircraft...but the Indian Defense Ministry says that one of its Canberras, carrying a crew of two, is missing after "a routine flight". It also says that the aircraft was unarmed.

The government of Haiti has asked Cuba to return the six men who commandeered a Haitian airliner yesterday and killed the pilot. The six men, identified as "revolutionaries", forced the co-pilot to fly the aircraft to Santiago, in Eastern Cuba. They boarded the airliner in Haiti.

Edward R. Murrow: April 10, 1959. 7.45 p.m.

The so-called Four-Power working group ~~resumed its meeting~~ is to meet again in London ~~today~~ to put into final shape the counter-proposals the West will make to the Soviet Union, at the Foreign Ministers' meeting. The group first met in Paris and made gratifying progress. It was enthusiastically predicted that the West was going into the negotiations with the Russians better prepared than at any time since the war. All sides contributed ideas, but the United States made the most far-reaching proposal. It was for a package deal in which stage after stage was outlined ending up with German re-unification, a German Treaty and a General Security Treaty.

The New York Times reports that the principles of the offer call for the gradual re-unification of East and West Germany, beginning with expanded economic and cultural relations and the formation of non-governmental joint commissions. At a ~~larger~~ later stage, all political parties would be allowed to function throughout Germany, followed by a stage when a joint committee of East and West Germans prepares an election. Then follows actual re-unification and a Peace Treaty.

Accompanying each of these stages would be steps toward disarmament, ending with the signature of an East-West security pact that would guarantee all participants against aggression. This would commit the United States

not only to defend any country attacked from the East but to defend the Soviet if attacked by Germany.

This plan was well along at the time of Prime Minister Macmillan's visit to this country, and was one of the subjects discussed at Camp David, though nothing leaked out about it at the time. The working group now will try to map out a conference strategy that brings British and West German policy into unison. Americans think it can be done.

The immediate rift between Dr. Adenauer and Mr. Macmillan is over a difference between disarmament and disengagement. The four powers have accepted the principle that since disengagement would weaken the German Republic, it must not be discussed except as part of the package, that is, it must hinge on German re-unification. Dr. Adenauer thinks Mr. Macmillan offered Khrushchev an arms freeze in Central Europe without a quid pro quo. Mr. Macmillan is understood to take the line that he did not offer disengagement but disarmament. And it has been agreed that disarmament does not have to be part of the package. But Dr. Adenauer says that in that case the disarmament zone would have to extend from the Atlantic to the Urals, and not be restricted to a zone in Central Europe. De Gaulle backed up this German position, and it now develops that the Pentagon did also. Anyhow,

the Macmillan thesis was dropped.

It should not be too hard to find language that assures West German and British co-operation in the coming negotiations. That is what diplomacy is for. But finding the right language will not mean that the British and the West Germans see eye to eye. They look at the negotiations quite differently. For one thing, the British believe that Khrushchev genuinely wants a settlement in which he will make concessions as well as insist on them. Dr. Adenauer thinks Khrushchev is bluffing, that he overplayed his hand over Berlin, and if the West stands firm, he will have to retreat. The British believe that Khrushchev needs a diplomatic success for domestic reasons and that it will make for a quieter Europe if he gets it. They think he would be easier to live with than his rivals at home. Dr. Adenauer is sure Khrushchev is dedicated to the policy of a nibble-at-a-time, and if given one victory, will have to have one after another. Mr. Macmillan believes the time is near when the West should recognize the status quo in Europe, that is, give up its liberation policy in Eastern Europe which it can no longer implement, and give it up for a price. Dr. Adenauer is sure that such conciliation would end in disaster, that Russia would gain control of Germany with its productive resources and therewith become master of the world.

These are basic differences, and would make Western unity impossible if they were not set off by a basic agreement. Mr. Macmillan and Dr. Adenauer see themselves as being in the same boat, and if one is lost, both are lost. This is the fundamental that holds the whole alliance together. As long as the allies believe it, they hope they can disagree about methods in some safety.

Back in a moment

George Bryan—

The Western powers must make up their mind on Berlin, and soon. When he was chaplain of the Senate, the late Peter Marshall said: "Let us not be content to wait and see what will happen...but give us the determination to make the right things happen. Give us the courage to be either hot or cold...to stand for something, lest we fall for anything."

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Former Representative Brooks Hays of Arkansas said today that he believes

his defeat last November should be investigated by the House...and that he has so advised the House Administration Committee. A moderate on the school integration issue, Hays, was defeated by Representative Dale Alford, who conducted a write-in campaign...and who had the support of Governor Faubus. It has been alleged that printed stickers pasted on the ballots as write-in votes for Alford were illegal... and that in some precincts more votes than registered voters were cast. Hays said he was asking for the investigation, not as a defeated candidate seeking the seat, but as a private citizen interested in the integrity of an election.

President Eisenhower today tapped Senator Thruston Morton of Kentucky to be the new chairman of the Republican National Committee. The retiring chairman...Meade Alcorn...resigned last week to return to private law practice. Mr. Eisenhower announced his choice after conferring with a nominating committee that flew down to Augusta, Georgia, where he is vacationing. The full National Committee will meet in Washington tomorrow...and Morton's election, at that time, will be routine. The committee will also debate the question of a convention site in 1960. Senator Morton is a good friend of Vice President Nixon. John Diedderich, national committeeman from Kentucky, said today that while Morton has made speeches strongly endorsing Nixon, he is confident the new chairman would be neutral in any battle that develops for the presidential nomination.

The White House announces that Sir Winston Churchill will visit President Eisenhower for three days, starting May 5th.

Peiping radio said tonight that the anti-Communist revolt in Tibet has received support from within Red China itself. The broadcast said the "reactionaries" of Tibet had been "closely linked" with other rebel groups in China's Sikang Province.

Under-secretary of State Douglas Dillon said today that the need for economic development in Asia is fundamental and would exist "irrespective of the Communist menace." Dillon spoke in Wellington, New Zealand...at the close of the

annual meeting of the SEATO Council. He said, "We must never forget that while the primary purpose of SEATO remains collective defense the security we strive for will have meaning only insofar as we make use of it to work for the improvement of living standards throughout the area." A communique...issued by the SEATO Council...noted Red China's attempts at economic subversion and the need for counter-measures. The council approved a United States proposal to initiate a special research project for combatting cholera. It said study also should be given to a proposal submitted by Thailand for setting up rural development centers in the Asian member countries.

Pakistan today announced that its fighter aircraft had shot down a twin-engined jet, after it entered upon Pakistani air space and ignored orders to land. The announcement did not identify the nationality of the aircraft...but the Indian Defense Ministry says that one of its Canberras, carrying a crew of two, is missing after "a routine flight." It also says that the aircraft was unarmed.

The government of Haiti has asked Cuba to return the six men who commandeered a Haitian airliner yesterday and killed the pilot. The six men, identified as revolutionaries, forced the co-pilot to fly the aircraft to Santiago in Eastern Cuba. They boarded the airliner in Haiti.

The so-called Four-Power working group is to meet again in London to put into final shape the counter-proposals the West will make to the Soviet Union, as the Foreign Ministers' meeting. The group first met in Paris and made gratifying progress. It was enthusiastically predicted that the West was going into the negotiations with the Russians better prepared than at any time since the war. All sides contributed ideas, but the United States made the most far-reaching proposal. It was for a package deal in which stage after stage was outlined ending up with German re-unification, a German Treaty and a General Security Treaty.

The New York Times reports that the principles of the offer call for the gradual re-unification of East and West Germany, beginning with expanded economic and cultural relations and the formation of non-governmental joint commissions. At a later stage, all political parties would be allowed to function throughout Germany, followed by a stage when a joint committee of East and West Germans prepares an election. Then follows actual re-unification and a Peace Treaty.

Accompanying each of these stages would be steps toward disarmament, ending with the signature of an East-West security pact that would guarantee all participants against aggression. This would commit the United States not only to defend any country attacked from the East but to defend the Soviet if attacked by Germany.

This plan was well along at the time of Prime Minister Macmillan's visit to this country, and was one of the subjects discussed at Camp David, though nothing leaked out about it at the time. The working group now will try to map out a conference strategy that brings British and West German policy into unison. Americans think it can be done.

The immediate rift bwtween Dr. Adenauer and Mr. Macmillan is over a difference between disarmament and disengagement. The four powers have accepted the principle that since disengagement would weaken the German Republic, it must not be discussed except as part of the package, that is, it must hinge on German re-unification. Dr. Adenauer thinks Mr. Macmillan offered Khrushchev an arms freeze in Central Europe without a quid pro quo. Mr. Macmillan is understood to take the line that he did not offer disengagement but disarmament. And it has been agreed that disarmament does not have to be part of the package. But Dr. Adenauer says that in that case the disarmament zone would have to extend from the Atlantic to the Urals, and not be restricted to a zone in Central Europe. DeGaulle backed up this German position, and it now develops that the Pentagon did

also. Anyhow the Macmillan thesis was dropped.

It should not be too hard to find language that assures West German and British co-operation in the coming negotiations. That is what diplomacy is for. But finding the right language will not mean that the British and the West Germans see eye to eye. They look at the negotiations quite differently. For one thing, the British believe that Khrushchev genuinely wants a settlement in which he will make concessions as well as insist on them. De.AAdenauer thinks Khrushchev is bluffing, that he overplayed his hand over Berlin, and if the West stands firm, he will have to retreat. The British believe that Khrushvhev needs a diplomatic success for domestic reasons and that it will make for a quieter Europe if he gets it. They think he would be easier to live with than his rivals at home. Dr. Adenauer is sure Khrushchev is dedicated to the policy of a nibble-at-a-time, and if given one victory, will have one after another. Mr. Macmillan believes the time is near when the West should recognize the status quo in Europe, that is, give up its liberation policy in Eastern Europe which it can no longer implement, and give it up for a price. Dr. Adenauer is sure that such conciliation would end in disaster, that Russia would gain control of Germany with its productive resources and therewith become master of the world.

These are basic differences, and would make Western unity impossible if they were not set off by a basic agreement. Mr. Macmillan and Dr. Adenauer see themselves as being in the same boat, and if one is lost, both are lost. This is the fundamental that holds the whole alliance together. As long as the allies believe it, they hope they can disagree about methods in some safety.

Thi is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. But first here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: The Western powers must make up their mind on Berlin, and soon. When he was chaplain of the Senate, the later Peter Marshall said: "Let us not be

content to wait and see what will happen...but give us the determination to make the right things happen. Give us the courage to be either hot or cold...to stand for something, lest we fall for anything."

Goodnight and good luck!

This is the news:

President Eisenhower visited Secretary of State Dulles for 45 minutes today in Walter Reed Hospital. The White House then issued the following statement: "The President met this morning at Walter Reed Hospital with the Secretary of State. They, of course, discussed the secretary's physical condition. They also discussed matters relating to world affairs. The Secretary of State," the statement continued, "has returned to Walter Reed for additional medical observation and treatment. He is expected to remain at the hospital for some days. Pending additional medical evaluation, there will be no further statement from the President." News Secretary Hagerty told reporters he did not know the nature of

the new treatment. That was a question, he said, for the doctors to answer. Hagerty said that Mr. Dulles has not resigned. A reporter wanted to know if Dulles at any time during his illness had turned in a resignation. And Hagerty declined to answer, saying, "This statement is of today."

~~At the State Department, officials said they had "absolutely nothing" to add to the White House statement.~~

President Eisenhower had planned...all along...to interrupt his Georgia vacation for a series of other engagements in Washington. Tonight, he will speak at a Republican women's conference...and tomorrow morning he will take part in the dedication of the Taft Memorial. The President plans to be back in Augusta tomorrow night.

French Premier Debre (DEH-BRAY') and British Prime Minister Macmillan conferred in London today. They discussed questions to be taken up with Russia at the forthcoming foreign ministers conference...and had what their spokesmen describe as "a useful inter-change of views."

The United States has sent a note to Russia...formally rejecting the Soviet demand that aircraft flying the Allied air corridor to Berlin stay under 10-thousand feet.

The Geneva talks on prohibiting nuclear weapons tests reconvened today after a three-week Easter recess. In an attempt to break the deadlock, the United States and Britain proposed a limited ban on nuclear tests... starting with explosions in the atmosphere up to 30 miles and under water. Once agreement were reached on the prohibition of these tests, the United States, Britain and Russia would proceed to negotiate the cessation of tests conducted underground and at extreme high altitudes. ~~The Russians have agreed to study the Western proposal...but their initial reaction is described as "cool".~~

The Air Force announces that the Discoverer satellite launched at Vandenberg Air Force Base this afternoon is now in orbit around the North and South Poles. The final stage of the rocket carries a capsule, weighing 195 pounds, which scientists hope can be recovered. The chances of recovering the "instrument package" are estimated to be about 1 in 1,000.

Another Vanguard satellite was launched at Cape Canaveral. This will actually be "three satellites in one", if all goes according to plan. It carries...besides an instrumented sphere for measuring the earth's magnetic field...an inflatable balloon for recording

information on what the scientists call "atmospheric drag". The final stage of the rocket also is expected to go into orbit.

In a speech here in New York tonight, Vice President Nixon called for a strengthening of the World Court as an agency for settling international differences.

And the United Steelworkers Union proposed that the steel industry agree not to raise prices during the life of a new nationwide contract to be negntiated next month. Last week, the industry suggested a one-year freeze on wages. Union President David McDonald has said that the steelworkers want higher pay, based on higher productivity.

The former prime minister of Burma...U Nu...is stopping off here in New York on his way to Dallas, where he will attend an international conference on religion. Burma has a frontier bordering on the north with both Communist China and Tibet. The former prime minister graciously consented to answer some questions. TAPE RUNS 6:45, ENDS ON CUE: "--WILL CONDEMN CHINESE ACTION."

Thank you, Sir. For the past few minutes, this reporter has been interviewing the honorable U Nu, former prime minister of Burma.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. (pause) But first, here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

Word for Today

As a Buddhist, U Nu has done a great deal of contemplating, which gives him a certain perspective...and serenity. This is something we could all do with. "We would," as Frederick Mayer said, "achieve the perspective of peace amidst conflict, of serenity amidst turmoil, and fortitude amidst the ~~turmoil~~ twilight of despair."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Monday, April 13, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... The former Prime Minister of Burma, U Nu, is stopping off here in New York on his way to Dallas, where he will attend an international conference on religion. Burma has a frontier bordering on the north with both Communist China and Tibet. The former Prime Minister graciously consented to answer some questions.

Sir, how do you view recent developments in Tibet?

U NU: You know very well Burma has recognized the Chinese Republic ... the People's Republic of China. So by that recognition we also recognize the Chinese suzerainty over Tibet. So quite naturally, we in Burma regard this as an internal affair of the Chinese. But this should not prevent us from finding out what the Chinese are doing in Tibet. It does not amount to oppression of the Tibetans. If we think that what the Chinese are doing in Tibetan ... in Tibet amounts to oppression, then we'll have to condemn it, because we are opposed to oppression and tyranny in any form.

MURROW: You are maintaining a strictly neutral position, is that right?

U NU: Yes.

MURROW: Is it true that a great many people were disillusioned about China as a result of what happened in Tibet?

U NU: I don't know about ... (indistinct) ... we are not disillusioned, because we have never thought, you see, that a powerful like ... a powerful country like China will not resort to that sort of action whenever possible. plausible?

MURROW: Well, you have a 1500 mile frontier with China, does this trouble you at all? Do you think you can maintain your neutral

position?

U NU: We think so. We have some sort of fear but by being neutral we would be able to neutralize China.

MURROW: And your concern is to neutralize China and at the same time, as you put it, save your own necks, is that right?

U NU: Yes.

MURROW: Tell me, how widespread - how many people -- after all the Buddhists are being suppressed in Tibet, right?

U NU: Eh?

MURROW: The Buddhists are being suppressed in Tibet now. How many people ... (inter.)

U NU: I don't know about it ... I don't know ... I don't know whether the Chinese are suppressing Buddhism there. As far as I know - the ... the anchorage Buddhism in the Chinese mainland ...

MURROW: Well, isn't it true that at the Bandung Conference, a great many people in Asia felt that China would not be expansionist, that there was to be peaceful co-existence - aren't those people going to be disillusioned now as a result of what's happened in Tibet?

U NU: As I told you just now, it is only an internal affair. Tibet is part of China ...

MURROW: Taken by force of arms though, was it not?

U NU: But Chinese suzerainty over Tibet has been recognized throughout ... even by the British. I'm not trying to advocate Chinese right in Tibet; but that has been an accomplished fact.

MURROW: And you don't feel that Buddhists elsewhere in Asia will be disturbed or doubting the future of Chinese policy as a result of this?

U NU: Regarding that, you see, some people may have doubt -

it is not possible for I mean small nations who unfortunately or otherwise happen to be neighbors of a big country like China, it is not possible for them to have no doubts at all, you see, no fears at all. Not quite naturally the small countries will have doubts and fears for a big country like China.

MURROW: Well, sir, would you describe to me a little more precisely Burmese neutrality? What is it designed to achieve?

U NU: The first ... I don't like the word design - I think it has got a ... a sinister connotation. What our aims - is it what you mean?

MURROW: I accept the correction - much better said, yes.

U NU: Thank you. (laughs) Our first aim is to promote understanding which can lead to world peace - that is our first and foremost aim. The second aim is to save our own skin, because by being neutral we can neutralize a good many countries from interfering in our internal affairs.

MURROW: Then you do not consider that China is now interfering in the internal affairs of Tibet?

U NU: Since it has been recognized that Tibet is a part of China, we don't think that China is interfering in the internal affairs of Tibet. Because the Chinese suzerainty has been recognized when we have recognized the People's Republic of China.

MURROW: And then you are not fearful that China may come to interfere more in your internal affairs?

U NU: This is quite different - this is quite different. Because, you see, we are not in the same category as Tibet - we are quite an independent country - so if China interferes in our affairs, it will be an interference. It is not like Tibet.

MURROW: Well, sir, your government condemned the action of the Soviet Union in connection with Hungary ...

U NU: Yes.

MURROW: ... but you have not condemned Communist China for its action in Tibet, Why is that?

U NU: It is quite different. In the case of Hungary, Hungary is ... is a sovereign independent country, whereas Tibet is a part of China. The ... we have recognized Chinese suzerainty over Tibet. So it is an internal affair of the Chinese.

MURROW: Well, how would you summarize the Burmese position in relation to the current developments in Tibet?

U NU: We are really sorry that such a thing had happened there. But we must find out if the Chinese oppression of the Tibetans is the cause of what is happening now in Tibet. If that is so, we'll have to condemn the Chinese action there, because whoever does it, you see, we don't like oppression in any form. So we'll have to condemn the Chinese action there if the Chinese oppression of the Tibetan people is the real cause of what is happening in China, we'll condemn the Chinese action.

MURROW: For the past few minutes, this reporter has been interviewing the Honorable U Nu, former Prime Minister of Burma, long a staunch opponent of communism in his own country.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. But, first, here is George Bryan with the word about the weather.

Ed. trans. - P. O.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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Sir, how do you view recent developments in Tibet?

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People's Republic of China. So by that recognition we also recognize the Chinese sovereignty over Tibet. So quite naturally, we in Burma regard this as an internal affair of the Chinese. But this should not prevent us from finding out what the Chinese are doing in Tibet. It does not amount to oppression of the Tibetans. If we think that what the Chinsee are doing in Tibet amounts to oppression, then we'll have to condemn it, because we are opposed to oppression and tyranny in any form.

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MURROW: Well, you have a 1,500 mile frontier with China, does this trouble you at all? Do you think you can maintain your neutral position?

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GEORGE BYRAN

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Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Tues., Apr. 14, 1959

This is the news:

Secretary of State Dulles was re-examined today by the doctors. It was then announced that the cancer...which was discovered a month ago in his abdomen...may have spread to his neck. "During the last several days," the announcement read, "Secretary Dulles has experienced increasing discomfort in the lower neck. X-ray studies suggest that his discomfort may be attributable to the presence of a malignant tumor in the lower cervical vertebrae. External radiation treatment to the lower neck began today." The medical bulletin went on to say that the condition of the abdomen remains unchanged and that further treatment of the abdomen "is not now indicated."

It was announced this morning that Acting Secretary of State Christian Herter would replace Mr. Dulles at the meeting of Western foreign ministers, to be held in Paris in two weeks. In Paris, the Western powers will seek to align their respective positions, before meeting with the Russians on May 11th. / There has been no announcement to the effect that Secretary Dulles has resigned.

French Premier Debre flew home tonight, after conferring with British Prime Minister Macmillan in London for two days. / There was no communique. Debre summed up the talks by saying, "Our determination to agree went very far and deep." Macmillan said he was "enormously encouraged". There had been, he said, a "sense of common purpose." / But neither statesman pretended that differences in their approach to next month's foreign ministers conference with Russia, do not still exist. / The so-called four-power "working group"...representing the United States, Britain, West Germany and France...continued its preparations for that conference in London today. / ~~The experts making up this group are being guided by the set of directives given them by the NATO Council...which met in Washington earlier this month.~~

The United States has again called on Russia to cease the "harassment" of American aircraft flying the air corridor to Berlin. The State Department protest came after it was revealed that Soviet aircraft...for the second time in less than a month...had buzzed an American transport making the Berlin run. The new incident occurred on April third, and involved an Air Force C-97...which was flying slightly over the 10-thousand-foot ceiling demanded by Soviet authorities. Only yesterday, the State Department sent Russia a formal note...pointing out that the United States "never has recognized, and does not now recognize, any limitation to the right to fly at any ~~minimum~~ altitude in the corridors to Berlin."

Premier Chou En-lai of Red China today repeated the Communist charge that the Dalai Lama was kidnaped by Tibetan rebels and is being held in India against his will. Chou En-lai claimed that "for the greater part" the revolt in Tibet has been crushed. He spoke at a Peiping reception... welcoming the puppet Panchen Lama, as he arrived to attend the so-called "Chinese National Peoples' Congress".

The Dalai Lama...who fled from Tibet...will meet Prime Minister Nehru of India on April 24th. Nehru said today that India accepts the Chinese

Communists as the "overlords" of Tibet. But, he said, if there is to be any lasting solution of the Tibetan problem, the autonomy of the country will have to be maintained.

In Congress today...the Senate Labor Committee issued a majority report saying that the Kennedy labor bill represents a "major attack" on the abuses exposed in the Senate Rackets Committee hearings. Republican Senators Dirksen and Goldwater disagreed. The report also said that, in seeking remedies, the Senate should not hurt the majority of unions which are honest. The Kennedy bill would require unions to publish detailed financial reports, elect by secret ballot, and prohibit persons convicted of major crimes from serving as union officers for prescribed periods. It would also make some changes sought by labor in the Taft-Hartley law.

The Democratic proposal for a commission to survey the unemployment problem was discussed today at a meeting President Eisenhower had with Republican congressional leaders. Mr. Eisenhower said he would not object to Republicans supporting the proposal...which already has passed the Senate. House Republican Leader Halleck gave the President a report, indicating that the majority of voters...sounded out by Republican congressmen during the Easter recess...favor a balanced budget.

Before flying back to Augusta this afternoon, Mr. Eisenhower took part in the dedication of a bell tower as a memorial to the late Senator Robert Taft. He praised Taft as a man who gave himself unstintingly "for the good of all America."

The Commerce Department reports tonight that personal income in the month of March made its biggest monthly gain in nearly four years. The annual rate of personal income is now 368-billion, 600-million dollars... a new record high.

Scientists have decided not to try to recover the "capsule" from that Discoverer satellite...which was placed in orbit yesterday around the North and South Poles. A faulty timing device is blamed for the change in plans. The capsule was a sort of instrumented forerunner to later devices for carrying mice and monkeys as passengers...and later, possibly man.

At Cape Canaveral today, an Atlas intercontinental ballistic missile blew up shortly after take-off. It was supposed to have traveled some 5-thousand miles down the Atlantic tracking range.

Edward R. Murrow: April 14, 1959. 7.45 p.m.

It is, of course, an axiom that in a world of possible annihilation by modern weapons, the only alternative to the rule of force is the rule of law. But since the discovery of nuclear energy more effort has gone into the ultimate weapons than into the development of the rule by law. It happens that both sides in the power struggle now have the ultimate weapons, so that the world is enjoying a kind of stalemate in the power struggle, if "enjoying" is the right word for it. This stalemate is being used feverishly by both sides to extend the possibilities of destruction. But it also can be used for the development of world law.

For some time President Eisenhower, Secretary Dulles, Attorney-General Rodgers and leaders of the Bar have been talking, in what seemed a concerted way, about the need for a world of law. It is known that the President is soon to ask Congress to repeal the reservation in our adherence to the world court which leaves ~~XXXXXX~~ us to decide what disputes affecting us are, and are not, subject to the court's jurisdiction.

Last night, Vice President Nixon brought this talk to a new focus with a new and specific proposal. It is that any new agreement reached with the Soviet Union in approaching negotiations shall include an undertaking to

submit any difference over the meaning of the agreement to the world court, with both sides pledged to accept the findings of the court.

Mr. Nixon was careful to say that this idea still is not United States policy. His caution throws light on the difficulties the Administration sees in getting Congressional support for this and like proposals. However, the Nixon plan is likely to have easier going than the outright repeal of the court reservation, since it deals with agreements yet to be reached. Some Congressmen, particularly conservative Republicans and southern Democrats, shy away from unconditional adherence to the court as a general proposition.

Mr. Nixon called his proposal a major step in the right direction. And he harked back to the first summit conference to show the need for it. It will be remembered that the heads of government at Geneva agreed that "the settlement of the German question and the re-unification of Germany by free elections shall be carried out in conformity with the interests of the German people and the interests of European security." That was the wording. But it never was implemented. The Russians refused to re-unite Germany by free elections and we accused them of breaking their word. The Russians say that the West did nothing to create a new system of European security, on which the pledge about Germany depended. "The crucial question", Mr. Nixon said,

"is how an agreement is to be effective when the parties disagree as to what it means."

Mr. Nixon pointed out that the world court has had only an average of two cases a year in its twelve years of existence. This lack of business has been due to the fact that most nations adhering to the court have adopted the reservation voted by the United States. But that is not the only reason. It will not be quick and easy to build up the prestige of the world court. Even in this country, which is accustomed to the concept of a high court, it has not been easy. One might say that the unpopularity in the deep south of the Supreme Court's ruling on school integration makes for hesitation to extend the court idea to world affairs. In countries less accustomed to constitutional law the hesitance may be even greater.

But a still greater difficulty is the undeniable political nature of the world court at this time. Its members are chosen politically by the Assembly and Security Council of the United Nations, and though they have the highest respect as individuals, they are pretty generally expected to rule politically. The Soviet bloc at present has two seats out of the total of fifteen, ~~that of~~ the Soviet Union and of Poland. It would be optimistic of Mr. Nixon to expect the Soviet Union to commit itself to accept a ruling from this body as now

constituted. In time the world court can demonstrate its objectivity, and the world can become what I might call "world-court-minded." But not until that has happened can a "world of law" be said to be within reach.

Back in a moment.—

George Bryan.—

The plan to use the World Court as an umpire in our disputes with Russia over the meaning of new agreements is fraught with difficulty. Yet it would seem an important step...worth trying. For as Barbara Ward recently observed, "The risks of inaction have never been so alarming; the political rewards of vision have never been so great."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

Secretary of State Dulles was re-examined today by the doctors. It was then announced that the cancer...which was discovered a month ago in his abdomen...may have spread to his neck. "During the last several days," the announcement read, "Secretary Dulles has experienced increasing discomfort in the lower neck. X-ray studies suggest that his discomfort may be attributable to the presence of a malignant tumor in the lower cervical vertebrae. External radiation treatment to the lower neck began today." The medical bulletin went on to say that the condition of the abdomen remains unchanged and that further treatment of the abdomen "is not now indicated."

It was announced this morning that Acting Secretary of State Christian Herter would replace Mr. Dulles at the meeting of Western foreign ministers to be held in Paris in two weeks. In Paris, the Western powers will seek to align their respective positions before meeting with the Russians on May 11th. There has been no announcement to the effect that Secretary Dulles has resigned.

French Premier Debre flew home tonight after conferring with British Prime Minister Macmillan in London for two days. There was no communique. Debre summed up the talks by saying, "Our determination to agree went very far and deep." Macmillan said he was "enormously encouraged." There had been, he said, a "sense of common purpose." But neither statesman pretended that differences in their approach to next month's foreign ministers conference with Russia do not still exist. The so-called four-power "working group"... representing the United States, Britain, West Germany and France...continued its preparations for that conference in London today.

The United States has again called on Russia to cease the "harassment" of American aircraft flying the air corridor to Berlin. The State Department

protest came after it was revealed that Soviet aircraft...for the second time in less than a month...had buzzed an American transport making the Berlin run. The new incident occurred on April third, and involved an Air Force C-97...which was flying slightly over the 10-thousand-foot ceiling demanded by Soviet authorities. Only yesterday, the State Department sent Russia a formal note...pointing out that the United States "never has recognized, and does not now recognize, any limitation to the right to fly at any altitude in the corridors to Berlin."

Premier Chou En-lai of Red China today repeated the Communist charge that theDalai Lama was kidnapped by Tibetan rebels and is being held in India against his will. Chou En-lai claimed that "for the greater part" the revolt in Tibet has been crushed. He spoke at a Peiping reception...welcoming the puppet Panchen Lama, as he arrived to attend the so-called "Chinese National Peoples' Congress."

The Dalai Lama...who fled from Tibet...will meet Prime Minister Nehru of India on April 24th. Nehru said today that India accepts the Chinese Communists as the "overlords" of Tibet. But, he said, if there is to be any lasting solution of the Tibetan problem, the autonomy of the country will have to be maintained.

In Congress today...the Senate Labor Committee issued a majority report saying that the Kennedy labor bill represents a "major attack" on the abuses exposed in the Senate Rackets Committee hearings. Republican Senators Dirksen and Goldwater disagreed. The report also said that, in seeking remedies the Senate should not hurt the majority of unions which are honest. The Kennedy bill would require unions to publish detailed financial reports, elect by secret ballot, and prohibit persons convicted of major crimes from serving as union officers for prescribed periods. It would also make some changes sought by labor in the Taft-Hartley law.

The Democratic proposal for a commission to survey the unemployment

problem was discussed today at a meeting President Eisenhower had with Republican congressional leaders. Mr. Eisenhower said he would not object to Republicans supporting the proposal...which already has passed the Senate. House Republican Leader Halleck gave the President a report, indicating that the majority of voters...sounded out by Republican congressmen during the Easter recess...favor a balanced budget.

Before flying back to Augusta this afternoon, Mr. Eisenhower took part in the dedication of a bell tower as a memorial to the late Senator Robert Taft. He praised Taft as a man who gave himself unstintingly "for the good of all America."

The Commerce Department reports tonight that personal income in the month of March made its biggest monthly gain in nearly four years. The annual rate of personal income is now 368-billion, 600-million dollars...a new record high.

Scientists have decided not to try to recover the capsule from that Discoverer satellite...which was placed in orbit yesterday around the North and South Poles. A faulty timing device is blamed for the change in plans. The capsule was a sort of instrumented forerunner to later devices for carrying mice and monkeys as passengers...and later, possibly man.

At Cape Canaveral today, an Atlas intercontinental ballistic missile blew up shortly after take-off. It was supposed to have traveled some 5-thousand miles down the Atlantic tracking range.

It is, of course, an axiom that in a world of possible annihilation by modern weapons, the only alternative to the rule of force is the rule of law. But since the discovery of nuclear energy more effort has gone into the ultimate weapons than into the development of the rule by law. It happens that both sides in the power struggle now have the ultimate weapons so that the world is enjoying a kind of stalemate in the power struggle, if enjoying is the right word for it. This stalemate is being used feverishly by both sides to extend

the possibilities of destruction. But it also can be used for the development of world law.

For some time President Eisenhower, Secretary Dulles, Attorney General Rodgers and leaders of the Bar have been talking, in what seemed a concerted way, about the need for a world of law. It is known that the President is soon to ask Congress to repeal the reservation in our adherence to the world court which leaves us to decide what disputes affecting us are, and are not, subject to the court's jurisdiction.

Last night, Vice President Nixon brought this talk to a new focus with a new and specific proposal. It is that any new agreement reached with the Soviet Union in approaching negotiations shall include an undertaking to submit any difference over the meaning of the agreement to the world court, with both sides pledged to accept the findings of the court.

Mr. Nixon was careful to say that this idea still is not United States policy. His caution throws light on the difficulties the Administration sees in getting Congressional support for this and like proposals. However, the Nixon plan is likely to have easier going than the outright repeal of the court reservation, since it deals with agreements yet to be reached. Some Congressmen, particularly conservative Republicans and southern Democrats, shy away from unconditional adherence to the court as a general proposition.

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This is Ed Murrow I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. But first here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: The plan to use the World Court as an umpire in our disputes with Russia over the meaning of new agreements is fraught with difficulty. Yet it would seem an important step..worth trying. For as Barbara Ward recently observed, "The risks of inaction have never been so alarming; the political rewards of vision have never been so great." Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Wed., Apr. 15, 1959

This is the news:

President Eisenhower today announced the resignation of John Foster Dulles as secretary of state. / He made the announcement at his vacation headquarters in Augusta, Georgia...after conferring with Mr. Dulles for four or five minutes on the telephone. / The President emphasized that the decision to resign, because of recurring [redacted] cancer, had been made by Mr. Dulles himself. / Only yesterday, doctors at Walter Reed Hospital expressed fear that the cancer had spread to the cervical vertebrae---that is, to the lower neck. Mr. Eisenhower said he wanted to make it clear...that although Dulles was incapacitated, for carrying the administrative load as secretary of state...along with formulating policy...he was not helpless, and he would

continue to serve as a consultant in the field of foreign affairs. The President praised Mr. Dulles as a man of " tremendous character and courage, intelligence and wisdom." He personally believed that Dulles had filled the office "with greater distinction than any other man our country has known." Mr. Eisenhower spoke with deep emotion, and his eyes were wet. He did not name a successor...but the appointment, he promised, "would not be long delayed." It would be a matter of days. / A reporter wondered if this meant that Dulles would not be succeeded by Under-Secretary of State Christian Herter, as has been generally supposed. Mr. Eisenhower said there were "a number" of men with particular talent in this field...and that there were "all kinds of considerations" to be taken into account. He did not, he said, want to imply either an intention to appoint a particular person, or a refusal to do so. / He said that, in any event, Mr. Herter would represent the United States at both the meeting of Western foreign ministers in Paris, two weeks from now, and at the foreign ministers conference with Russia in May. Mr. Eisenhower said that before making a final decision he would confer with Dulles. / News Secretary Hagerty says that Mr. Eisenhower probably will also consult Vice President Nixon. / Herter is still believed to be the most

likely successor to Dulles. ~~although the names of Under-Secretary~~ of State Douglas Dillon; John J. McCloy, ~~former high commissioner to Germany;~~ United Nations Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, Allen W. Dulles, ~~the secretary's brother,~~ and Thomas Dewey ~~all are being mentioned.~~

Members of Congress have issued statements, praising Mr. Dulles' courage and dedication to duty. Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon Johnson said that Dulles had "faced up to difficult and trying tasks with fortitude and resolution." The Republican leader, Senator Dirksen, spoke of Mr. Dulles' "dedicated and unselfish service, rendered in the conduct of foreign relations and in pursuing the goal of peace and good will." Adlai Stevenson said he knew of no one "who has served his country more diligently and devotedly than Secretary Dulles." ~~Stevenson said that Dulles will have the gratitude of free people everywhere.~~

Regret and gratitude also are being expressed in the capitals of Western Europe. But our allies...each in a different way...are asking themselves how the resignation of Secretary Dulles will affect American foreign policy and the forthcoming negotiations with Russia regarding general European

security and...in particular...Berlin. / For that reaction, we go first to my colleague, Charles Collingwood in London.

Tape runs 2:15
Ends on cue: "Now back to Ed Murrow in N.Y."

The French also are looking ahead to a new chapter in American diplomacy, although they expect the principles of American foreign policy to remain pretty much the same. / For that story, we switch to Paris and David Schoenbrun.

Tape runs 2:07
Ends on cue: "--to Edward R. Murrow in N.Y."

In West Germany, there is a feeling of personal loss. / Ernest Leiser reports that story from Bonn.

Tape runs 2:02
Ends on cue: "Now back to Edward R. Murrow in N.Y."

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The American aircraft was powered by turbo-prop engines...and, as customary for aircraft of this type, it was flying above 10-thousand feet. Soviet authorities claim this is "against regulations". We say no agreement for such a flight ceiling exists.

Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba flew to the United States tonight for an unofficial visit of 11 days.

And...in Washington...the Federal Reserve Board announces that industrial production in the month of March ~~mounted~~ climbed to an all-time high.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. (pause) But first, here is ~~a word from George Bugan.~~ DAN McDONELL with a word about the weather

Word for Today

In connection with the resignation of Secretary Dulles, there comes to mind these words...written by Woodrow Wilson. [Wilson was ~~mmm~~ writing of the elder Pitt.] "His mind was clear and strong, his will was unwavering, his convictions were uncompromising...his confidence in himself was implicit, his love for his country was real and intense."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Wednesday, April 15, 1959
8:45 - 8:00 PM, EST

MURROW: For that reaction, we go first to my colleague Charles Collingwood in London.

COLLINGWOOD: It isn't that the British hadn't expected Mr. Dulles to have to resign - they had, but now that the resignation is a fact it has made them reflect again on how much he will be missed in this period of talks with Russia which are about to begin. It's not only that his skills as a negotiator will be missed, he's always taken the lead at the conference table, but the British who are beginning to feel increasingly isolated diplomatically in the councils ofthe West had come to think, just as he was taken ill, that Mr. Dulles was really on their side - or at least that he understood what they were getting at in their suggestions as to how to deal with the Russians. He, they knew, had it in his power to shift American policy toward a more flexible line and strongly to influence the attitudes of Chancellor Adenauer and General de Gaulle. They do not think that Mr. Dulles's successor - whoever he may be, however, able he may be will have that power or if he did would be able to exercise it between now and the Geneva Foreign Ministers meeting next month. The British are, therefore, more than ever resigned now to fighting a lonely battle for their own more flexible proposals. Commenting on this, THE LONDON EVENING STANDARD, tonight, concludes that the retirement of Mr. Dulles will put new responsibilities on Prime Minister Macmillan. "Now, only he," says THE STANDARD, "has the will to try out new ideas and the authority to persuade the Western allies to accept a change of policy." Speaking about the successor to Mr. Dulles, the British were somewhat surprised that President Eisenhower did not today name acting Secretary Christian Herter as Mr. Dulles's successor. The comment in England on Mr. Dulles's departure from active diplomacy has been warm and appreciative Prime Minister Macmillan spoke of his dedication. Foreign Secretary Selwyn

Lloyd praised Mr. Dulles's intellectual gifts and sense of duty, the leader of the opposition, Hugh Gaitskill paid tribute to his profound knowledge of world affairs, "A most serious loss to the West" said Mr. Gaitskill. For many years, John Foster Dulles has been the focus of British criticism both informed and uninformed on American policy. It is ironic that opinion in Britain, at least, only warmed to him in his last months in office.

Now back to Ed Murrow in New York.

MURROW: The French also are looking ahead to a new chapter in American diplomacy. Although they expect the principles of American foreign policy to remain pretty much the same. For that story, we switch to Paris and David Schoenbrun.

SCHOENBRUN: There is saddness and even embarrasement here in Paris tonight, but there is no gloom. The resignation of Mr. Dulles did not come as a surprise in this capital of NATO. NATO officials who returned from Washington a week ago all were convinced that the resignation of Mr. Dulles was only a matter of days. Indeed, for the past two weeks or so, Western diplomats have been proceeding on the assumption that there would be a change in the personal direction of American foreign policy. But they seem to be convinced that there will be no major change in the principles of that policy. Although Mr. Dulles was the chief architect of America's policy, Mr. Eisenhower was and remains the head of the firm, and it's unlikely that he will permit any radical changes. It is also unlikely, it is thought in Paris, that Mr. Eisenhower would appoint a successor who did not convince him that he subscribes to the basic Dulles views. They key word to describe Dulles's thinking over here is the word "views" or "attitudes" for ~~in~~ a in fact, there was no Dulles doctrine as such. John Foster Dulles was a lawyer who held deep convictions but he was not a creative thinker as foreign secretary. He did not introduce any doctrine comparable to the Marshall Plan, The Atlantic Alliance or to the European community which were the economic, military and political pillers of

American foreign policy before the Dulles era. Mr. Dulles carried on the policies laid down by his predecessors. His own contribution was a style of diplomacy rather than a doctrine. He was the official "~~Know~~ No Man" of the Western world and as such played a highly important role at a time when there was a good deal of wavering and wondering about new directions and a ~~Know~~ NO Man wasbadly needed. We are, however, entering a whole new period of pdiplomacy, and the feeling here is that perhaps a new man was needed.

This is Paris. David Schoenbrun reporting.

I return you now to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

MURROW: In West Germany, there is a feeling of personal loss. Ernest Leiser reports that story from Bonn.

LEISER: The Government of West Germany almost always takes note with prompt protocal of the death or departure of a foreign statesman, usually, however, its statements are formal, a bit cold and cut and dry. They read as if they've been drenched out of a bottom drawer from a file labeled Platitude. But it was different in Bonn today when the news reached here that Secretary Dulles had succumbed to his cancer and had to resign. Comment came quickly, but it was not just diplomatic nicities when the West German Government said that Dulles's action was a great loss especially for the German people. Nor was it a platitude when the Foreign Ministery said that it in particular looked back to long years of common effort with Dulles, full of understanding and full of trust. Chancellor Konrad Adenauer on holiday in Italy declined to say anything formal for the record right away. But those of us who talked with Adenauer aides with the Old Man were told that he seemed really moved and deeply saddened. This is not surprising, Adenauer despite his granite face is a moddy and emotional man. And for a long while he has regarded Dulles as much a personal friend as an ally. The Chancellor has let it be known that he has had more faith in the consistancy of policy and purpose of the U.S. Secretary of State than he's had in the U.S. President. It is undoubtedly true

as the newspaper here quotes Adenauer/said today, "That the 83 year old Chancellor regarded Dulles and himself as the two strongest pillers of the West holding the Atlantic Alliance firm against Soviet attempts to undermine it." But there is also some unhappiness in official Bonn tonight about the fact that since Dulles had to go he did not lay down his mantle earlier. The West Germans think that just over three weeks is not enough time for a new Secretary of State to organize and lead U.S. foriegn policy into a Big Four meeting with Russia. Even if under Secretary Herter takes over the Germans say, he cannot emerge from the shadow of his boss in so short a time.

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PT/ N.M.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., Apr. 16, 1959

This is the news:

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The President today formally accepted Mr. Dulles' resignation. In the customary exchange of letters, Mr. Eisenhower said, "I accept with deepest personal regret, and only because I have no alternative."

"As a statesman of world stature," the President said, "you have set a record in the stewardship of our foreign relations that stands clear and strong for all to see." In his letter, Mr. Dulles expressed gratitude for the opportunities and responsibilities given him by the President. "I was brought up," he said, "in the belief that this nation of ours was not merely a self-serving society, but was founded with a mission to help build a world where liberty and justice would prevail." He offered to continue to serve in a more limited capacity, and Mr. Eisenhower accepted the offer.

The President and Mr. Dulles conferred today regarding the selection of a new secretary of state. News Secretary Hagerty said the appointment will be made "within a few days."

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The United States Immigration Service has granted temporary asylum to four followers of Batista...who commandeered a Cuban airliner early today

and forced the pilot to fly them to Miami. Three of the hijackers claim that they escaped from the La Cabana prison, near Havana. All four are being allowed to stay in this country, pending a hearing.

~~Firing squads in Cuba have executed 16 more persons described as war criminals. This brings to 549 the total number of persons said to have been put to death since Fidel Castro came to power.~~

Chairman Fulbright of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee told the Society of Newspaper Editors today that Americans are going to have to get their priorities straight...decide whether to sacrifice some of their luxuries for long-range growth, whether to export more capital and import more goods. "We might," he said, "even bring ourselves to put less steel into automobiles and more into school construction." Fulbright said, "Unless we revise our sense of values, we will never think we can afford to do the things which, in my judgment, we must do if we are to survive as a nation of free people. The gravest crisis confronting the Western world today," he said, "is not in Berlin. It is within ourselves."

A Democratic-sponsored bill that would authorize 4-billion, 400-million dollars for the improvement of education was approved by a House subcommittee today.

The vote...along strict party lines...was 4 to 2. The measure would have the Federal Government give the states 1-billion, 100-million dollars a year, for the next four years, for classroom construction and payment of teachers' salaries. The bill now goes to the full Education Committee. If finally approved by Congress, it would upset President Eisenhower's plan for a balanced budget in the next fiscal year.

The House Rules Committee ~~today refused...by a 6-to-6 tie vote~~...to clear the Democratic housing bill for floor debate. The measure was blocked, for the time being at least, by a bipartisan coalition opposed to the public housing features of the bill.

Edward R. Murrow: April 16, 1959. 7.45 p.m.

Some new bits and pieces of the Tibet story are coming to hand that make it possible to put together a coherent account of the uprising against Communist rule. They show that it was a genuine uprising, as popular and spontaneous as the Revolution in Hungary. For two days the people of Lhasa held the power in the city and it took the Chinese Communists six days to regain control. Casualties ran into perhaps six or more thousand, and for days the Chinese burned bodies on huge funeral pyres. The escape of the Dalai Lama was engineered during the two days when the Tibetans had the upper hand. The Kashag, or Cabinet, actually encouraged the popular resistance to make the rescue of the young spiritual leader possible in the confusion. The Chinese were tricked, and the Dalai Lama had a two-day start in the flight to India.

The story goes back to the signing of the 1951 treaty by which Tibet formally accepted Chinese sovereignty in return for a promise of local autonomy, something the Tibetans felt they did under duress. Resistance to the treaty was open outside Lhasa, and was conducted chiefly by the warlike Khamba tribesmen. They not only were too effective for the Chinese to crush, they actually kept coming closer to Lhasa. Lhasa, however, did not rise to join them. The time was not ripe for that and they wanted to save their city

from destruction.

But the Communists sensed their mounting danger and tried to placate the Tibetans by calling a halt to reforms. Then they tried their utmost by suasion and bullying to induce the Dalai Lama to take up arms against the rebels. They had left him his army and insisted that he use it. The Dalai Lama is a spiritual leader who does not normally make political decisions, which are left to the ~~Kashag, or~~ Cabinet. By tradition the Dalai Lama goes nowhere without his Abbot attendants. But the Communists made him come along into hours of daily conferences with Chinese officials on the problem of the Khamba rebels. ~~This actually was an attempt at a kind of brain-washing and it is to the credit of the young Buddha that he withstood it without a lapse, and refused to act against the rebels.~~

So finally the Communists decided to get him out of the country. They sent him a direct invitation to attend a party at military headquarters. It is not protocol to send the Dalai Lama a direct invitation. He has to be approached through the ~~Kashag.~~ Cabinet And he is not expected to attend functions outside the Potala Palace. The invitation was the turning point in Tibetan affairs. News of it spread through Lhasa, which believed that the Dalai Lama was to be taken to Peiping and held as hostage while the Chinese moved

in enough troops to crush all resistance. At once, thirty thousand Tibetans were demonstrating outside the Dalai Lama's summer palace, refusing to allow him to leave for Lhasa and the party at military headquarters.

The Chinese realized they had gone too far. They sent loud-speakers through the city saying it all had been a mistake and appealing for calm. But by that time five thousand women were parading in a demonstration for independence. Protest meetings were being held throughout the city, attended by Tibetan officials who up to that time had been co-operating with the Communists. Some eight thousand monks poured from surrounding monasteries to take part. And a Lama who had been an open collaborator was killed and his body dragged through the streets.

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Back in a moment. -

Art Hannes

Word for Today

The story of the uprising in Tibet, against the Chinese Communists, again demonstrates the Will in man for independence. Walt Whitman said, "I am for those who have never been mastered." And we are reminded of an observation once made by Chief Justice Warren---that liberty, not Communism, is the most contagious force in the world.

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GEORGE BRYAN

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Edward R. Murrow Fri., Apr. 17, 1959

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The full results of today's nationwide civil defense test will not be known for weeks. In hundreds of communities, sirens signaled the threat of mock nuclear attack. / Government workers in Washington hurried to shelter areas in their respective buildings...and here in New York City, Fifth Avenue and other main thoroughfares were quickly cleared of pedestrians and traffic. / Mayor Wagner called it the best drill the city has ever had. / Theoretically, most of San Diego was wiped out by a nuclear device launched by a submarine. / And across the country, weathermen plotted the probable path of radioactive fall-out. ~~The Conelrad warning system was tested at 11:30 a.m., Eastern Standard Time.~~ / Under this system, the regular broadcasts of all radio and television stations were blacked out for thirty minutes. Twelve hundred radio stations were back on the air immediately...broadcasting civil defense instructions on the special 640 and 1240 kilocycle bands. These stations used alternating frequencies to keep imaginary enemy aircraft from using their signals to "home" on a target.

6

The Geneva conference looking toward the prohibition of nuclear weapons tests today adopted a preamble to a draft treaty. The preamble, approved tentatively by the United States, Britain and Russia, expresses confidence that a controlled suspension of tests would make progress toward general disarmament possible. It also expresses hope that all countries will join in promising to refrain from testing nuclear weapons. Of course, this preamble...and all other items of the draft treaty...become valid only if the over-all agreement becomes operative. Russia and the Western powers are still far apart on how a ban on nuclear weapons tests would be controlled.

In Washington...the Senate Appropriations Committee tonight voted to double the amount of money provided by the House for development loans to foreign countries. The committee voted...15 to 10...to authorize 200-million dollars in new appropriations for the Development Loan Fund. President Eisenhower had asked for 225-million dollars, but the House cut this figure more than half.

7

In Kentucky today, Governor Chandler mobilized a thousand National Guardsmen...as the result of the second fatal shooting in the coal fields in a little more than two weeks. A non-union coal-truck driver died in a gun fight last night...and a new dynamiting of mine property is reported. A picket belonging to the United Mine Workers...who have been on strike since March 9...also suffered a gun wound last night and has been hospitalized. Governor Chandler says the National Guard will be ready to act...that law and order will be maintained. Wages are the issue in the strike, which has been marked by violence almost from the start. The mine operators say they cannot pay the two-dollar-a-day increase called for by the union in its new contract.

STET

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(Tape runs 4:10
Ends on cue: "---to ERM in NY."

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. (pause) But first, here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

Word for Today

My colleague, Ernest Leiser, reported an atmosphere of gloom and misgiving. If he could truthfully have reported an atmosphere of optimism, it would...~~perhaps~~...of course...have reflected a happier state of affairs. But artificial optimism, F.C. Appley said, "alienates more friends than it makes." And William Sumner believed that every man of sense is a pessimist.

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

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LEISER: There will be six foreign ministers at the Foreign Ministers Meeting of the Big Four when it starts on May 11. The East German Communists yesterday announced that their foreign minister, Lothar Bolz, would be on hand in Geneva and this reporter has been told on high authority that von Brentano will also be there for West Germany. This itself represents a long step up the ladder for the German Communists who so far have carefully and consisently been kept far outside the diplomatic pale. The Government of West Germany is clearly uneasy tonight about the prospects of Christian Herter as the new U.S. Secretary of State. The reason given here is what the Germans call Herter's inexperience. Despite the length of time he has served as Under Secretary, close to Dulles, the Germans say he has not yet mastered the complexities of the situation in Central Europe well enough to give a strong lead to the Western Alliance at Geneva next month. Bonn says that Herter, and therefore the West, will be seriously handicapped by not understanding what the Soviet maneuvering in Berlin and Germany is really intended to achieve. Behind this argument there seems to be another reason. The West Germans are obviously worried lest Herter will make concessions without Soviet counter-concessions at Geneva. Right or wrong, Bonn thinks that Herter would be willing to experiment with a basically new Western policy on German Unity. Some of this fear seems to stem from the Foreign Ministers' talks in Washington the beginning of this month. There, Herter took West Germany's Foreign Minister, Heinrich von Brentano lightly but very strongly to task. On orders from old Chancellor Adenauer, Brentano had

suddenly turned down an American idea for putting Germany together by steps through a loose federation of the states in the West German Republic and the states in Communist East Germany. This idea had been approved earlier by Bonn officials too and Herter in Washington put a sharp "how come" to Brentano. But the West Germans say today that this is water under the bridge. They say that now all Western Allies' schemes of federation or confederation with the Communist Zone of Germany have been talked out. They are making clear that Adenauer's veto has been effective and that both U.S. and British schemes for new ways to German unity have had to be abandoned. In fact, the Germans are privately more convinced than any of their allies that there is not a prayer that this country can be unified now or in any future that can be foreseen. All that the Bonn Government insists on is that there be no formal recognition of this fact or any recognition of East Germany. The leaders here say that formalizing what exists would demoralize their seventeen million countrymen in the East German Zone. And they very clearly think that it would also cause Adenauer and his successor as Chancellor a domestic, political catastrophe.

When Bonn looks to Geneva and to a summit conference, it appears to take a thoroughly cynical view of what can be expected. In the highest quarters here, it is said that no progress on any fundamental issues can be expected at the Big Four Meeting. The absolute most that the West German Government expects is that Nikita Khrushchev may climb down from his demand that there be a fundamental change in Berlin. But in private conversation, even the top pepple here now say that we'll have to let the East Germans get into our Berlin act somehow, at least in scrutinizing Allied papers on our routes of access to the city.(?)

And there's a genuine fear in Bonn that Krushchev may suddenly carry out his threat to hand over Soviet controls to the East Germans during the conferences ahead, if the conferences are not going to suit the Soviet leader. Bonn is worried that by presenting the West with

this accomplished fact, the Soviets may make the Allies cave in at the negotiating table, especially with a new man like Herter as the senior spokesman for the Alliance. The mood in Bonn could hardly be much more gloomy.

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Ed. Trans. R.S.

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In Kentucky today, Governor Chandler mobilized a thousand National Guardsmen...as the result of the second fatal shooting in the coal fields in a little more than two weeks. A non-union coal truck driver died in a gun fight last night...and a new dynamiting of mine property is reported. A picket belonging to the United Mine Workers...who have been on strike since March 9...also suffered a gun wound last night and has been hospitalized. Governor Chandler says the National Guard will be ready to act...that law and order will be maintained. Wages are the issue in the strike, which has been marked by violence almost from the start. The mine operators say they cannot pay the two-dollar-a-day increase called for by the union in its new contract.

Reports that Acting Secretary of State Herter almost definitely will succeed Dulles are being received with some misgiving in West Germany. For that story...and a new development in the preparations for next month's foreign ministers' conference...we switch now to Ernest Leiser in Bonn.

LEISER: There will be six foreign ministers at the Foreign Ministers' Meeting of

the Big Four when it starts on May 11. The East German Communists yesterday announced that their foreign minister, Lothar Bolz, would be on hand in Geneva and this reporter has been told on high authority that Von Brentano will also be there for West Germany. This itself represents a long step up the ladder for the German Communists who so far have carefully and consistently been kept far outside the diplomatic pale. The Government of West Germany is clearly uneasy tonight about the prospects of Christian Herter as the new U.S. Secretary of State. The reason given here is what the Germans call Herter's inexperience. Despite the length of time he has served as Under Secretary, close to Dulles, the Germans say he has not yet mastered the complexities of the situation in Central Europe well enough to give a strong lead to the Western Alliance at Geneva next month. Bonn says that Herter, and therefore the West, will be seriously handicapped by not understanding what the Soviet maneuvering in Berlin and Germany is really intended to achieve. Behind this argument there seems to be another reason. The West Germans are obviously worried lest Herter will make concessions without Soviet counter-concessions at Geneva. Right or wrong. Bonn thinks that Herter would be willing to experiment with a basically new Western policy on German unity. Some of this fear seems to stem from the Foreign Ministers' talks in Washington the beginning of this month. There, Herter took West Germany's Foreign Minister, Heinrich von Brentano lightly but very strongly to task. On orders from old Chancellor Adenauer, Brentano had suddenly turned down an American idea for putting Germany together by steps through a loose federation of the states in the West German Republic and the states in Communist East Germany. This idea had been approved earlier by Bonn officials too and Herter in Washington put a sharp "how come" to Brentano. But the West Germans say today that this is water under the bridge. They say that now all Western allies schemes of federation or confederation with the Communist zone of Germany have been talked out. They are making clear that Adenauer's veto has been

effective and that both U.S. and British schemes for new ways to German unity have had to be abandoned. In fact, the Germans are privately more convinced than any of their allies that there is not a prayer that this country can be unified now or in any future that can be foreseen. All that the Bonn Government insists on is that there be no formal recognition of this fact or any recognition of East Germany. The leaders here say that formalizing what exists would demoralize their seventeen million countrymen in the East German Zone. And they very clearly think that it would also cause Adenauer and his successor as Chancellor a domestic, political catastrophe.

When Bonn looks to Geneva and to a summit conference, it appears to take a thoroughly cynical view of what can be expected. In the highest quarters here, it is said that no progress on any fundamental issues can be expected at the Big Four Meeting. The absolute most that the West German Government expects is that Nikita Khrushchev may climb down from his demand that there be a fundamental change in Berlin. But in private conversation, even the top people here now say that we'll have to let the East Germans get into our Berlin act somehow, at least in scrutinizing Allied papers on our routes of access to the city.

And there's genuine fear in Bonn that Khrushchev may suddenly carry out his threat to hand over Soviet controls to the East Germansduring the conferences ahead, if the conferences are not going to suit the Soviet leader. Bonn is worried that by presenting the West with this accomplished fact, the Soviets may make the Allies cave in at the negotiating table, especially with a new man like Herter as the senior spokesman for the Alliance. The mood in Bonn could hardly be much more gloomy.

This is Ernest Leiser in Bonn. Now back to Edward R. Murrow.

MURROW: This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: My colleague, Ernest Leiser, reported an atmosphere of gloom and misgiving. If he could truthfully have reported an atmosphere of optimism, it would...of course...have reflected a happier state of affairs. But artificial optimism, F. C. Appley said, "alienates more friends than it makes." And William Sumner believed that every man of sense is a pessimist.

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Mon., Apr. 20, 1959

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Officially, Russia has neither accepted or rejected this proposition...but the general reaction on the part of the Soviet delegation in Geneva has been cool. In his letter, Mr. Eisenhower said that even if Russia continues to insist on the power of veto in the control organization, there could still be progress toward a first-step agreement. "I believe," he said, "there is a way in which we can hold fast to the progress already made in these negotiations and no longer delay in putting into effect the initial agreements which are in our grasp." The White House had not planned to release the letter until it received a reply from Khrushchev. However, a Soviet official in Geneva revealed this morning that such a letter had been sent.

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Mr. Dulles. He said, "I will travel if I feel it is necessary to travel. But as you know, I have always been a pretty strong team worker..and I have got very great pride in my associates in the department." Herter declined to comment on foreign policy matters. He would rather wait, he said, until his appointment is confirmed.

British Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd was asked in the House of Commons today how he feels about the high-altitude flights made by American aircraft in the air corridor to Berlin. (The Russians have tried...unilaterally...to impose a ceiling of 10-thousand feet. And some British newspapers have called American disregard for the Soviet action "tactless and ill-timed.") Selwyn Lloyd said the question how high aircraft in the corridor should fly was a matter for individual Allied governments to decide. Allied aircraft, he said, have the right to fly at any altitude...and he said it was a right which should be exercised from time to time "as necessary."

~~Sir Winston Churchill said today that...in dealing with Russia...the West should be~~

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Khrushchev has sent a new personal message to President Nasser of the United Arab Republic. We are not told officially what the message said. But according one Egyptian source, Khrushchev wrote in an attempt to "soften" current anti-Communist opinion in the Middle East....outside of Iraq.

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It was announced today that negotiations...looking toward a new contract in the basic steel industry...will start here in New York on May fifth. This is two weeks earlier than previously agreed upon by the United Steelworkers and the steel industry.

The Senate Judiciary Committee today approved the nomination of Judge Potter Stewart, as an associate justice of the Supreme Court. Stewart was named last October to succeed Justice Harold Burton. He was questioned at length in committee hearings on his views regarding the 1954 Supreme Court decision on public school segregation...and Chairman Eastland of Mississippi says the nomination will not be sent to the Senate floor for 24 hours, to give six members of the committee who were absent, an opportunity to vote. In any case, a majority of the committee will have approved.

The Supreme Court said today...in a 5 to 4 decision...that it is a violation of federal law, to promise money to a political party through a member of Congress, in return for help in getting a federal appointment. The case involves an applicant for the postmastership in York, Pennsylvania, in 1953. The government charges that the applicant promised his congressman to donate money to the Republican Party, if the congressman would help him get the job. Last year, a lower court judge dismissed the charges, arguing that, according to the language of the law, political parties were exempt. The Supreme Court today disagreed...and ordered the charges reinstated.

In San Francisco, the United States Immigration Service has again

HECK-ALA

ordered the deportation of William Heikkila, a native of Finland whose case has been in and out of the courts ever since 1948. Heikkila became nationally known last year, when he was seized and deported to Finland, while his case was still pending in Federal Court. As a result of the publicity, he was brought back. The new deportation order...issued after extended hearings...is based on the conclusion that Haikkila is an alien who belonged to the Communist Party, and once obtained a visa by fraud. Heikkila, who says he quit the party in 1939, first entered the United States as an infant, and now has an American-born wife. His attorney says today's order will be appealed.

Edward R. Murrow: April 20, 1959. 7.45 p.m.

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TAPE RUNS 3:15

End Cue: "....Once again as a candidate "(applause)

Those were excerpts from a speech made today by Sir Winston Churchill, at Woodford, just outside London.

Back in a moment.—

George Bryan.—

WORD FOR THE DAY. April 20, 1959.

No one can be sure what public office and responsibility will do to any man. Crawford Greenewalt has written in "The Uncommon Man": "Some men are uncommon to extraordinary degree, others to lesser. And perhaps most uncommon of all is the common man whose achievements are exalted beyond the expectation of his circumstances."

Goodnight and Good Luck!

CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS:

Monday, April 20, 1959
7:45 -8:00

MURROW: Today a gallant old gentleman raised a familiar voice, somewhat muted by age and infirmity, to announce his support of his Prime Minister's policies and also his determination to continue to represent his constituency in Parliament. We are indebted to the BBC for these excerpts from today's speech by Sir Winston Churchill:

ANNOUNCER: At Woodford in Essex, the constituency to which he is a Member of Parliament, Sir Winston Churchill has spoken of the German problem. Here's part of what he said:

CHURCHILL: It is unnecessary for Soviet leaders to assure us that the use of armed force in Berlin would inevitably unleash a general conflict. We are well aware of this. We are well aware too that there is no chance of the world being spared the noose...the use of nuclear weapons before (indistinct). The German problem under consideration is in itself a comparatively simple one. We hope, if possible, to see a reunited Germany. The terms of reunification should be such that the true will of the German people is expressed so that the country does not fall under the domination of the Soviets. We in the West know that our intentions to Russia and the satellites are peaceful. We never seek to make use of Germany as an offensive base against them. We never shall. But with the background of the last war, Russian fears of a resurgent government are reasonable, even if they are not justified. ~~When they take~~ We must take account of them, we must look through other people's eyes as well as our own.

ANNOUNCER: (indistinct) Sir Winston (indistinct) in particular about the problem of Berlin.

CHURCHILL: We cannot abandon her. Berlin recently showed with an overwhelming vote where her sympathies lie. We cannot abandon the Berlin people either. On the basic issues, we are as one but I will say this and I should like to see the Western Allies show more sympathy

toward each other's problems. Surely to achieve our purposes, in our talks with the Soviets, we must be united and strong.

ANNOUNCER: Sir Winston then turned to a question nearer home that's very much in people's minds in Britain these days.

CHURCHILL: We all know, ladies and gentlemen, that the general election is approaching...coming along.(laughter) On that you know your duty. Now on past record...on past record and on character, on promise and on personalities, the Conservative Government deserves, I'd say, without hesitation, your support to bring continued enduring prosperity at home and to insure a lasting peace of the world. For my part, I will say like myself the last minutes, if I may, for my part I shall be ready to offer myself once again as a candidate (?) (indistinct) (cheers).

Trans. R.S.

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

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7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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Foreign Relations Committee today that the announcement was delayed because Mr. Eisenhower was waiting for a medical report on his physical fitness. / Herter...who suffers from arthritis...said they both wanted the assurance of such a report. / At the committee hearing, Democratic Senator Morse questioned Herter at length regarding the possibility of nuclear war over Berlin. In answer to these questions, the new secretary of state said that in the "initial stages" of a conflict over Berlin, he did not think nuclear weapons should be employed. / But if it became clear, he said, that Russia was resorting to all-out war, "I think we would have to consider a change in our position." He did not agree with Morse that the Soviet threat to Berlin should be taken to the United Nations at this time. / "If the threat is carried out," he said, "we might very well have a good case."

Herter will leave for the meeting of Western foreign ministers in Paris next Monday. At this meeting, the West will try to complete the process of reaching common agreement before going into negotiations with Russia in Geneva on May eleventh. / The State Department announces that...next Thursday...Mr. Herter and United Nations Secretary General Hammarskjold will meet in Washington and have "a general exchange of views."

The foreign ministers of eight East European countries, including Russia, will meet in Warsaw next Monday "to review questions concerning the forthcoming Geneva talks." These Warsaw Pact countries will be joined at the preparatory meeting by Communist China. The Soviet announcement does not say whether the Chinese Communists will attend as full participants, or merely as observers...as they did at the founding session of the Warsaw Pact in 1955.

West Germany today received a Soviet note warning it not to accept nuclear weapons from the United States. Russia told Bonn that the arming of of West German troops with nuclear weapons not only would increase the danger of war but make the position of West Germany in any future conflict "militarily hopeless."

Premier Khrushchev said today that Russia is ready to sign a pact of friendship and neutrality with any Asian country as a step toward securing an "atom free" zone in the Far East. Khrushchev made the offer in a letter to a Japanese editor...which was broadcast tonight by Moscow radio. The letter said that Japan can enjoy peace and security only if it refuses to tolerate nuclear weapons on its soil.

Two attempts to amend the Kennedy labor bill, as it now stands, were voted down today in the Senate. The first test came early this afternoon when Democratic Senator Ervin offered an amendment that would have eliminated all those provisions in the bill calling for alterations in the Taft-Hartley Act. These alterations are favored by organized labor, and the Ervin amendment was defeated 67 to 27. The next test came early this evening when Republican Senator Dirksen, as expected, also submitted an amendment. Dirksen wanted to tack on to the bill those changes in the Taft-Hartley Act which have been proposed by the Administration. Under these changes, all secondary boycotts would be prohibited and organizational picketing sharply limited. The Dirksen amendment lost by a vote of 67 to 24. But the measure faces other tests on the Senate floor later in the week. The Kennedy bill, beside modifying the Taft-Hartley law, would require unions to publish detailed financial reports and elect their officers by secret ballot.

The Agriculture Department today predicted that net farm income this year will be about one billion dollars less than it was in 1958. This represents a decline of around 8 percent. The lower farm income is

attributed primarily to increased production costs and the fewer payments made under the soil bank program. ~~Nineteen fifty-nine will still be a better year for farmers, from the point of view of income, than 1957.~~

President Eisenhower ended his Georgia vacation today with a final round of golf...and flew back to Washington. Tomorrow, he will swear in Mr. Herter as secretary of state.

And Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba came to New York City by train from Washington and was cheered by a large crowd. Castro said that when free elections are held in Cuba, he may not be a candidate for president. He said earlier this week that Cuba may not be ready for elections for another four years.

Edward R. Murrow: April 21, 1959. 7.45 p.m.

The attention of the Western World is now focused on Berlin, and the Foreign Ministers' Conference. There are increasing signs that the real and urgent danger may lie elsewhere. / On Saturday Chou En-Lai, the Premier of Red China, delivered a thirty-thousand-word speech at the opening of the National People's Congress in Peiping. / It didn't receive very much attention in the West. / He made a strong attack on United States policy in Asia - but he's done that before. He claimed we had refused to withdraw what he called our aggressive forces from South Korea. He charged us with introducing large quantities of military equipment, including nuclear and atomic weapons, to support Syngman Rhee's demand to scrap the Korean armistice agreement. "We absolutely cannot allow the United States", said Chou, "to violate these agreements / and realize its scheme of extending aggression".

Then he had a few words to say about Formosa. The first translation of his speech / said Formosa and the offshore islands must be "seized". The official translation used the word "liberated". He demanded that all United States armed forces in the Formosa area must be withdrawn. It is well to remember that the weather soon will be suitable for military operations

against Formosa. The situation in that area remains exactly what it was the last time we went to the brink of war over the offshore islands. Our allies do not share our determination in the area. It should also be noted that the new Chinese budget announced today increases military expenditure by sixteen percent,and that the amount allotted for other countries is increased by two hundred and eighteen percent over last year. A diversion in the Formosa area during the Berlin talks is a real possibility and would further divide the Western alliance.

While we are all preoccupied with Berlin the Russians may produce a dangerous digression in the Middle East. They may choose to set off the time bomb in Irak. If they do it will be an open admission that the Russians do not want agreement from the Berlin talks. The British think they do. Others are not so sure. If the British are mistaken, the Kremlin might be using the Berlin issue to hypnotize the West while preparing to operate elsewhere with sensational possibilities.

My colleague Frank Kearns cables from Bhagdad today that the Communist insistence in Irak for sweeping purges in every field is producing results - more army officers are being retired - "Purge Committees" - openly and publicly identified as such - are reported operating in the police,

universities, trade unions, oil refineries, and throughout the entire government. Today, the General who headed Iraqi Airways, and the man who held one of the most powerful jobs in the country - Assistant Director of Security at the Ministry of Interior - were ousted.

Today also the Colonel who is Chairman of the Purge Committee at the Ministry of Social Affairs, invited people to inform on officials and employees of the Ministry, and promised the informers that their names would not be divulged. The Communists are continuing their demands for the execution of so-called traitors already sentenced to death, and for the arming of the people. More mass demonstrations are planned in Bhagdad for this Friday.

Today's Communist newspaper in Bhagdad accuses the United Arab Republic of "hostile military preparations" along the Iraqi-Syrian frontier - it claims to have reliable reports of strong troop concentrations along the border, and that Nasser has sent large Egyptian units - especially air force - to northeast Syria.

The blueprint for a Communist takeover in Iraq is rapidly taking shape. They are infiltrating government departments, the universities and the army, and are probably already in a position to control the street mobs in Bhagdad.

It is likely that a telephone call from Moscow could bring the Communists to power in Iraq.

The Western alliance is far from united over what to do about Berlin and Germany; and the Communists have at least two very attractive alternatives that could be used to further the division - one is the offshore islands, the other is Iraq. / The Russians, with all the twistings and turnings of their propaganda and policy, have pursued one objective consistently, and that is the splitting of the Western alliance and the isolation of the United States.

In the months ahead we are going to need to remember the late Fiorello LaGuardia's counsel for a time of trouble: "Patience and fortitude."

Back in a moment.

Word for Today

Chou En-lai speaks again of "liberating" Formosa. And while we concentrate on Berlin, the Russians are building power in the Middle East. This is ruthless power...which Mao Tse-tung once expressed when he said, "Communism is not love. Communism is a hammer which we use to destroy the enemy." The question arises: Where may the hammer fall?

Goodnight and good luck!

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The Senate today unanimously confirmed the nomination of Christian Herter as secretary of state. The vote came less than four hours after the Senate Foreign Relations Committee had given its unanimous approval and after senators of both parties had made speeches on the Senate floor on Herter's behalf. Democratic Leader Johnson said, "I not only want Mr. Herter to know---I want the whole world to know---that we are united behind him as secretary of state." Chairman Fulbright of the Foreign Relations Committee called for speedy confirmation...because, he said, that had been some confusion surrounding the appointment which needed to be overcome. Dulles resigned last Wednesday, but Herter's appointment was not announced by the President until Saturday. Herter told the Foreign Relations Committee today that the announcement was delayed because Mr. Eisenhower was waiting for a medical report on his physical fitness. Herter...who suffers from arthritis...said they both wanted the assurance of such a report. At the committee hearing, Democratic Senator Morse questioned Herter at length regarding the possibility of nuclear war over Berlin. In answer to these questions, the new secretary of state said that in the "initial stages" of a conflict over Berlin, he did not think nuclear weapons should be employed. But if it became clear, he said, that Russia was resorting to all-out war, "I think we would have to consider a change in our position." He did not agree with Morse that the Soviet threat to Berlin should be taken to the United Nations at this time. "If the threat is carried out," he said, "we might very well have a good case."

Herter will leave for the meeting of Western foreign ministers in Paris next Monday. At this meeting, the West will try to complete the process of reaching common agreement before going into negotiations with Russia in Geneva

on May 11th. The State Department announces that...next Thursday, Mr. Herter and United Nations Secretary General Hammarskjold will meet in Washington and have "a general exchange of views."

The foreign ministers of eight East European countries, including Russia, will meet in Warsaw next Monday "to review questions concerning the forthcoming Geneva talks." These Warsaw Pact countries will be joined at the preparatory meeting by Communist China. The Soviet announcement does not say whether the Chinese Communists will attend as full participants, or merely as observers... as they did at the founding session of the Warsaw Pact in 1955.

West Germany today received a Soviet note warning it not to accept nuclear weapons from the United States. Russia told Bonn that the arming of West German troops with nuclear weapons not only would increase the danger of war but make the position of West Germany in any future conflict "militarily hopeless."

Premier Khrushchev said today that Russia is ready to sign a pact of friendship and neutrality with any Asian country as a step toward securing an "atom free" zone in the Far East. Khrushchev made the offer in a letter to a Japanese editor...which was broadcast tonight by Moscow radio. The letter said that Japan can enjoy peace and security only if it refuses to tolerate nuclear weapons on its soil.

Two attempts to amend the Kennedy labor bill, as it now stands, were voted down today in the Senate. The first test came early this afternoon when Democratic Senator Ervin offered an amendment that would have eliminated all those provisions in the bill calling for alterations in the Taft-Hartley Act. These alterations are favored by organized labor, and the Ervin amendment was defeated 67 to 27. The next test came early this evening when Republican Senator Dirksen, as expected, also submitted an amendment. Dirksen wanted to tack on to the bill those changes in the Taft-Hartley Act which have been proposed by the

Administration. Under these changes, all secondary boycotts would be prohibited and organizational picketing sharply limited. The Dirksen amendment lost by a vote of 67 to 24. But the measure faces other tests on the Senate floor later in the week. The Kennedy bill, beside modifying the Taft Hartley law, would require unions to publish detailed financial reports and elect their officers by secret ballot.

The Agriculture Department today predicted that net farm income this year will be about one billion dollars less than it was in 1958. This represents a decline of around 8 percent. The lower farm income is attributed primarily to increased production costs and the fewer payments made under the soil bank program.

President Eisenhower ended his Georgiavacation today with a final round of golf...and flew back to Washington. Tomorrow, he will swear in Mr. Herter as secretary of state.

The attention of the Western World is now focused on Berlin, and the Foreign Ministers' Conference. There are increasing signs that the real and urgent danger may lie elsewhere. On Saturday Chou En-Lai, the Premier of Red China, delivered a thirty-thousand-word speech at the opening of the National Pepple's Conference in Peiping. It didn't receive very much attention in the West. He made a strong attack on United States policy in Asia - but he's done that before. He claimed he had refused to withdraw what he called our aggressive forces from South Korea. He charged us with introducing large quantities of military equipment, including nuclear and atomic weapons, to support Syngman Rhee's demand to scrap the Korean armistice agreement. "We absolutely cannot allow the United States," said Chou, "to violate these agreements and realize its scheme of extending aggression."

Then he had a few words to say about Formosa. The first translation of his speech said Formosa and the offshore islands must be "seized." The official

translation used the word "liberated." He demanded that all United States armed forces in the Formosa area must be withdrawn. It is well to remember that the weather soon will be suitable for military operations against Formosa. The situation in that area remains exactly what it was the last time we went to the brink of war over the offshore islands. Our allies do not share our determiniation in the area. It should also be noted that the new Chinese budget announced today increases military expenditures by sixteen percent, and that the amount allotted for other countries is increased by two hundred and eighteen percent over last year. A diversion in the Formosa area during the Berlin talks is a real possibility and would further divide the Western alliance.

While we are all preoccupied with Berlin the Russians may produce a dangerous digression in the Middle East. The may choose to set off the time bomb in Iraq. If they do it will be an open admission that the Russians do not want agreement from the Berlin talks. The British think they do. Others are not so sure. If the British are mistaken, the Kremlin might be using the Berlin issue to hypnotize the West while preparing to operate elsewhere with sensational possibilities.

My colleague Frnak Kearns cables from Baghdad today that the Communist insistence in Iraq for sweeping purges in every field is producing results - more army officers are being retired - "Purge Committees" - openly and publicly identified as such - are reported operating in the police, universities, trade unions, oil refineries, and throughout the entire government. Today, the General who headed Iraqi Airways, and the man who held one of the most powerful jobs in the country - Assistant Director of Security at the Ministry of Interior - were ousted.

Today also the Colonel who is Chairman of the Purge Committee at the Ministry of Social Affairs, invited poeple to inform on officials and employees of the Ministry, and promised the informers that their names would not be

divulged. The Communists are continuing their demands for the execution of so-called traitors already sentenced to death, and for the arming of the people. More mass demonstrations are planned in Baghdad for this Friday.

Today's Communist newspaper in Baghdad accuses the United Arab Republic of "hostile military preparations" along the Iraqi-Syrian frontier - it claims to have reliable reports of strong troop concentrations along the border, and that Nasser has sent large Egyptian units - especially air force - to northeast Syria.

The blueprint of a Communist takeover in Iraq is rapidly taking shape. They are infiltrating government departments, the universitites and the army and are probably already in a position to control the street mobs in Baghdad. It is likely that a telephone call from Moscow could bring the Communists to power in Iraq.

The Western alliance is far from united over what to do about Berlin and Germany; and the Communists have at least two very attractive alternatives that could be used to further the division - one is the offshore islands, the other is Iraq. The Russians, with all the twistings and turnings of their propaganda and policy, have pursued one objective consistently, and that is the splitting of the Western Allinace and the isolation of the United States.

In the months ahead we are going to need to remember the later Fiorello LaGuardia's counsel for a time of trouble: "Patience and fortitude."

This is Ed Murrow I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. But first here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: Chou En-lai speaks again of "liberating" Formosa. And while we concentrate on Berlin, the Russians are building power in the Middle East. This is ruthless power...which Mao Tse-tung once expressed when he said, "Communism is not love. Communism is a hammer which we use to destroy the enemy." The question arises: Where may the hammer fall?

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Wed., Apr. 22, 1959

This is the news:

The Senate tonight amended the Kennedy labor bill...putting in it a "bill of rights", for rank-and-file union members. The amendment was sponsored by Chairman McClellan of the Senate Rackets Committee...and bitterly opposed by Democratic Senator Kennedy. In the final vote, 45 senators were in favor of the amendment, 45 against. Vice President Nixon then proceeded to break the tie...casting his vote for the "bill of rights" feature. Under the "bill of rights" provision...(which Senator Kennedy argued had no place in such a measure)...union members are guaranteed such rights as freedom of assembly, protection of the right to sue, equal union voting rights, and safeguards against improper disciplinary action. Any officer or agent of a union violating this "bill of rights" could be sentenced to prison for two years, or forced to pay a 10-thousand-dollar fine.

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Today...in a White House ceremony...Christian Herter was sworn in as secretary of state. President Eisenhower took the occasion to publicly express his confidence in Herter as Dulles' successor. The President said that he and Dulles were "as one" in deciding that Herter was best qualified to take over the office. "All the people of the United States," he said, "hope for your success." ~~The commission of office presented to Mr. Herter~~ bore Dulles' signature. ~~News Secretary Hagerty says that~~ Dulles co-signed the document last night as one of his last official acts as secretary.

President Eisenhower has chosen the former Democratic congressman, Brooks Hays, to be a member of the board of directors of T.V.A. In Congress, Hays represented the Arkansas district which includes Little Rock. He is a moderate on the civil rights issue...and last November he was defeated by Dale Alford, an avowed segregationist who conducted a last-minute write-in campaign. Last week, the House Administration Committee voted to investigate charges of irregularity in the election.

The Labor Department announces that there was no change last month in the cost of living. Lower food prices were off-set by the slightly higher cost of clothing, transportation, housing and medical care. The consumer price index has now moved up or down...or held steady...within a narrow range of two-tenths of one percent for the past nine months. And this is the longest period of "sustained stability" registered since the price index came into being in 1913. The Labor Department says that food prices can be expected to start going up again next month...if, indeed, the rise has not already begun. According to department figures, the take-home pay of the average factory worker rose to a record level last month---seven and a half percent above a year ago.

At the Concord State Reformatory...in Concord, Massachusetts...

63 inmates have mutinied and are holding 16 persons as hostages. Authorities say one of the prisoners---believed to be the ringleader---has a gun. And state police from all nearby barracks have been ordered to the scene. So far, the mutineers have not communicated with any of the reformatory officials, or made any demands. The hostages reportedly are 14 guards and two civilian employes.

A scientific report has been issued...expressing the belief that the human body can tolerate twice as much radio-active strontium as previously supposed. The report comes from the National Committee on Radiation Protection and Measurements...a committee made up of a non-governmental experts. Its chairman, Lauriston Taylor, warns...however...that the seriousness of the strontium problem is "not diminished". "It merely indicates," he says, "that there is a little bit more latitude than we thought." At the same time, the report says that the danger of SEE CIUM Cesium-137...another product of nuclear fallout which affects muscles... is perhaps greater than believed earlier.

Edward R. Murrow: April 22, 1959. 7.45 p.m.

Most people realize that by now the Soviet Union has become the second most productive nation in the world, and may be on the way to draw even with the United States. / To have achieved this in a generation, has been the fruit of effort, ability -- and a great deal of misery and enslavement. / Most of the capital that paid for the expansion, came out of the hides of the people. / They were held at a wretched standard of living, so that they produced for the State, rather than themselves. / It is a grim formula, but it worked.

Now this formula is being applied in China, another backward country, and if it works there, the world will be even more changed than it has been by the rise of Russia. / For China's population is already more than three times as large. China is now at the start of its transition, when big gains are easier to register than later. Already it is claiming phenomenal results. Premier Chou En-Lai told the National People's Congress, now meeting in Peiping, that production grew sixty-five percent last year and will increase another forty percent this year. That is to say, that the output of six hundred million people more than doubled in two years. / Our normal rate of growth is three percent. We are troubled that the Russians have been

expanding by ten percent. In China, even allowing for the extraordinary effort, and the cruelty and compulsions of the labor system and the communes, the rate of growth is hard to believe. And it is of some reassurance to note that it is not borne out by the evidence. At least home consumption and foreign trade do not seem to have been growing in a like degree, as would be expected. Indeed, many communes are admittedly in economic straits, for State subsidies of nearly half-a-billion dollars for them are included in the new budget announced in Peiping yesterday. [~~The communes also are being asked to produce a somewhat smaller share of the total State income, though the actual amount to be contributed is somewhat larger than last year.~~] The tax on agriculture is to be reduced from seven to five-point-two percent. This shows that last year's leap forward was too fast, and the communes and State farms will have to be nursed along. But they are not as yet failures. There is no retreat from them.

The budget called for an output of more producers goods than consumers goods, in other words, for concentration on investment and growth, rather than better living, the same formula the Soviet Union used. The volume of producer's consumer goods scheduled for this year is ~~ninety-eight billion yuan, of consumer's goods is sixty-seven billion yuan. The two added together and~~

~~translated into dollars at the official rate come to about seventy billion dollars. This is a blueprint figure, but it gives the dimension of the Chinese plan. The seventy billions is~~ a few billions more than the gross national product of either Great Britain or the German Federal Republic, the biggest producers, after Russia, in Europe.

One can say that such comparisons are misleading in that six hundred million people should be able to out-produce Britain and West Germany with little more than fifty millions each. But it would be to the point to compare the growth of China with that of India with its population of more than three hundred and seventy million. Here one gets a glimpse of what the Chinese effort means. For it aims this year at a national product of seventy billion dollars, whereas the goal of the Indian five-year plan was to increase the gross national product from eighteen to twenty-five billions. Not only that, the Indian plan depends absolutely on help coming from outside, much of it from the United States. All Asia is watching the two countries. India's economy is a mixture of free enterprise and socialism practised in democratic freedom. China is experiencing the ruthless imposition of the Marxist state with complete disregard for freedom. Asian onlookers may cringe from the hideous cost to the Chinese family and individuals, but they

are being told by the Marxists that this is the only way that a backward country can catch up in the modern world.

(The look into the farther future is even more frightening.) The time may well come when an industrialized China not only out-produces the rest of the world in volume, but may match it in per capita output. If by then there should be eight or nine hundred million brainwashed Chinese, they will overshadow and outweigh all other people. So a new power is in the making. Judging from the experience of Tibet, and the cry that goes up from the communes, this is not good news, not for Asia, not for the West, not even for the Soviet Union.

Back in a moment—

~~George Bergman~~

Dan McDonell

DAN MAC DONNELL

Word for Today

We see in Red China a new world power in the making...at great human cost. Here, for the time being at least, is a country where standards of living do not seem to count. And one is inclined to agree with the British socialist, Richard Crossman, who...after personal observation...called Chinese Communism "the biggest and most formidable mass movement in human history."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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DAN MACDONNELL

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Good night and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., April 23, 1959

This is the news:

The Senate has gone into a night session...trying to achieve passage of the Kennedy labor bill by late tomorrow. A special Saturday session also is possible. The Senate today approved a series of amendments advanced by Republican Senator Goldwater. One of these would require unions to open their books to any member demanding to see them for "proper cause". The secretary of labor would determine the "proper cause". Another amendment would include joint labor boards, conferences, and joint councils within the definition of labor organizations. Democratic Senator Kennedy quietly accepted these amendments. But he spoke out...strongly...against the "bill of rights" provision which was tacked onto the measure yesterday. The provision, he claimed, would open up "a Pandora's box of lawsuits and wildcat strikes." Kennedy cited the clause that would require unions to

furnish lists of members to all candidates. There was nothing, he said, to keep these lists from being used by Communists or by anti-union employers who might put up "dummy" candidates.

In a speech here in New York tonight, Secretary of Defense McElroy warned that military spending may have to be increased greatly in the next few years. The increase, he said, could amount to 20-billion dollars in seven years. McElroy also warned of Russia's program of increased productivity. "This is an area," he said, "where the Soviet Union's effort must be matched, or bettered."

President Eisenhower today appointed John Foster Dulles to serve, within the limits of his health, as a special consultant on foreign affairs. Mr. Eisenhower drove to Walter Reed Hospital to attend the private swearing in ceremony. He told Dulles that his acceptance of the post again demonstrated his "magnificent spirit and devotion." Dulles then read a brief statement expressing gratitude for the appointment. The statement referred to Christian Herter, the new secretary of state, as "my trusted friend." Dulles said he knew Mr. Eisenhower shared his confidence in Herter and in his associates in the Department of State.

This afternoon, Mr. Herter conferred with United Nations Secretary General Hammarskjold on a wide variety of subjects, including Germany. The State Department described the meeting as "one of a series of periodic consultations which have taken place between the secretary of state and Mr. Hammarskjold in Washington and at United Nations headquarters in New York." Next week, Herter will go to Paris for a meeting of Western foreign ministers...preparatory to the talks with Russia, due to start on May 11th.

In London, the Western experts trying to hammer out a joint policy on Germany were unable today to complete their work. They now hope to have

their report ready tomorrow.

British Prime Minister Macmillan told a political rally today that if the negotiations between East and West next month are genuine, "we can look forward to a meeting of the heads of government." Macmillan said he did not see a meeting at the summit...as a single act...settling the affairs of Europe, or still less of the world. But it might, he said, be the beginning of an era of better relations between the two great power blocs.

President Eisenhower said today that free countries are being challenged to show that people can have both freedom and bread. Much of the strength of the free world, he said, must come from economic growth. Mr. Eisenhower was speaking to the International Chamber of Commerce. "The old saying," he said, "was that trade follows the flag. Today we can say the flag follows trade." And then he added, "The flag of which I speak is an international banner---that of freedom and peace." In another brief speech before the directors of the N.A.M., Mr. Eisenhower urged businessmen to explain to their employes, the need for fiscal soundness in government. A balanced budget, he said, instills confidence in the government, not only at home but abroad.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee today approved the nomination of Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce as ambassador to Brazil. The vote was 16 to 1, with Democratic Senator Morse the only dissenter. Morse...as well as other Dempcratic senators...based their opposition to Mrs. Luce on political speeches she made in past presidential campaigns and on the manner in which she served as ambassador to Italy. Mrs. Luce has conceded that she used "intemperate language" in saying...in 1944...that President Roosevelt "lied" the United States into war. But she did not retract the statement. Her nomination will be called up in the Senate on Monday for confirmation.

New York police received a tip today that eight gunmen had been hired to assassinate Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba, while visiting in the city. The gunmen were described as non-Cubans in the employ of forces hostile to Castro's revolutionary regime. In Washington, security officers called the threat no more alarming than hundreds of others received since Castro's arrival in the country...but New York police and federal agents are on the alert.

The State Department says that it has validated for another 12 months the passports for some thirty American newsmen who want to visit Red China. In making this announcement, the department challenged the Chinese

Communist government to have an equal number of its newsmen apply for visas to the United States. If the Chinese really are interested in reciprocity, it said, this is what they would do.

Red China said today that for all practical purposes the revolt in Tibet has been crushed. It allowed, however, that Communist troops were still mopping up "scattered remnants".

And the Peiping radio stepped up its attacks on India (which has granted asylum to the Dalai Lama), warning "Indian expansionists" not to meddle in China's internal affairs. For the first time, Peiping accused Indians directly of writing the Dalai Lama's statement denying the Communist claim that he was brought to India against his will.

The Chinese Communist shelling of Quemoy today entered its ninth month.

More than 40-million ballots are believed to have been cast in today's election in Japan. The voting was for ~~prefectural~~ governors and legislatures---not for parliament---but the outcome is being watched as as gauge to the popularity of Premier Nishi's pro-Western policies. Early returns show his party ahead.

The Arab oil conference ended in Cairo tonight. / A final statement, or communique, proposes that the Arab countries build their own pipeline... linking the oil fields of Iran and Iraq with the Mediterranean. / It also suggests the establishment of an Arab Development Bank. / The pil producers of the Middle East would put five percent of their annual profits in this bank...and the money thus accumulated would be used for all kinds of development projects. / The only Arab country not attending the conference was Iraq...which said it resented the United Arab Republic's "hostile attitude."

Prime Minister Nkrumah of Ghana arrived in Guinea today for a three-week official visit. Technically, Nkrumah is returning the visit which the premier of Guinea, Sékou Touré, made to Ghana last fall.

...into clark

April 23 Clark for Murrow

(FOLLOWS ITEM ON NKRUMAH ARRIVING IN Guinea FOR STATE VISIT)

MURROW: My colleague Blair Clark is just back from two months in West Africa, during which he spent three weeks between Guinea and Ghana in the course of travels that stretched from the Senegal River to the Conge. Clark, what are Nkrumah and Sékou Touré going to be talking about in Conakry ?

CLARK: On the surface, they'll be talking about how to give some meaning to the " union " of the two states that was announced last Fall after Guinea chose to get out of the French Union. That Ghana-Guinea combination really hasn't meant anything except for a loan of thirty million dollars which Ghana offered to Guinea to help tide it over the rough spots after the temporary total break with France. Any of the larger aims of forming a nucleus for a vast pan-African combination has just been talk so far, and, frankly, I would be surprised if anything very concrete resulted from this get-together of Sékou Touré and Nkrumah. When I was in Conakry about six weeks ago there was a great

deal of criticism of Ghana by the Guineans. The thing they talked most about was the corruption they believed was all through the Ghana government, (and I must say there's a lot of evidence for this.) I even heard in London last week (though I can't vouch for it) that Ghana was posing as a condition for the payment of the next installament of that loan, that Guinea should abandon the franc zone and join the sterling bloc, [redacted].

MURROW: West Africa, where you were, seems to be relatively quiet and moving toward independence in an orderly way. What chance do you think there is for these territories in the French and British zones to get together in some larger grouping ?

CLARK: Well, Ed, as someone said to me in Accra, there are really only two tribes left in Africa ... the French and the British ... and the question is, as you say, will they join up and make something bigger. There are enormous obstacles to it, starting with the language barrier. And both colonial powers have given their own stamp to the territories they've been in for 50-odd years ... it's astonishing to see how much this is so. For instance, the Africans in British territories like Nigeria and Ghana are apt to drink tea and play fives and cricket and believe in " fair play ", whereas their French equivalents start out with a certain cynicism about human

nature ~~motivation~~ .. They ~~mmm~~ drink wine, they're apt to write poetry and don't go in much for sports.

There's another ~~problem~~ thing about the so-called union of Ghana and Guinea and that is that Sékou Touré has a definite somewhere-to-go in his area (that is, in what used to be French West Africa) ... because those territories are tending to join up, and he has as good a chance as any to be a leader of whatever combination is ~~xxxx~~ formed in this French zone. And I don't see how it will help Sekou Touré and Guinea to get more closely involved with Ghana, especially if Nkrumah wants to show that he is the real leader. As for Nkrumah, I don't really see where he has to go. He heads the first former colony to get its independence, his country is relatively rich (which doesn't mean that you don't see an awful lot of straight misery there), he talks a misty pan-Africanism about uniting everybody somehow on that enormous continent ... but it's hard to see where it will all lead. Frankly, I doubt Nkrumah will get too far with Guinea and the French territories and the only thing I can see that he might do to further his leadership ambitions would be to act in such a way that he helps to break up the extremely delicate federal structure of Nigeria, that enormous state, eight times more populaus than Ghana (with its forty million people,) which wins its independence from Britain next year.

MURROW: Was it your impression that things are working in West Africa the way the colonial powers thought they would when they started granting independence ?

Clark: Frankly, no, Ed, not at all. The lucky thing about the west coast of Africa is that it has hardly any white settlers in it (they used to call it " the white man's grave " and all but a few stayed away). So the transition to independence is taking place without violence, generally. But any idea the colonial powres had that the nice neat, western-style constitutions, full of safeguards for individual liberties and so on, would really take hold at last is strictly an illusion. Ghana, for instance, in two years has just about destroyed the careful constitution the British gave them as a condition of independence ... the whole thing can be rewritten in a morning now. In Guinea there's no pretence that the system is anything but a one-party setup, with a kind of democarcy at the base of it all perhaps, but no real oppestion as we know it. As Sekou Toure

said to me when I asked him if he dreamed of a nice, neat parliamentary opposition system some day, No, he said, it would mean that myx party had failed ... and anyway, he added, how can you speak of a " conservative " party in Guinea ... there is nothing to conserve here and everything to build. " In the Ivory Coast, where the present government is very pro-French and hence pro-Western, I heard the word " monolithic " used about the ruling party for the first time in a favorable sense. No, Ed, any idea the west may have had that the Africans would simply install western parliamentary democracy once they were free is just nonsense, strictly an illusion. They're going to develop their own institutions andit would be an extreme optimist who would say that they will not be very authoritarian for at least quite a while.

Back in a moment. —

Arthur Hanes —

John Gunther concluded his most impressive book on Africa by saying: "Africa is awake. Africa is alert. It has seen the example of Asia, even if its circumstances are different from those of Asia, and, for good or ill, it is marching with the times." And he also said, "Africa is part of our frontier nowadays, whether we like it or not."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Thursday, April 23, 1959
7:45-8:00

MURROW: My colleague Blair Clark is just back from two months in West Africa during which he spent three weeks between Guinea and Ghana. In the course of travels that stretched from the Senegal River to the Congo. Clark, what are Nkrumah and Sekou Toure at Conakry.

CLARK: On the surface, Ed, they will be talking about how to give some meaning to the Union of the two states that was announced last fall after Guinea chose to get out of the French Union. The Ghana-Guinea combination really hasn't meant anything much except for a loan of thirty million dollars which Ghana offered to Guinea to help tide it over the rough spots after the temporary total break with France. Any of the larger aims of forming a nucleus for a vast Pan-African combination has just been talk so far and, frankly, I would be surprised if anything very concrete resulted from this get together of Sekou Toure and Nkrumah. When I was in Conakry about six weeks ago, there was a great deal of criticism of Ghana by the Guineans. The thing they talked most about was the corruption they believed was all through the Ghana Government. I must say there is a lot of evidence of this. I even heard in London last week, though I can't vouch for it, that Ghana was posing as a condition for the payment of the next installment of that loan that Guinea should abandon the French franc zone and join the sterling bloc.

MURROW: Well, Blair, West Africa where you were seems to be relatively quiet and moving toward independence in a rather orderly way. What chance do you think there is for these territories in the French and British zones to get together in some kind of larger grouping.

CLARK: Ed, as someone said to me in Accra, there are really only two tribes left in Africa, the French and the British. And the question is, as you say, will they join up and make something bigger. There are huge obstacles to it, starting with the language barrier and both

Colonial powers have given their own stamp to the territories they've been in for fifty odd years. It's astonishing to see how much this is so. For instance, the Africans in British territories like Nigeria and Ghana are apt to drink tea and play fives and cricket and believe in fair play whereas their French equivalent start out with a certain cynicism about human nature - they drink wine, they are apt to write poetry and don't go in much for sports. There's another thing about the so-called union of Ghana and Guinea and that is that Sekou Toure has a definite somewhere to go in his area, that is, of what used to be French West Africa.

MURROW: Yes.

CLARK: Because those territories are tending to join up and he has as good a chance as any to be a leader of whatever combination is formed in this French zone. I don't see how it will help Sekou Toure to get more closely involved with Ghana, especially if Nkrumah wants to show that he is the real leader. As for Nkrumah, I don't really see where he has to go. He helped the first former colony to get its independence, as you know, his country is relatively rich which doesn't mean that you don't see an awful lot of straight misery there. He talks a kind of misty Pan-Africanism about unity everybody somehow on that huge continent but it's hard to see where it will all lead. Frankly, I doubt Nkrumah will get too far with Guinea and the French territories and the only thing I can see that he might do to further his leadership ambitions would be to act in such a way that he helps to break up the extremely delicate federal structure of Nigeria, that enormous state eight times more populous than Ghana with its forty million people which wins its independence from Britain next year.

MURROW: Blair, was it your impression that things were working in West Africa the way the Colonial powers thought they would when they started granting independence?

CLARK: Frankly, no, Ed, not at all. The lucky thing about the West Coast of Africa is, of course, that it has hardly any white

settlers in it. They use to call it, in fact, the white man's grave and all but a few stayed away. So the transition to independence at least is taking place without violence generally but any idea that the Colonial powers may have had that the nice, neat Western style constitutions full of safeguards for individual liberties and so on would really take hold is strictly an illusion I think. Ghana, for instance, in just two years has just about destroyed the careful Constitution the British gave them as a condition of independence. The whole thing can be rewritten in a morning now. In Guinea there is no pretence that the system is anything but a one party setup with a kind of democracy at the base of it all perhaps but no real opposition as we know it. A secretary said to me when I asked him if he dreamed of a nice, neat Parliamentary opposition some day, "No," he said, "it would mean that my party had failed and anyway," he added, "how can you speak of a Conservative Party in Guinea? There is nothing to conserve here and everything to build." In the Ivory Coast where the present government is very pro-French, I heard the word monolithic used about the ruling party for the first time in a favorable sense. Now, Ed, any idea that the West may have had that the Africans would simply instal a Western parliamentary democracy system once they were free is just nonsense, in my opinion. They are going to develop their own institutions and it would be an extreme optimist that would say that they will not be very authoritarian for at least quite awhile.

MURROW: Thank you very much Blair Clark, and welcome back from your expedition to Africa. You're not very optimistic but then that isn't your habit, is it?

CLARK: No.

MURROW: Thank you very much Blair.

Trans. R.S.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

The Senate has gone into a night session...trying to achieve passage of the Kennedy labor bill by late tomorrow. A special Saturday session also is possible. The Senate today approved a series of amendments advanced by Republican Senator Goldwater. One of these would require unions to open their books to any member demanding to see them for "proper cause." The secretary of labor would determine the "proper cause." Another amendment would include joint labor boards, conferences, and joint councils within the definition of labor organizations. Democratic Senator Kennedy quietly accepted these amendments. But he spoke out...strongly...against the "bill of rights" provision which was tacked onto the measure yesterday. The provision, he claimed, would open up "a Pandora's box of lawsuits and wildcat strikes." Kennedy cited the clause that would require unions to furnish lists of members to all candidates. There was nothing, he said, to keep these lists from being used by Communists or by anti-union employers who might put up "dummy" candidates.

In a speech here in New York tonight, Secretary of Defense McElroy warned that military spending may have to be increased greatly in the next few years. The increase, he said, could amount to 20-billion dollars in seven years. McElroy also warned of Russia's program of increased productivity. "This is an area," he said, "where the Soviet Union's effort must be matched, or bettered."

President Eisenhower today appointed John Foster Dulles to serve, within the limits of his health, as a special consultant on foreign affairs. Mr. Eisenhower drove to Walter Reed Hospital to attend the private swearing-in ceremony. He told Dulles that his acceptance of the post again demonstrated his "magnificent spirit and devotion." Dulles then read a brief statement expressing gratitude for the appointment. The statement referred to Christian

Herter, the new secretary of state, as "my trusted friend." Dulles said he knew Mr. Eisenhower shared his confidence in Herter and in his associates in the Department of State.

This afternoon, Mr. Herter conferred with United Nations Secretary General Hammarskjold on a wide variety of subjects, including Germany.

In London, the Western experts trying to hammer out a joint policy on Germany were unable today to complete their work. They now hope to have their report ready tomorrow.

President Eisenhower said today that free countries are being challenged to show that people can have both freedom and bread. Much of the strength of the free world, he said, must come from economic growth. Mr. Eisenhower was speaking to the International Chamber of Commerce. "The old saying," he said, "was that trade follows the flag. Today we can say the flag follows trade." And then he added,"The flag of which I speak is an international banner---that of freedom and peace." In another brief speech before the directors of the N.A.M., Mr. Eisenhower urged businessmen to explain to their employees the need for fiscal soundness in government. A balanced budget, he said, instills confidence in the government, not only at home but abroad.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee today approved the nomination of Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce as ambassador to Brazil. The vote was 16 to 1, with Democratic Senator Wayne Morse the only dissenter. Morse...as well as other Democratic senators...based their opposition to Mrs. Luce on political speeches she made in past presidential campaigns and on the manner in which she served as ambassador to Italy. Mrs. Luce has conceded that she used "intemperate language" in saying...in 1944...that President Roosevelt "lied" the United States into war. But she did not retract the statement. Her nomination will be called up in the Senate on Monday for confirmation.

The State Department says that it has validated for another12 months,

the passports for some thirty American newsmen who want to visit Red China. In making this announcement, the department challenged the Chinese Communist government to have an equal number of its newsmen apply for visas to the United States. If the Chinese really are interested in reciprocity, it said, this is what they would do.

Red China said today that for all practical purposes the revolt in Tibet has been crushed. It allowed, however, that Communist troops were still mopping up "scattered remnants."

The Arab oil conference ended in Cairo tonight. A final statement or communique, proposes that the Arab countries build their own pipeline..linking the oil fields of Iran and Iraq with the Mediterranean. It also suggests the establishment of an Arab Development Bank. The oil producers of the Middle East would put five percent of their annual profits in thee bank...and the money thus accumulated would be used for all kinds of development projects. The only Arab country not attending the conference was Iraq...which said it resented the United Arab Republic's "hostile attitude."

Prime Minister Nkrumah of Ghana arrived in Guinea today for a three-week official visit. Technically, Nkrumah is returning the visit which the premier of Guinea, Sekou Toure, made to Ghana last fall.

My colleague Blair Clark is just back from two months in West Africa, during which he spent three weeks between Guinea and Ghana in the course of travels that stretched from the Senegal River to the Congo. Clark, what are Kkrumah and Sekou Toure going to be talking about in Conakry?

CLARK: On the surface Ed, they'll be talking about how to give some meaning to the "union" of the two states that was announced last fall after Ghana chose to get out of the French Union. That Ghana-Guinea combination really hasn't meant anything except for a loan of thirty million dollars which Ghana offered to Guinea to help tide it over the rough spots after the temporary total break with France. Any of the larger aims of forming a nucleus for a vast pan-African

combination has just been talk so far, and, frankly, I would be surprised if anything very concrete resulted from this get-together of Sekou Toure and Nkrumah. When I was in Conakry about six weeks ago there was a great deal of criticism of Ghana by the Guineans. The thing they talked most about was the corruption they believed was all through the Ghana government (and I must say there's a lot of evidence for this.) I even heard in London last week, though I cant vouch for it, that Ghana was posing as a condition for the payment of the next installment of that loan that Guinea should abandon the franc zone and join the sterling bloc.

MURROW: West Africa, where you were, seems to be relatively quiet and moving toward independence in an orderly way. what chance do you think there is for these territories in the French and British zones to get together in some larger grouping?

CLARK: Well, Ed, as someone said to me in Accra, there are really only two tribes left in Africa...the French and the British...and the question is as you say, will they join up and make some thing bigger. There are enormous obstacles to it, starting with the language barrier. And both colonial powers have given their own stamp to the territories they've been in for 50-odd years...it's astonishing to see how much this is so. For instance, the Africans in British territories like Nigeria and Ghana are apt to drink tea and play fives and cricket and believe in "fair play" whereas their French equivalents start out with a certain cynicism about human nature. They drink wine, they're apt to write poetry and don't go in much for sports. There's another thing about the so-called union of Ghana and Guinea and that is that Sekou Toure has a definite somewhere-to-go in his area (that is, in what used to be French West Africa)...because those territories are tending to join up, and he has as good a chance as any to be a leader of whatever combination is formed in this French zone. And I don't see how it will help Sekou Toure and Guinea to get more clesely involved with Ghana, especially if Nkrumah wants to show that he is the real leader. As for

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MURROW: Was it your impression that things are working in West Africa the way the colonial power thought they would when they started granting independence?

CLARK: Frankly no Ed, not at all. The lucky thing about the west coast of Africa is that it has hardly any white settlers in it (they used to call it "the white man's grave" and all but a few stayed away.) So the transition to independence at least is taking place without violence, generally. But any idea the colonial powers had that the nice neat, western-style constitutions, full of safeguards for individual liberties and so on, would really take hold is strictly an illusion. Ghana, for instance in two years has just about destroyed the careful constitution the British gave them as a condition of independence.... the whole thing can be rewritten in a morning now. In Guinea there's no pretence that the system is anything but a one-party setup, with a kind of democracy at the base of it all perhaps, but no real opposition as we know it. As Sekou Toure said to me when I asked him if he dreamed of a nice, neat parliamentary opposition system someday. No, he said, it would mean that my party had failed...and anyway, he added, how can you speak of a "conservative" party in Guinea.."there is nothing to conserve here and everything to build." In the Ivory Coast, where the present government is very pro-French and hence pro-Western, I heard the word "monolithic" used about the ruling party for the first time in a favorable sense. No, Ed, any

idea that the West may have had that the Africans would simply install western parliamentary democracy once they were free is just nonsense, strictly an illusion. They're going to develop their own institutions and it would be an extreme optimist who would say that they will not be very authoritarian for at least quite a while.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. But first here is Arthur Hannes with a word about the weather.

ARTHUR HANNES

MURROW: John Gunther concluded his most impressive book on Africa by saying, "Africa is awake. Africa is alert. It has seen the example of Asia, even if its circumstances are different from those of Asia, and for good or ill it is marching with the times." And he also said, "Africa is part of our frontier nowadays, whether we like it or not."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Fri., Apr. 24, 1959

This is the news:

The foreign policy experts...representing the United States, Britain, West Germany and France...today concluded their London talks three days later than anticipated. They met to draw up a common plan with which to approach the foreign ministers conference with Russia next month. But in twelve days of discussion, not all their differences were resolved. Informed sources in Bonn say that "an awful lot of decisions" will have to be made before the negotiations with Russia start on May 11th. The recommendations drafted by the Western foreign policy experts...or "working group"...will be examined by the foreign ministers of the "Big Four" Western powers in Paris next week. And if there are still

differences, there may be a special meeting of the foreign ministers of all fifteen NATO countries. The recommendations...drawn up by the working group in London...have not been announced. Unofficially, the proposals are said to follow this general line: No retreat in the allied resolve to maintain the freedom of West Berlin and to maintain there the military position of the United States, Britain and France. The British suggestion that a new "Berlin statute" be negotiated has been shelved. Instead, the allies will offer to spell out again the arrangements which give them the right to be in the city, (under the Potsdam Agreement.) We would also offer to deal with East German officials at the various check points, considering them to be Russian agents. It was recommended that the West not insist on free elections as a first step toward German reunification...but that there first be a two-year period in which East and West Germans would be encouraged to increase their cultural exchanges and step up trade. On the question of European security, the West would offer to give Russia strong guarantees against attack by a powerful, re-united Germany. British Prime Minister Macmillan's plan for a thinning-out of armed forces in Central Europe is said to have

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been whittled down considerably. The experts reportedly do favor a system of arms control in Central Europe. This would include inspection, and it would be tied in with progress toward German reunification. It is said to have been recommended that the Communist Party be legalized in West Germany, if truly democratic parties are allowed to operate in East Germany. To this suggestion, West Germany is said to be strongly opposed.

West German Chancellor Adenauer and Premier Segni of Italy conferred for five hours today, regarding the forthcoming East-West talks. Afterward, they announced "an identity of views."

Czechoslovakia today informed the United States, Britain and France that it wants to take full part in the foreign ministers conference. It said the Western proposition that Czechoslovakia and Poland should participate only in certain stages of the conference was "wholly unfounded".

Former British Prime Minister Attlee said tonight...in a speech in Oslo...that there must be a world system of law, if the world is to survive. Sovereign states, he said, must be prepared to surrender certain rights. And he said one of these is the right to make war.

In Congress today, three Democratic senators called for a shift in the emphasis of American foreign aid, from military assistance to economic development. Chairman Fulbright of the Foreign Relations Committee said he was not contending that the one billion, 600 million dollars requested by President Eisenhower for military aid to our allies is too much. But the economic threat posed by International Communism, he said, is not being taken as seriously as it should. Fulbright was joined by Senator Kennedy of Massachusetts and Senator Humphrey of Minnesota. And...together...they proposed a five-year development loan program with a capital of seven and one-half billion dollars. The President has asked for 700-million dollars for new financing of the development loan fund. The need, Fulbright said, is great. He estimated that in one year, India alone could absorb a billion dollars in outside capital.

The Indian prime minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, today saw the Dalai Lama privately in the town of Mussoorie, in Northern India. They talked for four hours. Afterward, Nehru said that...if they wished... representatives of Red China could come to India and see for themselves that the Dalai Lama had not been taken out of Tibet by force. Nehru's MANNER

was conciliatory. He asked reporters "to keep in view the difficulties of the situation."

The Senate is still in session tonight...working toward passage of the Kennedy labor bill. During the day, two stringent amendments sought by Senator McClellan, chairman of the rackets committee, were turned down. One would have put a tight curb on "organizational picketing"---that is, picketing in order to organize workers or force an employer to bargain. The other amendment would have strengthened the provisions of the Taft-Hartley Law against secondary boycotts.

Governor Chandler of Kentucky today sent two thousand National Guardsmen into the coal fields in the eastern part of the state to prevent further strike violence.

Edward R. Murrow: April 24, 1959. 7.45 p.m.

People whose geographical ideas are based on flat maps may not realize that by the new St. Lawrence Seaway which opens this week end, Liverpool is two hundred and fifty miles closer to Cleveland than it is to Baltimore, and Copenhagen is one hundred and fifty miles closer to Cleveland than it is to New York. That is to say, that if big ships can be brought to the Great Lakes through the Seaway, the Lakes will get much of the freight from abroad now being carried to the Eastern Seaboard. The Seaway also opens up the hinterland of the Middle West, richer than the hinterland of the Eastern Seaboard and indeed the richest in the world. This makes it inevitable that a great deal of new business will be created, the products of the Middle West being exchanged for the products of Europe.

A poster put out by a Mayor's Committee in Buffalo proclaims that the Seaway can make Buffalo the biggest city in the world. Chicagoans of course know better, Chicago will ultimately enjoy that distinction, when the Seaway is further enlarged and when America itself expands. President Roosevelt called the Seaway the "master project" of the North American Continent. It makes the Great Lakes into another Mediterranean. It gives the United States a fourth coast, potentially the richest of the lot.

These are the dreams the Seaway has inspired. Now comes the reality, which is more circumscribed. Actually the Seaway is not new. Ships of fourteen-foot draft already can sail from Chicago the distance of two thousand, two hundred and fifty-one miles to the Atlantic. Westward of Montreal is a stretch of a hundred and fourteen miles of rapids in the St. Lawrence. These were by-passed by canals of fourteen-foot draft. Now canals of twenty-seven-foot draft are ready to operate.

The fourteen-foot boats have been doing a lively but limited business. But it costs nearly as much to operate a small boat with lesser tonnage as a bigger one, and the railroads have not felt the competition too keenly, nor have the Eastern Seaboard ports. Now all that will change. A vast increase of low tariff tonnage is expected. This year it will reach twenty-five million tons, later it is sure to reach fifty millions, which is the most the new canals can handle.

The first big effect of the Seaway is going to be less on business with Europe than on traffic between the United States and Canada. And most of it is not going to be in costly manufacturers which run into fantastic money values, but in bulk cargoes like iron ore, grain, coal and oil products. Perhaps the most drastic immediate result will be negative. The Minnesota

iron ore deposits are running out, and the American iron and steel industry will depend on ore from newly opened Labrador and Venezuelan mines. If this had to be carried by rail from Eastern ports it would be cheaper to move the iron and steel mills themselves closer to the Eastern Seaboard. Now the ore can go via the Seaway and the steel industry can stay where it is. It is hard to esaggerate what that means to the Middle West.

Perhaps six million tons is the amount of general cargo that will pass through the St. Lawrence to and from places outside the American Continent this year. A quarter of this will be Canadian. But the portion left to the United States will still be of much greater volume than the present Great Lakes trade. And in dollar values it may reach one-tenth of the value of all United States foreign commerce.

Sooner or later the Seaway will have to be enlarged again so that ships can go both ways at the same time through the bottlenecks. This This will cost another half-billion dollars or more. We have contributed one hundred and thirty-one million dollars to the present Seaway. The Canadians have put up three hundred and forty millions. Further enlargement will raise up more of the intricate rivalries between us and the Canadians and between regional American interests.

The two main bottlenecks are the new Seaway Canals and the Welland Canal, and both lie inside Canada. We would be the ones most needing enlargement and should foot most of the bill. But there will be resistance to spending so much on improvements inside Canada, also to putting so much of our prosperity in pawn to the Canadians. But if we don't spend it the Canadians may do it alone, which might be even more unsatisfactory. So the tussle between neighborliness and nationalism which has marked the building of the Seaway is by no means over.

Back in a moment,

George Bryan -

Word for Today

HÔL' DĀN

The Scottish scientist Haldane said that the people who can make a positive contribution to human progress are few; that most of us have to be satisfied with merely staving off the inroads of chaos. But Elmer Davis once remarked that if we can stave off these inroads, and keep the field clear for creative intelligence, we can feel that we have done our part.

Goodnight and good luck!

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

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The Indian prime minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, today saw the Dalai Lama privately in the town of Mussoorie, in Northern India. They talked for four hours. Afterward, Nehru said that...if they wished...representatives of Red China could come to India and see for themselves that the Dalai Lama had not been

taken out of Tibet by force. Nehru's manner was conciliatory. He asked reporters "to keep in view the difficulties of the situation."

The Senate is still in session tonight...working toward passage of the Kennedy labor bill. During the day, two stringent amendments sought by Senator McClellan, chairman of the rackets committee, were turned down. One would have put a tight curb on organizational picketing---that is, picketing in order to organize workers or force an employer to bargain. The other amendment would have strengthened the provisions of the Taft-Hartley Law against secondary boycotts.

Governor Chandler of Kentucky today sent two thousand National Guardsmen into the coal fields in the eastern part of the state to prevent further strike violence.

People whose geographical ideas are based on flat maps may not realize that by the new St. Lawrence Seaway which opens this week, Liverpool is two hundred and fifty miles closer to Cleveland than it is to Baltimore, and Copenhagen is one hundred and fifty miles closer to Cleveland than it is to New York. That is to say, that if big ships can be brought to the Great Lakes through the Seaway, the Lakes will get much if the freight from abroad now being carried to the Eastern Seaborrd. The Seaway also opens up the hinterland of the Middle West, richer than the hinterland of the Eastern Seaboard and indeed the richest in the world. This makes it inevitable that a great deal of new business will be created, the products of the Middle West being exchanged for the products of Europe.

A poster put out by a Mayor's Committee in Buffalo proclaims that the Seaway can make Buffalo the biggest city in the world. Chicagoans of course know better. Chicago will ultimately enjoy that distinction, when the Seaway is further enlarged and when America itself expands. President Roosevelt called the Seaway the "master project" of the North American Continent. It makes the Great Lakes into another Mediterranean. It gives the United States a fourth coast, potentially the richest of the lot.

These are the dreams the Seaway has inspired. Now comes the reality, which is more circumscribed. Actually the Seaway is not new. Ships of fourteen-foot draft already can sail from Chicago the distance of two thousand, two-hundred and fifty-one miles to the Atlantic. Westward of Montreal is a stretch of a hundred and fourteen miles of rapids in the St. Lawrence. These were by-passed by canals of fourteen-foot draft. Now canals of twenty-seven-foot draft are ready to operate.

The fourteen-foot boats have been doing a lively but limited business. But it costs nearly as much to operate a small boat with lesser tonnage as a bigger one, and the railroads have not felt the competition too keenly, nor have the Eastern Seaboard ports. Now all that will change. A vast increase of low tariff tonnage is expected. This year it will reach twenty-five million tons, later it is sure to reach fifty millions, which is the most the new canals can handle.

The first big effect of the Seaway is going to be less on business with Europe than on traffic between the United States and Canada. And most of it is not going to be in costly manufacturers which run into fantastic money values, but in bulk cargoes like iron ore, grain, coal and oil products. Perhaps the most drastic immediate result will be negative. The Minnesota iron ore deposits are running out, and the American iron and steel industry will depend on ore from newly opened Labrador and Venezuelan mines. If this had to be carried by rail from Eastern ports it would be cheaper to move the iron and steel mills themselves closer to the Eastern Seaboard. Now the ore can go via the Seaway and the steel industry can stay where it is. It is hard to exaggerate what that means to the Middle West.

Sooner or later the Seaway will have to be enlarged again so that ships can go both ways at the same time through the bottlenecks. This will cost another half-billion dollars or more. We have contributed one hundred and thirty-one million dollars to the present Seaway. The Canadians have put up three hundred and

forty millions. Further enlargement will raise up more of the intricate rivalries between us and the Canadians and between regional American interests.

The two main bottlenecks are the new Seaway Canals and the Welland Canal, and both lie inside Canada. We would be the ones most needing enlargement and should foot most of the bill. But there will be resistance to spending so much on improvements inside Canada, also to putting so much of our prosperity in pawn to the Canadians. But if we don't spend it the Canadians may do it alone, which might be even more unsatisfactory. So the tussle between neighborliness and nationalism which has marked the building of the Seaway is by no means over.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. But first, here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: The Scottish scientist Haldane said that the people who can make a positive contribution to human progress are few; that most of us have to be satisfied with merely staving off the inroads of chaos. But Elmer Davis once remarked that if we can stave off these inroads, and keep the field clear for creative intelligence, we can feel that we have done our part.

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Mon., Apr. 27, 1959

This is the news:

Secretary of State Herter has left for Paris to attend the meeting of Western foreign ministers on Wednesday. The ministers want to "unify" their position before entering into talks with Russia next month. And Mr. Herter said today...before leaving...that he was confident they would "reach the right result."

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violates neither the state constitution nor the Fourteenth Amendment to the constitution of the United States. Faubus closed the four public high schools, rather than see them integrate. The state law faces another test next week...when its constitutionality will be argued before a three-judge Federal Court.

In Pearl River County, Mississippi... state officers, assisted by the F.B.I., are continuing their search for Mack Parker, the 23-year-old Negro, who was snatched by a lynch mob from his jail cell late Friday night. Parker was to have gone on trial today for rape. The trial judge HAS denounced his abduction. Judge Sebe Dale said, "A fair trial has been denied this man. I wanted to show the world that we would proceed according to the law, regardless of race, creed or color."

Edward R. Murrow: April 27, 1959. 7.45 p.m.

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But what they are striving to agree to is a program to lay before the Russians which they know in advance the Russians will not accept. It will be a package proposal that contains concessions the Russians want, made conditional on ultimate re-unification of Germany which the Kremlin does not want. So the tussling and bickering among the Allies has not only been over some way to come to terms with the Russians. It has mainly been over how to meet Russian proposals with counter-proposals which allied and world opinion will judge to be reasonable. We believe the Russians are going into the talks for a propaganda victory. Well, so are we.

Up to the past week end the Western Allies had not agreed on their counter-proposals. The package deal which the United States laid before the

allied working group on March 12, ran into stormy weather. The first baggage that had to be thrown overboard was the American draft proposal for a peace treaty with a united Germany. Then the proposals had to be scrapped for achieving a statewise confederation of Germany. This was done on the blunt insistence of Bonn. The plan had been to elect representatives of the sixteen pre-war German Federal States, who then would take up the long process of confederation. Ten of these states lie in West Germany, six in East Germany. Bonn would not agree to assign so much strength to East Germany. It demanded that representatives be appointed, not elected, and on a basis of relative population, that is, three to one for the West.

More trouble came from the persistent interest of the British in some form of disengagement in Central Europe. The British appeared ready to settle on a new status for Berlin, plus a thinning out of military strength in Central Europe without insisting on German re-unification. This reflected a British belief that Khrushchev wants an agreement and should be met part way. Both Paris and Bonn were against offering concessions in advance of receiving some from Moscow. Bonn felt in particular that thinning out power in Central Europe would have no other effect than to weaken West Germany.

Now the British have agreed to make their disengagement proposals part of the package deal, that is, conditional on German re-unification. And they have met the criticism of Bonn that disengagement was to be at the expense of West Germany alone, by adding another proposal. This is for an open skies inspection region ranging from Paris to Moscow.

The differences between the allies have not been hidden from the Communists, and the Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Pact countries are meeting this week, devising ways to exploit them. They have their cue from Khrushchev, who has spilled a proposal made by Prime Minister Macmillan while he was in Moscow. This has put him in an embarrassing position in backing up President Eisenhower's latest offer to stop above-ground nuclear tests. Mr. Macmillan wrote a note to Khrushchev supporting the Eisenhower proposal, to which Khrushchev answered, in effect: "I don't like the idea, it will not get us anywhere. I like better the idea you spoke of in Moscow", and went on to tell what it was. So we and the French learned for the first time that Mr. Macmillan in Moscow had suggested, in discussing inspection, that <u>both</u> sides might limit themselves to the number of inspection trips they intended to make in the course of a year.

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

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7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Tues., Apr. 28, 1959

This is the news:

The Senate today confirmed the nomination of Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce as ambassador to Brazil. / The roll call vote was 79 to 11. The nomination was strongly opposed by Democratic Senator Morse, because of campaign statements made by Mrs. Luce against Roosevelt and Truman. / Mrs. Luce acknowledged, in the course of committee hearings, that some of the statements may have been "intemperate" ... but she refused to retract anything she had said. / Morse said he could not vote to confirm "because she still stands by her statement, that Franklin D. Roosevelt "lied us into war." Republican senators said this was ancient history...and praised her record as ambassador to Italy, saying that she had done "an efficient,

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most creditable job." Following the Senate action, Mrs. Luce issued a statement expressing her gratitude "for the overwhelming vote of confirmation." Then she added, "My difficulties, of course, go some years back and began when Senator Wayne Morse was kicked in the head by a horse."

In spite of her confirmation, Henry R. Luce...the editor-in-chief of Time Incorporated...said here in New York this evening that he has asked his wife to offer to resign her new ambassadorial post. Mrs.Luce, he revealed, had told the State Department some weeks ago not to hesitate to withdraw her nomination, if it should prove a source of embarrassment to the Administration. He said Mrs. Luce had been prompted to make this suggestion because of the demonstrations in Bolivia against the United States and Time Magazine. The reaction of the State Department, Mr. Luce said, was that the Bolivian incident had little or no connection with Mrs. Luce becoming ambassador to Brazil. "However," he said, "in the three weeks since then, Senator Wayne Morse and others have devoted themselves to undermining Mrs. Luce's usefulness. As an ambassador, she will not be able to defend herself from vendetta politics at home....Therefore, I have asked my wife to offer her resignation again." No comment so far

from Mrs. Luce. And the White House said tonight, "There has been no resignation."

The Senate today over-rode President Eisenhower's veto of the bill to change the rural electrification program. The vote was 64 to 29, only two votes more than the two-thirds majority required. Mr. Eisenhower vetoed the bill only yesterday because it would strip Secretary of Agriculture Benson of authority to approve or reject loans made under the program. Instead, the authority would be given the head of the Rural Electrification Administration...a change which the President, in his veto message, called "a major retreat from sound administrative policy and practice." If the House follows the lead of the Senate, and votes to override, it would be the first time an Eisenhower veto has not stuck.

The House Appropriations Committee today issued a report...saying that the Administration had "set back" the government's medical research program "in a desperate attempt to present, on paper, a balanced budget." The committee then voted 344-million dollars for research by the National Institutes of Health---50-million dollars more than President Eisenhower asked for. More than 8-million dollars of the additional money would go for cancer research.

The council of the Organization of American States voted unanimously today to help Panama repel the small invading force that landed last week. The "invaders" reportedly came from Cuba. But at today's O.A.S. meeting, Cuba joined the other 20 American states in condemning the invasion. And the Castro government said that if any of the invading force were found to be members of the Cuban Army, they would be brought before military tribunals and tried as deserters.

Premier Fidel Castro today broke off his tour of the United States and flew to Buenos Aires for an O.A.S. meeting devoted to a discussion of economic cooperation among the American states.

In Paris today, Secretary of State Herter had what he called "a very interesting talk" with President Charles de Gaulle. Herter predicted that when the Western foreign ministers meet Russia next month, it will be "with unity and firmness of purpose." Tomorrow, he and the foreign ministers of Britain, West Germany and France will confer in an effort to achieve this common approach. It was "only natural", he said, that the Western countries should regard the questions to be discussed "from somewhat different points of view."

British Field Marshal Montgomery arrived in Moscow today for an unofficial visit, in the course of which he plans to see Khrushchev. An interview with the field marshal...conducted recently by Charles Collingwood and this reporter in England...will be carried later tonight over most of these CBS radio stations.

The director of U.S. intelligence...Allen Dulles...told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today the situation in Iraq is extremely dangerous but not hopeless. Chairman Fulbright quotes Dulles as saying that the Communists in Iraq have come "mighty close to a complete take-over."

President Eisenhower told Governor Coleman of Mississippi today that it was his "earnest hope" that the abductors of Mack Parker can be quickly apprehended. A 23-year-old Negro, Parker was snatched from his jail cell Friday night while awaiting trial for rape. It is feared that he may have been lynched. Goverhor Coleman today expressed his appreciation for the work of the F.B.I. in the case...and said he had reason to believe that the crime would seen be solved.

Edward R. Murrow: April 28, 1959. 7.45 p.m.

The power of a single man and a single voice is usually not great in a world dominated by political extremism and violence. What counts is military might, and the massing of disciplined millions. But yesterday a single man spoke out on the fate of Tibet, with startling effectiveness. It was Prime Minister Nehru in a statement to the Indian Parliament. What he said will not restore Tibet's autonomy. It may not even save good relations between India and China. China's millions may never know that he spoke, and what he said. But the statement may turn out to demonstrate that truth told with restraint by an individual can be more memorable than anything said in a frenzy by a totalitarian state.

Red China has levelled frenzied charges against India in connection with the Tibet uprising. The National People's Congress in Peiping was assured that the revolt was instigated by Indian expansionists who are the heirs of British Imperialism. It was told that the Dalai Lama had been kidnapped and is being held in India under duress. And that the plot in Tibet was hatched in the Indian border town of Kalimpong, and responded to only by upperclass reactionaries. This is the lingo of the cold war.

"We have fortunately kept out of the cold war" Mr. Nehru said yesterday, "and I hope that we shall not on this or any other occasion use the language of the cold war. The matter is too serious to be dealt with in a trivial or excited way." He apologized for an episode in Bombay in which a tomato was thrown at a picture of Mao Tse-Tung. "In the excitement of the moment" he said, "we cannot allow ourselves to be swept away into wrong courses."

"It is not for me," he went on, "to make a similar appeal to the leader, press and people of China. All I can say is that I have been greatly distressed at the tone of the comments and charges made against India by responsible people in China. They have used the language of the cold war regardless of truth and propriety. This is peculiarly distressing in a great nation with thousands of years of culture behind it, noted for its restrained and polite behavior."

When Premier Chou En-Lai came to New Delhi, Mr. Nehru disclosed, he told him that he did not consider Tibet to be a province of China, but an autonomous region which should enjoy autonomy. "He told me further" Mr. Nehru said, "that it would be absurd for anyone to imagine that China was going to force Communism on Tibet."

Mr. Nehru as much as admitted that some Tibetans in North India may have done some plotting, by saying that they had been warned by the government not to take part in subversive activities. "By and large" he said, "they observed the order." He also did not deny that upperclass reactionaries in Tibet had a part in the uprising. "But to say that they were wholly responsible" he said, "appears to be an extraordinary simplification. Even Chinese sources showed the revolt to be of considerable magnitude, and the basis of it must have been a strong feeling of nationalism, affecting not only the upper class but others also. No doubt vested interests joined it and sought to profit from it. An attempt to explain the situation by worn-out words, phrases and slogans is seldom helpful."

Mr. Nehru again invited the Chinese Ambassador to visit the Dalai Lama in his Indian asylum, and issued the same invitation to the Panchen Lama. On the charge that the Dalai Lama is being held in duress Mr. Nehru said: "The Chinese authorities should know how we function and what our laws and constitution are. It is open to him at any time to go back to Tibet whenever he wants to."

He urged the Chinese to stick to the five principles of co-existence signed jointly by Mr. Nehru and Chou En-Lai in 1954. / "One of the five principles" he said, "is mutual respect. / China is not honoring the principles by making unfounded charges against India."

There is a ring of nobility in this appeal, and it will be of more than passing interest to see how Peiping responds. / It may decide that Nehru's good will is worth keeping, and will stop the shrill cry of expansionists and imperialism. / If not, India will find itself drawn into the cold war regardless of Nehru. / Then one can expect still stormier times in the relations between the two countries.

Back in a moment.

George Bryan.

Word for Today

Prime Minister Nehru's statement before the Indian parliament is a demonstration of how effective the truth can be...when expressed with simple eloquence and restraint. George Chapman, the dramatist, once remarked, "How strong an influence works in well placed words!" And Emerson said, "The greatest homage we can pay to truth is to use it."

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The Senate today confirmed the nomination of Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce as ambassador to Brazil. The roll call vote was 79 to 11. The nomination was strongly opposed by Democratic Senator Morse because of campaign statements made by Mrs. Luce against Roosevelt and Truman. Mrs. Luce acknowledged in the course of committee hearings that some of the statements may have been "intemperate"... but she refused to retract anything she had said. Morse said he could not vote to confirm "because she still stands by her statement that Franklin D. Roosevelt "lied us into war." Republican senators said this was ancient history...and praised her record as ambassador to Italy, saying that she had done "an efficient, most creditable job." Following the Senate action, Mrs. Luce issued a statement expressing her gratitude "for the overwhelming vote of confirmation." Then she added, "My difficulties, of course, go some years back and began when Senator Wayne Morse was kicked in the head by a horse."

In spite of her confirmation, Henry R. Luce...the editor-in-chief of Time Incorporated...said here in New York this evening that he has asked his wife to offer to resign her new ambassadorial post. Mrs. Luce, he revealed, had told the State Department some weeks ago not to hesitate to withdraw her nomination, if it should prove a source of embarrassment to the Administration. He said Mrs. Luce had been prompted to make this suggestion because of the demonstrations in Bolivia against the United States and Time Magazine. The reaction of the State Department, Mr. Luce, said, was that the Bolivian incident had little or no connection with Mrs. Luce becoming ambassador to Brazil. "However," he said, "in the three weeks since then, Senator Wayne Morse and others have devoted themselves to undermining Mrs. Luce's usefulness. As an ambassador, she will not be able to defend herself from vendetta politics at home....Therefore, I have asked

my wife to offer her resignation again." No comment so far from Mrs. Luce. And the White House said tonight, "There has been no resignation."

The Senate today over-rode President Eisenhower's veto of the bill to change the rural electrification program. The vote was 64 to 29, only two votes more than the two thirds majority required. Mr. Eisenhower vetoed the bill only yesterday because it would strip Secretary of Agriculture Benson of authority to approve or reject loans made under the program. Instead, the authority would be given the head of the Rural Electrification Administration...a change which the President, in his veto message, called "a major retreat from sound administrative policy and practice." If the House follows the lead of the Senate, and votes to override, it would be the first time an Eisenhower veto has not stuck.

The House Appropriations Committee today issudd a report...saying that the Admnnistration had "set back" the government's medical research program "in a desperate attempt to present, on paper, a balanced budget." The committee then voted 344-million dollars for research by the National Institutes of Health---50-million dollars more than President Eisenhower asked for. More than 8-million dollars of the additional money would go for cancer research.

The Council of the Orzanization of American States voted unanimously today to help Panama repel the small invading force that landed last week. The "invaders" reportedly came from Cuba. But at today's O.A.S. meeting, Cuba joined the other 20 American states in condemning the invasion. And the Castro government said that if any of the invading forces were found to be members of the Cuban army, they would be brought before military tribunals and tried as deserters.

Premier Fidel Castro today broke off his tour of the United States and flew to Buenos Aires for an O.A.S. meeting devoted to a discussion of economic cooperation among the American states.

In Paris today, Secretary of State Herter had what he called "a very interesting talk" with President Charles de Gaulle. Herter predicted that when

the Western foreign ministers meet Russia next month, it will be "with unity and firmness of purpose." Tomorrow, he and the foreign ministers of Britain, West Germany and France will confer in an effort to achieve this common approach. It was "only natural," he said, that the Western countries should regard the questions to be discussed "from somewhat different points of view."

British Field Marshal Montgomery arrived in Moscow today for an unofficial visit, in the course of which he plans to see Khrushchev, An interview with the field marshal...conducted recently by Charles Collingwood and this reporter in England...will be carried later tonight over most of these CBS radio stations.

The director of U.S. intelligence...Allen Dulles...told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today the situation in Iraq is extremely dangerous but not hopeless. Chairman Fulbright quotes Dulles as saying that the Communists in Iraq have come "mighty close to a complete take-over."

President Eisenhower told Governor Colemen of Mississippi today that it was his "earnest hope" that the abductors of Mack Parker can be quickly apprehended. A 23-year-old Negro, Parker was snatched from his jail cell Friday night while awaiting trial for rape. It is feared that he may have been lynched. Governor Coleman today expressed his appreciation for the work of the F.B.I. in the case...and said he had reason to believe that the crime would soon be solved.

The power of a single man and a single voice is usually not great in a world dominated by political extremism and violence. What counts is military might, and the massing of disciplined millions. But yesterday a single man spoke out on the fate of Tibet, with startling effectiveness. It was Prime Minister Nehru in a statement to the Indian Parliament. What he said will not restore Tibet's autonomy. It may not even save good relations between India and China. China's millions may never know that he spoke, and what he said. But the statement may turn out to demonstrate that truth told with restraint by an individual can be more memorable than anything said in a frenzy by a totalitarian state.

Red China has levelled frenzied charges against India in connection with the Tibet uprising. The National People's Congress in Peiping was assured that the revolt was instigated by Indian expansionists who are the heirs of British Imperialism. It was told that the Dalai Lama had been kidnapped and is being held in India under duress. And that the plot in Tibet was hatched in the Indian border town of Kalimpong, and responded to only by upperclass reactionaries. This is the lingo of the cold war.

"We have fortunately kept out of the cold war" Mr. Nehru said yesterday, "and I hope that we shall not on this or any other occasion use the language of the cold war. The matter is too serious to be dealt with in a trivial or excited way." He apologized for an episode in Bombay in which a tomato was thrown at a picture of Mao Tse-Tung. "In the excitement of the moment" he said, "we cannot allow ourselves to be swept away into wrong courses."

"It is not for me," he went on, "to make a similar appeal to the leader, press and people of China. All I can say is that I have been greatly distressed at the tone of the comments and charges made against India by responsible people in China. They have used the language of the cold war regardless of truth and propriety. This is peculiarly distressing in a great nation with thousands of years of culture behind it, noted for its restrained and polite behavior."

When Premier Chou En-lai came to New Delhi, Mr. Nehru disclosed, he told him that he did not consider Tibet to be a province of China, but an autonomous region which should enjoy autonomy. "He told me further" Mr. Nehru said, "that it would be absurd for anyone to imagine that China was going to force Communism on Tibet."

Mr. Nehru as much as admitted that some Tibetans in North India may have done some plotting, by saying that they had been warned by the government not to take part in subversive activities. "By and large" he said, "they observed the order."

Mr. Nehru again invited the Chinese Ambassador to visit the Dalai Lama in his Indian asylum, and issued the same invitation to the Panchen Lama. On the charge that the Dalai Lama is being held in duress Mr. Nehru said: "The Chinese authorities should know how we function and what our laws and constitution are. It is open to him at any time to go back to Tibet whenever he wants to."

He urged the Chinese to stick to the five principles of co-existence signed jointly by Mr. Nehru and Chou En-Lai in 1954. "One of the five principles" he said, "is mutual respect. China is not honoring the principles by making unfounded charges against India."

There is a ring of nobility in this appeal, and it will be of more than passing interest to see how Peiping responds. It may decide that Nehru's good will is worth keeping, and will stop the shrill cry of expansionists and imperialism. If not, India will find itself drawn into the cold war regardless of Nehru. Then one can expect still stormier times in the relations between the two countries.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the worl for today. But first here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: Prime Minister Nehru's statement before the Indian parliament is a demonstration of how effective the truth can be...when expressed with simple eloquence and restraint. George Chapman, the dramatist, once remarked, "How strong an influence works in well placed words!" And Emerson said, "The greatest homage we can pay to truth is to use it."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Wed., Apr. 29, 1959

This is the news:

The Western foreign ministers began their talks in Paris today, preparatory to their meeting with Russia next month. A spokesman for Secretary of State Herter said: "We covered more ground than we expected. No major differences developed." (In a few minutes, we will switch to Paris for a direct report).

In Warsaw today, Communist China joined the eight Warsaw Pact countries in supporting the Soviet position on Germany. The foreign ministers of the nine states signed a communique endorsing Russia's proposal for ending the occupation status of Berlin. The communique suggested that the Berlin problem...and the problem of European security...be taken up

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separately. It also repeated Russia's argument that reunification was a question for the Germans themselves to decide...but it said nothing about a separate treaty with East Germany. Russia's warning to the NATO countries not to allow rocket bases to be set up on their soil was included. However, the language of the communique...taken as a whole... was moderate.

British Field Marshal Montgomery saw Premier Khrushchev in Moscow today for two hours. Montgomery declined to discuss their conversation. "But the talk was so friendly and so interesting," he said, "that I am going back to see him tomorrow." Montgomery's trip to Russia is unofficial; it was not sponsored by the British government.

Before the field marshal left for Moscow, he was interviewed by Charles Collingwood, chief of the CBS London Bureau, and this reporter. In the interview...carried last night on this network...Montgomery called for the reorganization of NATO. He advocated more meetings at the summit, described soldiers as poor politicians, and said that the United States in recent years had been lacking in leadership. Montgomery's remarks provoked a strong reaction in the British press. The London Daily Mail

called his comment on American leadership "tactless"...and the News Chronicle said Montgomery should follow his own advice and stay out of politics. The British Foreign Office noted that the retired field marshal is a private citizen..."and speaks as such."

At his news conference today, President Eisenhower refused to be drawn into the argument. The London newspapers, he said, reflected how he felt. #

Mr. Eisenhower said there are "a great many approaches" to the German problem which would ease tension. But, he repeated, the basis of our policy is the protection of the two million free people in West Berlin. He indicated that Vice President Nixon might sit in for him at a summit conference, if for some reason he was unable to stay for the whole meeting. However, no definite plans have been made along this line.

Mr. Eisenhower said the handling of the appointment of Christian Herter as secretary of state had been "decent and proper". In answer to a reporter's question as whether his delay in naming Herter might have caused damage, Mr. Eisenhower said that such speculation was as unnecessary as it was unprofitable. When you lose someone of the stature of Mr. Dulles, he said, "you don't try to hold a wedding until the other man has at least left the house."

The President said he was "very concerned" about the situation in Iraq, although he would not go so far as to say that it is the most touchy situation now before us. Yesterday, senators quoted Allen Dulles, director of the Central Intelligence Agency, as saying that Iraq is "the most dangerous situation in the world today."

Regarding domestic problems, President Eisenhower hoped that the House would pass a "stronger" labor reform bill than the Senate did last Saturday. He was puzzled, he said, by the Senate delay in confirming his appointment of Lewis Strauss as secretary of commerce. And he saw no reason why Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce should resign as ambassador to Brazil. He conceded that Mrs. Luce had been "ill-advised" yesterday in saying...immediately after her confirmation...that her difficulties began some years back "when Senator Wayne Morse was kicked in the head by a horse." But in saying this, the President added, "she said something that was perfectly human." (Morse opposed the appointment of Mrs. Luce because of admittedly intemperate remarks she made in past political campaigns. Her husband, Henry R. Luce, has suggested that she offer her resignation in view of the "vendetta" waged against her in the Senate).

The State Department reported tonight that there has been an improvement in the "comfort and general condition" of John Foster Dulles in the past week. Radiation treatments were discontinued last Friday.

Russia has sent the United States a formal note...protesting American high-altitude flights to West Berlin. Moscow radio quotes the note as saying that the flights are "completely devoid of legal foundation."

The United States said again tonight that its aircraft have the right to travel the Allied air corridor at any height that is desirable for efficient operation.

Now, for that report from Paris on the meeting of Western foreign ministers, here is my colleague, David Schoenbrun.

Tape runs 5:05
Ends on cue: "---to ERM in NY."

The Western foreign ministers will meet again tomorrow

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. (pause) Now here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

Word for Today

We see in Paris four ministers in search of unity. For they know we can ill afford to go into the Geneva conference divided among ourselves. Alexander Pope said, "It is with our judgments as with our watches. No two go just alike, yet each believes his own." But Dilwin observed, "One watch set right will do to set many by."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS:

Wednesday, April 29,1959
7:45 -8:00 P.M.

MURROW: Now for that report from Paris on the meeting of the Western Foreign Ministers, here is my colleague: David Schoenbrun.

SCHOENBRUN: The Western Foreign Ministers made good progress at their opening meeting today. In the words of the American delegation spokesman,"the meeting went fluidly and we covered much more ground than expected." "In fact," the spokesman added, "that the American delegation might be able to fly back to Washington on Friday night instead of Saturday, if present progress proceeded at this rapid rate." This optimism is in marked contrast to last night's sober and indeed somewhat gloomy gathering of the ministers. What happened to change the situation in so short a time? A number of developments, all jelling together, I'm told. First, a change of heart by the triple ? Chancellor of the Germans. The Chancellor had a long talk a few days ago with the American Ambassador, David Bruce, whom he respects and who he knows is a loyal friend. Many other old friends have been telling Chancellor Adenauer that his policies have been too rigid, too negative, that a new attempt must be made to search for an honorable solution to the German problem. And the Chancellor yielded to the voices of reason and to the vital need for unity before approaching the Russians. This need for unity was stressed by another stiff and tough old man of the West, Charles de Gaulle, in his talk with Christian Herter yesterday. And when the ministers sat down to work today, they found that their need to agree carried them over a number of obstacles that looked very high when each one was concerned mainly with his own posture. What then are the obstacles? What's the discussion all about? Why is it so complicated? Why are there so many differences to resolve? Well, it's about the future of Germany and European security and that is very complex indeed. It involves many thousands of legal statutes defining the occupation rights of the Allied forces. There's a lot of fine print to read and a careless reading could cause the loss of important rights.

It's complex because it concerns highly technical, military and scientific problems involved in inspection and control of huge armies and wide areas of territories to insure early warning against surprise attack. Hence, it involves national sovereignties and sensitive areas of state secrets. Basically it involves an equilibrium of forces and has maintained the peace, uneasy as it is, these past ten years. Any tinkering with their equilibrium could bring the structure tumbling down. They do, therefore, a very difficult business with inevitable differences of opinion on how to proceed. These are mainly difference of methods, rather than aims. All are agreed on the need to maintain Western defenses. All are agreed on maintaining free access to West Berlin. But how to do this in view of Russia's threats to upset the equilibrium is something else again. The Western powers are trying to draft an overall plan which they call the Western Package to meet this new challenge. The essence of this Western package is a carefully staged progression from the present division of Germany toward an eventual reunification, with each step forward dependent on the good faith shown in the previous step. It would begin by a general declaration by both sides denouncing aggression or any unilateral change in the present situation. It then provides for mixed German committees to set up practical measures of co-existence between the two Germanys in such domains as economic, interstate transport and communication. One of the committees would be given the mission of preparing a referendum and an electoral law for the free elections which are the absolute requisites to German union so far as the West is concerned. The package also proposes a system of control of armaments and forces, protection against surprise attack in a very wide stretch of territory from the Urals to the Atlantic with adequate inspection to give the necessary guarantee without which no change in the present defense structure is possible. As for Berlin, the West is now ready to consider new arrangements to regulate relations between the zones of that city and its links to the West on conditions that all basic rights are reserved until the day it becomes the capital of a free and demo-

cratic and reunified Germany. This is the meat inside the Western package. It is an imaginative plan, perhaps so imaginative as to be unreal. There is no evidence that the Russians would accept anything like it. But it does give the West a positive proposal to put forward with many objective attempts to work out practical coexistence. It does represent an advance beyond the position of the last few years when the West was truly negative, simply saying no to any proposals. Now we're not letting the Russians be the exclusive spokesmen for peace and co-existence. This many not stand up to the test of the meeting with the Soviets. A Western union may well prove to be too fragile - that danger certainly remains but at this moment there is some hope that the West will go to Geneva in better shape than for any recent conference of the great powers.

This is Paris, David Schoenbrun reporting. I return you now to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

Trans.R.S.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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in leadership. Montgomery's remarks provoked a strong reaction in the British press. The London Daily Mail called his comment on American leadership "tactless" and the News Chronicle said Montgomery should follow his own advice and stay out of politics. The British Foreign Office noted that the field marshal is a private citizen..."and speaks as such."

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This is Paris. David Schoenbrun reporting. I return you now to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

MURROW: The western foreign ministers will meet again tomorrow. This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. But first here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: We see in Paris four ministers in search of unity. For they know we can ill afford to go into the Geneva conference divided among ourselves. Alexander Pope said, "It is with our judgments as with our watches. No two go just alike, yet each believes his own." But Dilwin observed, "One watch set right will do to set many by."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., Apr. 30, 1959

This is the news:

The Western foreign ministers today ended their Paris meeting with a brief, six paragraph communique...announcing "complete agreement" on a package proposal to be presented to the Russians in Geneva next month. An American spokesman says that the "package", as it now stands, is "substantially the same document as that presented to the foreign ministers by the 'working group' last week." In the "package" are the proposals of the United States, Britain, West Germany and France, concerning the Berlin problem and the over-all question of Germany and general European security. "The package," the American spokesman said, "is not dissoluable. It all ties together." The final communique emphasizes the determination of

the West "to maintain the freedom of the people of West Berlin and the rights and obligations there of the Allied powers."

The Western foreign ministers conferred in Paris for a day and a half, just half as long as had been scheduled. They were in full agreement as to their aims; not all differences as to method were resolved. Details as to strategy if the Russians, as expected, balk at accepting the whole package, remain to be decided. British Prime Minister Macmillan told the House of Commons this afternoon that "very satisfactory progress" had been made in bringing the Allied position into harmony. The American spokesman in Paris said, "We are not going to Geneva with the idea of falling back."

Tomorrow afternoon, Secretary of State Herter will confer with the French premier, Michel Debré. He will fly back to Washington tomorrow night.

President Eisenhower today nominated C. Douglas Dillon to succeed Mr. Herter as under-secretary of state. Mr. Dillon has served for more than a year as under-secretary of state for economic affairs. Before that, he served as ambassador to France.

In Moscow today, British Field Marshal Montgomery had another private talk with Premier Khrushchev. Montgomery said he was taking a friendly

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verbal message from Khrushchev back to Prime Minister Macmillan.

Former President Truman tonight called for a new international approach to the problem of helping the under-developed countries. Speaking in Washington...on the tenth anniversary of the so-called Point Four program... Mr. Truman said the old purely bilateral approach is "rapidly growing obsolete"..that the United States and other industrial countries should join forces to help those nations less developed to mobilize their own resources and support themselves at a higher standard of living. Mr. Truman said that eventually this country should have a balanced budget. "But," he said, "a balanced budget is not our primary need in this time of great danger. We cannot purchase security and peace by pinching pennies at a bargain counter. We need a strong free world," he said, "and if we don't have it, a budget makes no difference." Mr. Truman warned that Russia, with its economic offensive, had made "enormous gains." Too often, he said, we have gone around "peddling military pacts." [He proposed that, as a nation, we declare a war of our own on poverty, hunger, ignorance, disease and despair...that the war be conducted in the world, as well as at home, and that we wage it with all the resources at our command.]

The Senate today approved a supplemental money bill, providing 200-million dollars for the Development Loan Fund for the next two months. The Senate rejected an amendment by Senator Ellender of Louisiana that would have reduced the appropriation to 100-million dollars---the amount voted by the House. Chairman Fulbright of the Foreign Relations Committee argued that to cut the appropriation in half would be to risk "ultimate economic disaster in the free world."

The "catch-all" money bill includes an extra 50-million dollars for the National Institutes of Health. And a rider is attached with the intent of forcing the Administration to restore the Marine Corps to a strength of 200-thousand men. Otherwise, money for Navy personnel would be tied up. Another rider, using the same kind of threat, would require an Army of at least 900-thousand men. The Administration has set out to pare the Army by 30-thousand men and the Marine Corps by 25-thousand men by the end of June. Democratic Senator Douglas said this was no time for the United States to reduce its capacity to fight limited wars. Senate Democratic Leader Johnson agreed.

The House today upheld President Eisenhower's veto of the bill to reorganize the rural electrification program. The vote was 280 to 146,

four votes less than the two-thirds majority required to override.

Last Tuesday, the Senate did vote to override the President's veto...but as a result of the House action today, the measure is dead. And Mr. Eisenhower's record of never having any of his vetoes overriden by Congress is preserved. The reorganization bill would have stripped Secretary of Agriculture Benson of authority to approve or reject loans for rural power projects.

Mr. Eisenhower...who called the proposal unsound...has issued a statement expressing his "deep gratification" that in the House today his veto of the measure was sustained.

President Eisenhower issued an order today...exempting Canada from the restrictions placed on the importation of petroleum products. Technically, the order covers all mandatory restrictions on oil coming into this country by pipeline, motor carrier, or rail... but Canada is the only foreign country whose oil products are shipped to us in this way. That is, by land. The import restrictions...announced early last month...brought protests from Canadian officials. The White House says that negotiations with Venezuela and other Latin American countries "looking toward a coordinated approach to the oil problem" are continuing.

My friend Arthur Godfrey was operated on this morning for lung cancer. The doctors say he withstood the operation well. "His general post-operative condition is good."

A potential "flash point" in the Cold War is Iraq, where a trial of army officers involved in the Mosul revolt of last month has just ended. We switch now to Baghdad, the capital of Iraq, and Frank Kearns.

(Tape runs four minutes
Ends on cue: "Now back to CBS News in New York.")

That was my colleague Frank Kearns, reporting from Iraq.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. (pause) Now here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

Word for Today

Speaking informally in Paris today, Secretary Herter said, "I don't think many of us will live to see a time free of troubles." Dr. Kettering, I remember, once called trouble the price we pay for progress. And Professor Alfred Whitehead said, "We must expect that the future will disclose dangers. It is the duty of the future to be dangerous."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS:

Thursday, April 30, 1959
7:45-8:00

MURROW: A potential flash point in the cold war is Iraq where a trial of Army officers involved in the Mosul revolt of last month has just ended. For that story we switch now to Baghdad, the capital of Iraq and Frank Kearns:

KEARNS: Six army officers were sentenced to death before a firing squad here today. This is the hard news that headlines from Baghdad but the story behind the news is the trial itself which has been described as perhaps the most unique trial in modern history. The whole thing stemmed from last month's Tibetan coup d'etat at Mosul in Northern Iraq. Reliable observers put the most conservative figure of death at 10,000, more than were killed in last summer's bitter civil war in Lebanon, many, many times the number killed in the years of underground warfare in Cyprus. And the Mosul drama was over in just a few days. The trial which ended here today involved the second batch of officers charged with (indistinct) at Mosul. The commanding officer of the garrison there and five of his officers are sentenced to be shot. Ten others are to go to prison for life. The seventeenth, a sergeant, was acquitted. The trial started last April 20 and like the earlier trial has been the Number One attraction in revolutionary Iraq. It has been broadcast over the radio and even more important, featured on television. The chief star of the show has been Colonel Fadhil Mahdawi, judge, humorist and voice of the revolution. Mahdawi frequently interrupted witness, defendants and even the military prosecutor with poignant tidbits which brought down the house. He aimed his barbs particularly at Gamal Abdul Nasser. The court's name for Nasser has ranted from, "the little dictator,""arch Tartar," and "cowardly Fascist," to "swindler,"foe of free nations (?)," "rabbi," "imitation dictator," and "idiot." Mahdawi has become so popular as the result of his court appearance that his portraits appear all over Baghdad, alongside those of Prime Minister Kassem.

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Back now to CBS NEWS in New York:

Trans. R.S.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

The Western foreign ministers today ended their Paris meeting with a brief, six paragraph communique...announcing "complete agreement" on a package proposal to be presented to the Russians in Geneva next month. An American spokesman says that the "package" as it now stands, is "substantially the same document as that presented to the foreign ministers by the 'working group' last week." In the "package" are the proposals of the United States, Britain, West Germany and France concerning the Berlin problem and the over-all question of Germany and general European security. "The package," the American spokesman said, "is not dissoluable. It all ties together." The final communique emphasizes the determination of the West "to maintain the freedom of the people of West Berlin and the rights and obligations there of the Allied powers."

The Western foreign ministers conferred in Paris for a day and a half just half as long as had been scheduled. They were in full agreement as to their aims; not all differences as to method were resolved. Details as to strategy if the Russians, as expected, balk at accepting the whole package remain to be decided. British Prime Minister Macmillan told the House of Commons this afternoon that "very satisfactory progress" had been made in bringing the Allied position into harmony. The American spokesman in Paris said, "We are not going to Geneva with the idea of falling back."

Tomorrow afternoon, Secretary of State Herter will confer with the French premier, Michel Debre. He will fly back to Washington tomorrow night.

President Eisenhower todaynominated C. Douglas Dillon to succeed Mr. Herter as under-secretary of state. Mr. Dillon has served for more than a year as under-secretary of state for economic affairs. Before that, he served as ambassador to France.

In Moscow today, British Field Marshal Montgomery had another private talk with Premier Khrushchev. Montgomery had another private talk with Premier Khrushchev. Montgomery said he was taking a friendly verbal message from Khrushchev back to Prime Minister Macmillan.

Former President Turman tonight called for a new international approach to the problem of helping the under-developed countries. Speaking in Washington... on the tenth anniversary of the so-called Point Four program...Mr. Truman said the old purely bilateral approach is "rapidly growing obsolete"...that the United States and other industrial countries should join forces to help those nations less developed to mobilize their own resources and support themselves at a higher standard of living. Mr. Truman said that eventually this country should have a balanced budget. "But" he said, "a balanced budget is not our primary need in this time of great danger. We cannot purchase security and peace by pinching pennies at a bargain counter. We need a strong free world," he said, "and if we don't have it, a budget makes no difference." Mr. Truman warned that Russia, with its economic offensive, had made "enormous gains." Too often, he said, we have gone around "peddling military pacts."

The Senate today approved a supplemental money bill, providing 200-million dollars for the Development Loan Fund for the next two months. The Senate rejected an amendment by Senator Ellender of Louisiana that would have reduced the appropriation to 100-million dollars---the amount voted by the House. Chairman Fulbright of the Foreign Relations Committee argued that to cut the appropriation in half would be to risk "ultimate economic disaster in the free world."

The "catch-all" money bill indludes an extra 50-million dollars for the National Institutes of Health. And a rider is attached with the intent of forcing the Administration to restore the Marine Corps to a strength of 200-thousand men. Otherwise, money for Navy personnel would be tied up. Another rider, using the

same kind of threat, would require an Army of at least 900-thousand men. The Administration has set out to pare the Army by 30-thousand men and the Marine Corps by 25-thousand men by the end of June. Democratic Senator Douglas said this was no time for the United States to reduce its capacity to fight limited wars. Senate Democratic Leader Johnson agreed.

The House today upheld Premident Eisenhower's veto of the bill to reorganize the rural electrification program. The vote was 280 to 146, four votes less than the two-thirds majority required to override. Last Tuesday, the Senate did vote to override the President's veto...but as a result of the House action today, the measure is dead. Mr. Eisenhower...who called the proposal unsound...has issued a statement expressing his "deep gratification" that in the House today his veto of the measure was sustained.

President Eisenhower issued an order today...exempting Canada from the restrictions placed on the importation of petroleum products. Technically, the order covers all mandatory restrictions on oil coming into this country by pipeline, motor carrier, or rail...but Canada is the only foreign country whose oil products are shipped to us in this way. That is, by land. The import restrictions announced early last month...brought protests from Canadian officials. The White House says that negotiations with Venezuela and other Latin American countries "looking toward a coordinated approach to the oil problem" are continuing.

My friend Arthur Godfrey was operated on this morning for lung cancer. The doctors say he withstood the operation well. "His general post-operative condition is good."

A potential "flash point" in the Cold War is Iraq, where a trial of army officers involved in the Mosul revolt of last month has just ended. We switch now to Baghdad, the capital of Iraq, and Frank Kearns.

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Now back to CBS News in New York.

MURROW: That was my colleague Frank Kearns, reporting from Iraq.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: Speaking informally in Paris today, Secretary Herter said, "I don't think many of us will live to see a time free of troubles." Dr. Kettering, I remember, once called trouble the price we pay for progress. And Professor Alfred Whitehead said, "We must expect that the future will disclose dangers. It is the duty of the future to be dangerous."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Fri., May 1, 1959

This is the news:

The resignation of Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce as ambassador to Brazil... only three days after Senate confirmation...has provoked considerable comment. News Secretary Hagerty says that when Mrs. Luce called at the White House this morning, President Eisenhower again expressed his confidence in her and urged her to stay on in the post. Vice President Nixon calls her resignation "a great loss to the United States and to the cause of Latin American friendship." But most senators, regardless of how they viewed the appointment, say that under the circumstances Mrs. Luce did "the wise thing." Senate Republican Leader Dirksen regards the whole episode as "distressing but not surprising." The acting

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Democratic leader...Senator Church of Idaho...says that Mrs. Luce "showed good judgment in taking her husband's advice." /A reference to the fact that... last Tuesday...Henry R. Luce had urged her to resign because, he said, her usefulness as an ambassador had been "undermined".

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In her letter of resignation, Mrs. Luce said she could not serve as ambassador because of the "seeds of hostile suspicion" planted against her in the course of the Senate debate. /She suggested that Morse, as chairman of the Senate subcommittee on Latin American affairs, would have continued to

harass her....and prevent the performance of her mission. Senator Morse issued a statement late today...saying that it was never "pleasant" to get involved in such a controversy, but that he had felt it was his duty to do so. Morse said the decision of Mrs. Luce to resign was to be commended.

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The United States has called off its attempt to make a "space probe" in the vicinity of the planet Venus in June. Plans to launch three satellites, and place them in an orbit 30-thousand miles above the earth, also have been postponed. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration attributes the delay to "technical difficulties". It gives no details.

The Communist countries celebrated May Day, in the most part, with military parades. The traditional parade in Moscow's Red Square was unusually brief, and no unusual weapons were put on display. The Soviet defense minister, Marshal Malinovsky, blamed the continuing arms race on the "ruling circles" of the West. He warned these "ruling circles" not to try to impede Soviet progress by force.

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Edward R. Murrow: May 1, 1959. 7.45 p.m.

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As to the place for the Summit Meeting, no formal discussion has taken place, so here there is only guesswork. Khrushchev wants to visit the United States, and it might be for the good of all concerned if he did, which is what gives the talk about a meeting in San Francisco its logic. The United Nations can set up and service a conference in San Francisco, or anywhere, for that matter. But the old conference hands think Geneva will get the call. Conferences there are run well, security is not a great problem, and the city is conveniently situated.

The Allies are making a package proposal to the Russians on which they have agreed. They have not agreed on what is called the "fall back" - what they will fall back to if the Russians reject the package. They have united on only one next step for this eventuality, which is to make a separate arrangement about Berlin. It would have to be temporary, recognize the right of Western troops to be there, and eliminate the danger of war over the Western rights. This undoubtedly would be discussed by the Foreign Ministers, but probably it would have to go to the Summit to be settled.

It is being taken for granted that the Russians will reject the very idea of a package deal. The Warsaw Pact Ministers said this week that the issue of a German Treaty and of Berlin must be divorced from the problem of security in Central Europe. But there is an outside chance that the Russians will not throw out the package. For one thing, they know that the United States devised and likes it, and that the other Allies are not so enthusiastic about it. They may try to divide the Allies by playing up to the United States. the package deal has three years to run, which would be plenty of time to work up troubles later on. Khrushchev, if he wants an agreement, wants it with the United States, first of all, and France, West Germany and

to some extent Britain stand in the way of it.

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the package is thrown out - which indeed is most likely - the items in it are still there to be talked about. The Western Allies believe their proposals are wise, far-reaching and constructive, which must mean in their parts as well as a whole. If it is true, as the British like to think, that Khrushchev really wants an agreement, the Summit Meeting could make at least a useful start beyond the immediate arrangement in Berlin.

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George Bryan—

Word for Today

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Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Mon., May 4, 1959

This is the news:

Sir Winston Churchill has arrived in Washington on his first visit to this country in five years. The former prime minister crossed the Atlantic by British jet...stopping off in New York just long enough to transfer to President Eisenhower's personal aircraft for the trip to Washington. Sir Winston will be the President's White House guest for three days. Then...next Friday...he will return to New York to visit for a few days before flying home. News Secretary Hagerty says that Mr. Eisenhower invited former President Truman to attend a White House dinner for Sir Winston on Wednesday night...but that Mr. Truman sent his regrets, saying that he could not accept the invitation because of

a previous engagement. When reporters asked Mr. Truman about this, he confirmed that he had an engagement that evening, here in New York. Mr. Eisenhower and Mr. Truman have not met personally since Inauguration Day, 1953. In talking to reporters today, Mr. Truman did not rule out the possibility that he may see Sir Winston later in the week.

Mr. Truman told Congress today that the Twenty-second Amendment...limiting a President to two terms "is a bad amendment and ought to be repealed." Mr. Truman testified before the Senate subcommittee on constitutional amendments...in support of a resolution by Democratic Senator Hennings of Missouri, asking that the Twenty-second Amendment be killed. It was "ironic", Mr. Truman said, that the amendment limiting the President to two terms was conceived by a Republican Congress...and that the first Chief Executive to be "hamstrung" by it is a Republican. Mr. Truman said that the presidency has "grown into the most important office in the history of the world. So what," he said, "do you do? You've sent him out to fight with one hand tied behind him because everyone knows he can't run for re-election." Senate Republican Leader Dirksen issued a statement saying that he also favors repeal of

the Twenty-second Amendmant. Dirksen said he would bring the question up on Wednesday when Republican congressional leaders have their regular weekly meeting with the President. Mr. Eisenhower already has said that he would "rather see the amendment repealed than kept."

Secretary of Defense McElroy testified before Congress today on behalf of the new 41-billion-dollar military budget. Mr. McElroy said again that the budget is big enough to do the defense job. He told the senators he thought it "was time" that a choice was made between the Air Force Bomarc missile and the Nike-Hercules missile developed by the Army. It wouldn't "bother us", he said, "if you held our feet to the fire and forced us into making a decision." Both are anti-aircraft missiles capable of carrying nuclear war heads. McElroy said that he might soon have some "quite spectacular" information to give Congress. He gave no details, except that the information dealt with "improvements in national security."

Under-secretary of State Dillon told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today that the Administration's foreign aid program is "truly vital" to peace and to the survival of the United States. He warned Congress not to cut the 3-billion, 900-million dollars requested for the program...saying that a strong case

could be made out for asking for more money, not less.

And Vice President Nixon and Democratic Senator Kennedy made speeches today...urging more economic aid for India.

India's Prime Minister Nehru said today that he was "shocked" by the way Communist China keeps making accusations against his government. He said the Chinese charges of Indian "expansionism" and "imperialism" in Tibet " do not bear the slightest scrutiny." ~~He reiterated that his government wants to maintain friendly relations with Red China.~~ But Communist ~~policy in Tibet, he said, is threatening to~~ undermine the principles of peaceful co-existence. ~~Nehru spoke as the Indian parliament began debating the Tibetan revolt.~~

The United States ambassador to Iraq is flying back to Washington for consultations. Last week, Allen Dulles, director of the Central Intelligence Agency, called the situation in Iraq "the most dangerous in the world today." The Communist newspaper in Baghdad today continued its attacks on the United States...claiming that machine guns and hand grenades are being distributed to the wealthy landlords of Northern Iraq by members of an American economic mission. It claimed without verification that police posts in the area had been attacked.

Our ambassador to Moscow...Llwellyn Thompson...conferred with Premier Khrushchev today, regarding the fate of the eleven American airmen, still unaccounted for in the crash of the United States transport in Southern Russia last September. The transport was shot down by Soviet aircraft. Russia returned the bodies of six airmen, but has insisted that it knows nothing of the fate of the other 11 who were aboard. The White House says Thompson took the matter up with Khrushchev, on instructions from President Eisenhower.

The Pulitzer Prize for fiction today was awarded to Robert Lewis Taylor for his novel, "The Travels of Jaimie McPheeters". The drama award went to the play "J.B." by Archibald MacLeish. Howard Van Smith of the Miami News received the Pulitzer Prize for his series of articles on migrant labor. And the international reporting award was won jointly by Joseph Martin and Philip Santora, of the New York Daily News, for their stories from Cuba. Ralph McGill of the Atlanta Consitution received the award for editorial writing.

Edward R. Murrow: May 4, 1959. 7.45 p.m.

The great unanswered question in this country today has to do with economic growth. No one speaking authoritatively for the Administration has said how much the growth should be, or how it should be achieved. We have come through a recession in which the economy stopped growing. We are now in a recovery in which the economic goals most talked about in Washington are a balanced budget and the prevention of inflation. Occasional references are made to the importance of growth, but growth as such cannot be said to be a primary objective. The shape of the future will be affected and perhaps determined in twenty or thirty years by the economic growth of the United States, the Soviet Union and China. The Soviet Union is growing at a rate of nine percent, China is spurting even faster. We grow normally three percent a year and may be back at that figure before long. But it may not keep our production ahead of the Soviet Union and China.

Sixty leaders of business, labor and public affairs and government, meeting under the auspices of Columbia University at Arden House for four days of unpublicized discussion, put growth first in listing what the economic goals of the country should be. The others named were full employment, reasonable price stability, national security and industrial peace. Whatever they thought of a balanced budget, they did not include it among the five

most desirable aims. They did not say what the rate of economic growth should be. But they did say it must be increased, "even if this interferes with the full attainment of other economic goals."

In their final recommendation they rejected some of the proposals for dealing with inflationary pressures now being discussed in Congress and Administration circles. They did not approve of a ninety-day delay of wage and price increases, nor the freezing of wages and prices. They rejected a break-up of the big national unions. They also rejected the system followed in some European countries of fixing wages on an economy-wide basis. They said an emphatic "No" to the idea of government control of prices or wages. "Radical changes in our present wage-setting machinery would not be a fruitful approach to the inflation problem", they concluded.

The Assembly discussed how production should be increased and recommended several measures, such as more spending on research and development, improvement in the quality of education, the training of more scientific, technical and management personnel, the upgrading of the skills of the labor force and the elimination of restrictive practices by management and labor.

If the production rate is to be increased, it will be through the extension of mechanization and automation. And one result of these is a

displacement of labor. Workers should be able to move freely to regions where work is being created. Severance and re-location allowances would help in such cases and were recommended. Also re-training programs, the employment of qualified older workers and the provision of part-time jobs. Here and there such measures already are in effect. In Washington one hears little about them.

Two recommendations were made to assist in stabilizing prices, one a vigorous anti-trust campaign against monopolies, the other the reduction of tariffs. It was recognized that tariff reductions may cause hardships in certain areas. These, it was recommended, should get temporary relief until they have readjusted themselves.

The Assembly registered the opinion that pleas by government officials for restraint in wage and price decisions -- which now are faithfully made in Washington - "are likely to have little effect."

The Assembly ended by recommending that an annual conference be held of business, labor and government representatives to study the problem of growth. It should meet shortly after the President's economic report to Congress. Its object should be to reduce the diversity of views and discuss

policies to achieve growth and stability. The idea seems to be that better policies will be forthcoming from candid roundtable talks, than by testimony before Congressional Committees and public speechifying. The thought may have merit. It sounds like a useful experiment.

Back in a moment.

George Bryan -

Word for Today

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, MAY 4, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 PM EDT

This is the news:

Sir Winston Churchill has arrived in Washington on his first visit to this country in five years. The former prime minister crossed the Atlantic by British jet...stopping off in New York just long enough to transfer to President Eisenhower's personal aircraft for the trip to Washington. Sir Winston will be the President's White House guest for three days. Then...next Friday... he will return to New York to visit for a few days before flying home. News Secretary Hagerty says that Mr. Eisenhower invited former President Truman to attend a White House dinner for Sir Winston on Wednesday night...but that Mr. Truman sent his regrets, saying that he could not accept the invitation because of a previous engagement. When reporters asked Mr. Truman about this, he confirmed that he had an engagement that evening, here in New York. Mr. Eisenhower and Mr. Truman have not met personally since Inauguration Day, 1953. In talking to reporters today, Mr. Truman did not rule out the possibility that he may see Sir Winston later in the week.

Mr. Truman told Congress today that the Twenty-second Amendment... limiting a President to two terms "is a bad amendment and ought to be repealed." Mr. Truman testified before the Senate subcommittee on constitutional amendments... in support of a resolution by Democratic Senator Hennings of Missouri, asking that the Twenty-second amendment limiting the President to two terms was conceived by a Republican Congress...and that the first Chief Executive to be "hamstrung" by it is a Republican. Mr. Truman said that the presidency has "grown into the most important office in the history of the world. So what," he said, "do you do? You've sent him out to fight with one hand tied behind him because everyone knows he can't run for-re-election." Senate Republican Leader Dirksen issued a statement saying that he also favors repeal of the Twenty-second Amendment. Dirksen

said he would bring the question up on Wednesday when Republican congressional leaders have their regular weekly meeting with the President. Mr. Eisenhower already has said that he would "rather see the amendment repealed than kept."

Secretary of Defense McElroy testified before Congress today on behalf of the new 41-billion-dollar military budget. Mr. McElroy said again that the budget is big enough to do the defense job. He told the senators he thought it was time that a choice was made between the Air Force Bomarc missile and the Nike-Hercules missile developed by the Army. It wouldn't "bother us," he said, "if you held our feet to the fire and forced us into making a decision." Both are anti-aircraft missiles capable of carrying nuclear war heads. McElroy said that he might soon have some "quite spectacular" information to give Congress. He gave no details, except that the information dealt with "improvements in national security."

Under-secretary of State Dillon told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today that the Administration's foreign aid program is "truly vital" to peace and to the survival of the United States. He warned Congress not to cut the 3-billion, 900-million dollars requested for the program, saying that a strong case could be madeout for asking for more money, not less.

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GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: America might be pictured (and indeed has been) as a house that is always 'abuilding. No confining, unimaginative blueprint will do. Thoreau might have advocated no blueprint at all. "For the wisest man," he once wrote, "preaches no doctrines; he has no scheme. He sees no rafter, not even a cobweb, against the heavens. It is clear sky."

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Edward R. Murrow Tues., May 5, 1959

This is the news:

A coroner's jury in Poplarville, Mississippi, found late today that Mack Parker, 23-year-old Negro victim of a lynch mob, was shot and killed "by person or persons unknown." On the night of April 24th, more than ten men...wearing masks...dragged Parker from the Poplarville jail, where he was awaiting trial on a charge of raping a white woman who was pregnant. No trace of Parker was found until yesterday, when his body was discovered in a nearby river. He had apparently been shot twice---through the side and in the chest. An F.B.I. agent said that he also had suffered a fractured rib. Murder charges have now been filed against "unknown assailants", in addition to the kidnap charges which

were filed earlier. President Eisenhower told his news conference today that he had "every confidence" that Mississippi authorities, working with the F.B.I., would apprehend and punish those persons responsible for the crime. He did not believe that the case had demonstrated the need for stronger civil rights legislation.

The United States Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals today ordered the public schools of Prince Edward County, Virginia, to be integrated next September. The county then served notice that it would close its public schools and resort to private instruction.

The Senate today confirmed the nomination of Judge Potter Stewart to be an associate justice of the Supreme Court.

The Senate Commerce Committee still has not recommended confirmation of Lewis Strauss as secretary of commerce...although Mr. Eisenhower sent the nomination to the Senate last October. Opposition to the appointment has been expressed by a number of Democratic senators, and the President was asked today whether Strauss might not be well advised to resign in the same manner as Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce. Mr. Eisenhower replied emphatically, "I do not." The country, he said, was in "a pretty bad

situation" if the confirmation of a valuable public servant could be blocked by what he called "personal antagonisms".

The country's major steel companies and the United Steelworkers Union began negotiating a new contract today, here in New York. Both the union and the industry issued statements...saying that they want to reach an early, amicable agreement without government intervention. The union is asking for a "substantial" wage increase, although it has given no figures. It cites the increased profits of the steel companies. President Eisenhower said at his news conference that both sides should exercise "statesmanship and good sense." He said the United States "cannot stand still and do nothing" if the new steel contract sets off a new round of inflation.

In foreign affairs, Mr. Eisenhower said a summit meeting is "almost a foregone conclusion", if the foreign ministers conference that starts in Geneva next week makes some progress toward reducing tensions. And he again urged Congress to approve his foreign aid program.

Former President Truman also urged Congress today not to cut the program. Mr. Truman said that, rather, the program should be expanded... with special emphasis on the granting of long-term loans.

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REE-FAI, ~~rhymes with eye~~
Premier Rifai of Jordan resigned today, pleading ill health. And King Hussein called on the former agriculture minister, Hazzaa Majali, MA-JELLY to form a new government. Both Re-Fai ~~Rifai~~ and Majali are anti-Communist. Rifai had served as premier for five terms and has been described as the "strongman" behind King Hussein's throne. Last summer...when the United Arab Republic was accusing Hussein of serving Western "imperialism"...some of the strongest attacks were reserved for Premier Re-Fai ~~Rifai~~. And there is speculation that his resignation may be a step toward the restoration of normal diplomatic relations between Jordan and the U.A.R. The two countries recalled their ambassadors last July. Since then, President Nasser of the United Arab Republic has become alarmed by the growing Communist power in Iraq.

The United States ambassador to Iraq...John Jernegan...returned to Washington today for consultation. He did not come, he said, because of a crisis "or any one particular problem." Yesterday, the Communist newspaper in Baghdad charged that the United States was distributing machine-guns and hand grenades to rebel ~~farmers~~ landowners in Northern Iraq...and otherwise fomenting trouble. A State Department spokesman said today that this "certainly is not true."

The Baghdad radio claims that "other countries" (not identified) have sent infiltrators into Northern Iraq...and that for this reason, the popular resistance force, or home guard, will be given new security duties. / This civilian militia is a growing power in Iraq, separate from the army and police. / It is said to be organized by the Communists. And in any coup, it could be the decisive force. My colleague, Frank Kearns, has some information on this instrument of power which, until now, has not been made public. Here, from Baghdad, is his report.

(Tape runs 4:30
(Ends on cue: "Back now to Edward R. Murrow in N.Y."

That was my colleague, Frank Kearns, reporting on the situation in Iraq...which Allen Dulles, director of the Central Intelligence Agency, has described as "the most dangerous in the world today." / The Reuters news agency reports from Baghdad tonight that the Iraqi Communists are "intensifying" their campaign to be included in the Kassem cabinet.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. (pause) But first, here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

Word for Today

There is being developed in Iraq a powerful militia...which may be capable, in a showdown, of exerting decisive force. Thomas Jefferson said force is "the immediate parent of despotism." Dictators have never doubted it. Mussolini said, early in his career: "At the turning point it is force...and force alone...which makes the crucial decision."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Tuesday, May 5, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: My colleague, Frank Kearns, has some information on this instrument of power which, until now, has not been made public. Here from Bagdad is his report.

KEARNS: For the first time it is possible to reveal some facts about one of the most powerful and mysterious forces in Iraq today. This force, the Popular Resistance Force or P.R.F., what we would call the home guard or (indistinct) National Guard. Propaganda out of Cairo and in some Western newspapers have described the P.R.F. as a Communist striking force, and a Communist dominated home guard. It has been described as independent of the government, of the army, a law unto itself. The only man who could answer some of these questions is the P.R.F.'s commander who until today has remained an unknown, shadowy figure. Now, however, in a frank interview he has unveiled scores of hitherto unknown facts about his organization. His name, Colonel Taha Bemani. A husky Turk from northern Iraq, the 41 year old colonel describes himself as a professional career soldier, 23 years in the army. For the record at least, he flatly denies his civilian army, theP.R.F. is Communist or Communist dominated. It is strickly a civilian defense group, he maintains, organized by the army, headed by some 100 officers from the army , and merely an auxiliary force or security branch of the army. Right now, he says, the P.R.F. has a strength of some 35,000, but more are being trained every day. (indistinct) hopes the home guard eventually enlists every able bodied man between 15 and 50, men and women, for the P.R.F. already includes some 4,000 women. The men go through a 13 day training course from four to six P.M. daily through their army non-coms. The women receive additional training in first aid and nursing. In denying any Communist overtones the colonel stresses army regulations, that an afficer may not belong to any political party.

(indistinct) admits, however, that trainees in addition to regular basic army training receive political instruction on what he calls citizenship and patrotism. They're also trained in judo, commando tactics and guerilla warfare. What about resistance demands to arm arm all the P.R.F. plus the people, all the people. Alright in a dangerous border area, he says, where he reveals P.R.F. men already are completely armed on and off duty. It is not necessary, the colonel adds, in normal areas like Bagdad. Here in the capitol, according to Colonel Bemani, P.R.F.'s are armed only while on duty, otherwise arms are stored in depots. So far, he adds, 11 companies have been trained and placedon duty in Bagdad. Three more are due within a few days. These are the men, incidentally who stop cars at night, sometimes twice within one block, commanding identification and searching all cars and trucks. They are firm, but I should add, usually polite. All these P.R.F.ers I should add, buy their own kahki uniforms. They include not only Arabs, but Indonesians, Assyrans, Kurds, Iraqi Persians, a cross section of Iraq's cosmopolitan population. Their total (indistinct)also calls for security duties, sometimes in civilian clothes, checking up on suspicious persons, reporting on any public gatherings, etc. Sometimes they are over-enthusiastic. As the night they stopped a truck piled high with fish and held it until morning when they could watch unloading at the fish market, looking for unconcealed weapons. The smell of that particular cargo unrefrigerated all night in a climate where the mercury has hit 100 and 150 degrees was enough to dampen even the most enthusiastic civilian soldiers. Make no mistake about it, however, this is a tough, well trained force, increasingly as strong as the police and the army, and one of the greatest forces in Iraq today. Right now it has powers neither the army and the police can wield, a real power. It is getting bigger by the day. Back now to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

Trans. 5/8/59 JF

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Edward R. Murrow Wed., May 6, 1959

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Both the steel companies and the unions opened the conference by uttering gracious and friendly words. Both tried to give the impression of utmost reasonableness. Both took the posture of defending the "public good." Both spoke as though a strike is the last thing they want or even foresee.

But underneath the words the meaning is of another temper. The upshot of the negotiations - and of the strike that most insiders consider certain - will be to fix wages at the lowest level the companies can succeed in granting, and the highest level the unions can extract by suasion or by ~~withholding~~ refusing to work ~~their labor~~. This is the story without symbolism.

But as staged it is much less factual. Admittedly the truth about a huge industry is complex and hard to simplify. Facts about steel may be unusually ~~peculiarly~~ obscure. But it is a fact that profits in steel are at a level reached only once before. Obviously everybody who believes in private enterprise believes in profits. But what the public does not know is how

much wages could rise in steel, without cutting profits below a reasonable point. Nor does it know what a "reasonable" point would be. Everybody who believes in private enterprise also believes in higher wages wherever productivity justifies it. And the basic consideration in the steel negotiations should be whether productivity does or does not justify a rise in wages.

One hears a great deal about inflation in connection with the negotiations. President Eisenhower has warned against any settlement that leads to a rise in prices. The public remembers that in the past increases in steel wages started a cycle of wage increases and the price level went up all around. But economists agree that when productivity increases, wages can increase to the same degree without being inflationary. Here the telling fact about steel is whether productivity has increased, and if so how much. One might think that both sides would talk about this more than anything else, the workers to prove they are producing more, the companies to show to what extent higher earnings should be put into expansion. And the government ought to know the facts well enough to reveal the figures about productivity and analyze them so the public can see where justice lies.

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Even Mr. Eisenhower might be described as being more symbolic than real in warning the negotiators that a hundred and seventy-five million Americans are involved and will not stand aside and let themselves be hurt. A group of unofficial experts meeting the other day pointed out that exhortations to "be reasonable" have little effect on negotiators. Collective bargaining in many cases has been an exercise of reason. But certain negotiations set the pattern for the nation and these are a test of power. The steel negotiations are in this category.

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the public much. But if workers can hold out the two months, their strength will grow enormously.

When the last steel contract was signed in 1956, there had been a month-long strike. George Humphrey was then Secretary of the Treasury, and used his quiet influence to persuade the industry to improve its wage offer, and end the strike. Now Mr. Humphrey is Chairman of the National Steel Company, and has come out publicly, like the other industry leaders, against any increase in wages. It would be hard to say who in the Administration, if there should be a long strike, could quietly persuade Mr. Humphrey to change his mind.

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Word for Today

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. But first, here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

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Edward R. Murrow Thurs., May 7, 1959

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The desire in the so-called underdeveloped countries is not just for political independence. They want to "erase the memory of racial subservience", and they want to stand in the sun with a distinctive national personality.

Everyone knows that there is a continuing struggle between the Soviet Union and ourselves to secure the allegiance and respect of people in the so-called uncommitted areas. According to Fulbright the Russians: "by parading themselves as the example of a peasant people made over swiftly into a giant industrial power, have become the "merchants of hope;" while we

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In a somewhat lighter vein Fulbright suggests that perhaps our best long-range policy toward the Russians would be to provide them with television sets, hi-fi- phonographs, ankle-deep carpets, and block-long automobiles. He contends that a rich Communist is probably less to be feared than a poor

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Perhaps the key phrase in the Senator's lecture is where he said the Russians know more clearly what they want to do, and work harder at it." They believe that Communism is an item for export. They are training vast numbers of technicians for export to the under-developed countries, and they are not only trained technically, they also know the language of the country to which they will be sent.

The sacrifices required to develop and nourish this export program are involuntary. They come out of the hides of the Russian workers. But the program is developing momentum because the Russian leaders believe that this is [redacted] one of the principal methods by [redacted] which they will achieve world domination.

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Back in a moment -

George Bryan

Word for Today

Sixteen years ago...in speaking of nations as well as individuals... Winston Churchill said, "The price of greatness is responsibility." And Lynn Landrum...speaking of responsibility...once remarked, "If you alone can do what ought to be done, then that 'oughtness' rests on you. You can't dodge it. It is yours."

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Enough Westerners have listened to Khrushchev in the last year for us all to understand that when he says "We will bury you," he doesn't necessarily mean to buryus in the rubble of our own buildings and homes. But rather in a landslide of hungry, bitter and impatient poeple who see more immediate hope in the Russian system than they do in ours. If we are to compete effectively in these developing areas - in short, wf we are to avoid being isolated - we may have to re-examine the real meaning of that sturdy old word that has rather fallen from favor, and the word is "sacrifice."

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. But first here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BYRAN

MURROW: Sixteen years ago...in speaking of nations as well as individuals... Winston Churchill said, "The price of greatness is responsibility." And Lynn Landrum...speaking of responsibility...once remarked, "If you alone can do what ought to be done, then that 'oughtness' rests on you. You can't dodge it. It is yours."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Fri., May 8, 1959

This is the news:

Secretary of State Herter left Washington this afternoon for the meeting of foreign ministers opening in Geneva on Monday. Mr. Herter told reporters at the airport that he was leaving in a "hopeful spirit". But as in his nationwide broadcast last night, he cautioned against expecting too much. He spoke again of the need for patience in negotiating with the Russians and said that "even long negotiations do not necessarily lead to success." In the morning, Mr. Herter had conferred with President Eisenhower. He also called on Mr. Dulles in Walter Reed Hospital, and the former secretary of state wished him luck. The foreign ministers meeting is expected to last three or four weeks. In a few minutes,

we will switch to Geneva for a report setting the scene of the conference, where many diplomats already have arrived.

The United States today formally rejected the protest...made by Russia... against the supplying of missiles to our NATO allies. Russia had charged that in doing this we were sabotaging the Geneva conference in advance. The American note points out...again...that we planned to send these missiles to Western Europe long before the prospect of a foreign ministers meeting ever arose. The note says we are going to Geneva with a "full desire" to bring the negotiations to a "fruitful" conclusion. And, it adds, the United States "looks to the Soviet Union to display the same attitude."

Secretary of Defense McElroy cancelled his plans to fly to Geneva this week-end...due to the unexpected death, during the night, of Deputy Secretary of Defense Donald Quarles. Mr. Quarles was 64 and had apparently been in good health. President Eisenhower appointed him secretary of the Air Force in 1953, and he became deputy defense secretary in March, 1957. Mr. McElroy has indicated a desire to leave government service sometime late this year. Mr. Quarles had been mentioned as a possible successor, and McElroy ~~[illegible]~~ said today that his death would now be "a factor" in desciding whether to resign. "The thing to do now," McElroy said,

"is not to worry about my situation but the replacement of a man who is really irreplacable." President Eisenhower issued a statement...saying of Mr. Quarles: "His contribution was of inestimable value to the security, not only of the United States, but of the entire free world."

Several new proposals were made today at the Geneva conference looking toward the possible probibition of nuclear weapons tests. Russia submitted a plan for using artificial satellites as a means of policing high-altitude nuclear tests. Representatives of the United States and Britain, for their part, announced that their countries would give careful study to the Soviet proposal for a limited number of "on-site" inspections in the enforcement of a test ban. The United States suggested that...under certain safeguards...it might drop its insistence that control posts be staffed with technicians from all nations involved in the prohibition of nuclear weapons tests.

In Washington, a joint congressional committee today continued its hearings on the fallout problem. Scientists appearing before the committee differed on how long nuclear tests could go on as they have for the past five years before radiation would reach the maximum permissible limit. Estimates of when the danger point would be reached varied from

as low as 40 to 50 years to as much as a hundred years. A member of the Atomic Energy Commission...Dr. Willard F. Libby...said in separate testimony that the commission believes that most small atomic weapons can be tested underground without fallout. Another scientist, Dr. Frank Shelton of the Armed Forces Special Weapons Project, said that in his estimation tests conducted underground would have little military value.

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Now, for that "preview report" on the foreign ministers conference, here is my colleague, Howard K. Smith, reporting from Geneva.

(Tape runs 4:40
Ends on cue: "Now back to Ed Murrow in N.Y.")

That was my colleague Howard K. Smith, setting the scene of the foreign ministers meeting which starts in Geneva next week.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. (pause) But first, Here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

Word for Today

This is former President Truman's 75th birthday. On his 70th birthday, Mr. Truman said, "When you become 40, you should take it a little slower, work a little harder, take a little more time to think, and you will be all right." Today he said, "I am an optimist. I wish I could live another 50 years to see the progress of the free world."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Friday, May 8, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... Now for that preview report on the Foreign Ministers' conference, here's my colleague Howard K. Smith reporting from Geneva.

SMITH: Geneva, clustered around the end of a sapphire lake, smiling up at the snowcaps of the highest mountain in Europe, is one of the world's most breath-takingly beautiful cities. Today as official delegations are arriving, the city is sparkling and magnificent, from the high medieval towers of the old city down to the town's unique public monument, the ... - a fountain that sends a staff of water a hundred yards up into the sky, from which it falls in a huge but delicate rainbow-colored veil into the lake. The city has an oddly assorted group of links to life in America. John Calvin came here in the 16th century and made it a theocracy; later imitated by the Pilgrims to the American colony. Ernest Hemingway chose to lay the death scene of "Farewell To Arms" on the Lake of Geneva, near here. May Shelley, here, wrote the book that launched a thousand horror movies, "Frankenstein." Geneva has a symbolic meaning for the conference that opens here on Monday. Unfortunately it's a sad meaning. It happens that many of the modern world's outstanding diplomatic failures have taken place in this same magnificent setting. Between the wars the old League of Nations lived out its futile career here. Much more recently, the Foreign Ministers of the four countries to meet next week held a meeting here four years ago. They came together following a summit meeting. They failed to agree even on the terms of a communique. Major high level East-West contacts stopped with that. They are to be resumed for the first time since then on Monday.

Next week's conference will begin without any impediment of great expectations. It is generally accepted, despite our official language to the contrary, that this will be a mere diplomatic ritual. The

foreign ministers' talks are foothills that we have virtually obligated ourselves to surmount on the way to a later and very important summit meeting of the chiefs of government.

If the Foreign Ministers' conference were to succeed, that would justify going to the summit to seal the agreement; and if it should fail, that, it is generally said, would even more urgently justify going to the summit to try to save the situation.

The package proposals formulated by the United States - and accepted by our Allies - a package calling for gradually unifying divided Germany, for an arrangement to guarantee security or no war in Europe, plus our willingness to discuss Berlin, all this has been rejected by the Russians in advance. Khrushchev rejected it this week in an interview with some German Socialists. His newspapers rejected it in editorials, which in Russia are statements of government policy. The only real occasion for interest in the foreign ministers conference is one thing: that is, to see how America's new Secretary of State, who is virtually ex officio policy leader for the Western world, Mr. Christian Herter, will now operate.

The fact that no one expects much to happen in the foreign ministers' talks does not mean that the new round of negotiations, of which they are the opening instalment, is not considered to be important. On the contrary, the new round of talks is held to be vitally important. Usually when talks fail things stay where they were. This time if talks fail things are going to change, possibly in a dangerous way. The Russians have committed themselves too often, too publicly and too deeply to change the status of Berlin. If we refuse their plan to do this, and we say we will, they will have to fulfill their threats and hand our communications with Berlin over to the East German puppets. We will then have to decide whether to let the East Germans control our traffic, yielding under duress, and opening the way to harassments of our communications, or to refuse. In which

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Trans. P. O.

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

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GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: This is former President Truman's 75th birthday. On his 70th birthday, Mr. Truman said, "When you become 40, you should take it a little slower, work a little harder, take a little more time to think, and you will be all right." Today he said, "I am an optimist. I wish I could live another 50 years to see the [illegible] progress of the free world." Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Mon., May 11, 1959

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The Russians wanted it round...and that is how it will be. But only one side of the round table will be used.

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The government announces that the number of persons unemployed dropped by 735-thousand in the past month. This is considerably more than the usual drop in unemployment at this time of year. In addition to the customary spring expansion in agriculture, there was a more than seasonal gain in construction and brisk hiring on the part of companies manufacturing hard goods. Also in the past month, the total number of persons holding jobs rose by one million, 185-thousand. This means that 65-million persons now have jobs---a record figure for April.

Secretary of Labor Mitchell calls the report "very good news for our country." But he notes that there are still "soft spots", where people cannot find work. "And in our general rejoicing," he says, "these people must not be forgotten." George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, has described the April report has "a healthy sign." Meany points to the 3-million, 627-thousand who are still unemployed and says full employment and full production will not be achieved

until there is what he calls "some long-overdue government action."

The controversy over the confirmation of Secretary of Commerce Strauss continued today in the Senate Commerce Committee. Strauss told the senators that, if confirmed, he will never keep information from Congress for political reasons.

Now for that first-hand report from Geneva, here is my colleague David Schoenbrun.

Tape runs 5:15

Ends on cue: "--to Edw. R. Murrow in Washington."

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today.

NO INTRO TO BRYAN

Word for Today

The Geneva meeting finally got underway...after the question of furniture design was decided and the Soviet demand for full German participation was set aside. There is no assurance that the Russians w ill not try again to make East Germany a full participant. As Kin Hubbard once observed, "Nobody ever forgets where he buried a hatchet."

Goodnight and good luck!

May 6, 1959

Ed Murrow

Dear Sir, Many people to day are quoting from the sayings of Job. Soloman said I have sought out and set in order many proverbs.

In the verse on the back of this sheet, I am lining up, what I think, is a true perspective; some of the sayings of Job.

Yours Sincearly

Dacus Wardlow

25033 Pleasant Way

Hayward Calif.

MAY 1 - 1959

MAY 12 1959

The Exuberant Youth

In my youth, when my soul was abounding
I could go fourth, and command the morning
Then as the world did look and wonder,
I did clothe the horses neck with thunder.
Then as I grew older, and I grew bolder.
With one's him right and the reins held tight.
You can guide autumas in his flight,
Before you lash his rump, and twitch his tail.
Or rib him because of his imperfection
By sure he's headed in the right direction,
Now you will agree, and you can say me too,
The right direction is not towards Orome
Jove.

By Dacus Wardlow

As autumas is the greatest star in the northern
Himesphere, at this stage of the drama who is
playing that role now?

FOOT NOTES

to command the morning; to take over,
to clothe the neck with thunder; to delegate powers

over

CGS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Monday, May 11, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: Now, for that firsthand report from Geneva, here is my colleague, David Schoenbrun

SCHOENBRUN: The council of foreign ministers of the four powers met more than 400 times before reaching agreement on an Austrian peace treaty in the month of May, 1955. To judge from the procedures here in Geneva in May, 1959, the foreign ministers may have to meet some 4,000 times more before they can reach a similar treaty granting freedom and independence to united Germany. Today's conference, scheduled to open its doors at 3:30 this afternoon had to be postponed until 6 PM because of a dispute over seating the German delegation.

The Russians wanted to seat their East German satellites at the table as full participants. The Western powers refused to accord such formal recognition to the Communist regime. The three Western ministers then met with Russia's Gromyko at 2:30to try to settle this issue. They've been warned by the U. N. Secretary General, Dag Hammarskjold, that if they did not settle it by at least 4 o'clock it would be too late for his staff to prepare the conference room for a session today. At exactly seven minutes to four British Secretary Selwyn Lloyd came smilingly out of his villa to announce to the assembled reporters that agreement had been reached at the last moment and that the conference would have the room to begin work today at 6 PM. But it did not begin at 6 PM. It began at 6:25, for they had still another dispute. The first dispute had been solved when the Russians backed down and agreed to seat the Germans behind the big four and not at the table. The second dispute came over the number of seats to give them with the Russians insisting on alloting ten seats to each German delegation, that is the same number as those occupied by each of the big four.

The West, still fighting firmly against any symbol of recognition for the East Germans insisted that they must limit their delegates to six, and once again the Russians gave way and the conference finally began.

What does this extraordinary performance suggest? What coming events can be forecast by the shadows that fell over the Palace of Nations here in Geneva today? First, one might say, it's an object lesson to the Western powers that when they are united and determined to resist that chances are good for the Russians to give way. It's a lesson that might have been learned many times in the last 20 years. From the appeasment of Munich in 1938 to the rape of Prague in 1948 and the successful defense of Quemoy in 1958. Every time an aggressor blustered and threatened and the Democratic nations tried to buy him off, freedom was lost. Every time a united, determined alliance resisted aggression the democracies won the the fight, or more significantly perhaps in recent years, did not have to fight. In Iran in 1945, in the Greek civil war, in the Italian elections and the Berlin blockade the Western powers faced up to a Soviet challenge and the Soviets backed down and tried to go around some other way. But, one of our greatest difficulties today, in the present situation, and at this conference, is the fact that the Russians now have their hands around the throat of Berlin and can squeeze it at will any time the will of the West to resist seems to be wavering, and the Russians have considerably increased their strength since the last time they made such an attempt. The price they now offer to buy us out ofthis squeeze is tempting to many people. A recognition of the balance of power in the heart of Europe, the consolidation of Soviet power in the east while we are free to consolidate our own zone in the west. It sounds tempting, because many people are quite content to let things go along the way they are. Even most Germans, that is West Germans, will admit privately that they're prospering quite well and aren't ready to fight for reunification of their country. The Chancellor himself admits it's not

realistic right now or for the predictable future. The French, well, they've always felt that half of Germany is better than one. The American people would not easily be stirred up to fight for German unity, and the Russians know this so they push and they prod.

The Western peoples alternately rise in indignation to meet the threat, and then disarm as though the threat had disappeared. We talk of solutions, forgetting that in real life there are really only evolutions, that nothing is ever finally settled. And nothing definitive will be settled here in Geneva or at the summit conference that will probably follow. There are only rare moments in history when anything is settled, and then it is by victory in war, or surrender without war. If we are willing to live with these problems, if we do not seek a victory, but are determined not to surrender, then we can perhaps avoid the disaster of a settlement and get through this round of negotiations. This is Geneva, David Schoenbrun reporting. I return you now to Edward R. Murrow in Washington.

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The government announces that the number of persons unemployed dropped by 735-thousand in the past month. This is considerably more than the usual drop in unemployment at this time of year. In addition to the customary spring expansion in agriculture there was a more than seasonal gain in construction and brisk hiring on the part of companies manufacturing hard goods. Also in the past month, the total number of persons holding jobs rose by one million, 185-thousand. This

means that 65-million persons now have jobs---a record figure for April.

Secretary of Labor Mitchell calls the report "very good news for our country." But he notes that there are still "soft spots," where people cannot find work. "And in our general rejoicing," he says, "these people must not be forgotten." George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, has described the April report as "a healthy sign." Meany points to the 3-million, 627-thousand who are still unemployed and says full employment and full production will not be achieved until there is what he calls "some long-overdue government action."

The controversy over the confirmation of Secretary of Commerce Strauss continued today in the Senate Commerce Committee. Strauss told the senators that, if confirmed, he will never keep information from Congress for political reasons.

Now for that first-hand report from Geneva, here is my colleague David Schoenbrun.

SCHOENBRUN: The council of foreign ministers of the four powers met more than 400 times before reaching agreement on an Austrian peace treaty in the month of May, 1955. To judge from the procedures here in Geneva in May, 1959, the foreign ministers may have to meet some 4,000 times more before they can reach a similar treaty granting freedom and independence to united Germany. Today's conference, scheduled to open its doors at 3:30 this afternoon had to be postponed until 6 p.m. because of a dispute over seating the German delegation.

The Russians wanted to seat their East German satellites at the table as full participants. The Western powers refused to accord such formal recognition to the Communist regime. The three Western ministers then met with Russia's Gromyko at 2:30 to try to settle this issue. They've been warned by the U.N. Secretary General, Dag Hammarskjold, that if they did not settle it by at least 4 o'clock it would be too late for his staff to prepare the conference room for a session today. At exactly seven minutes to four British Secretary Selwyn Lloyd came smilingly out of his villa to announce to the assembled reporters that

agreement had been reached at the last moment and that the conference would have the room to begin work today at 6 p.m. But it did not begin at 6 p.m. It began at 6:25, for they had still another dispute. The first dispute had been solved when the Russians backed down and agreed to seat the Germans behind the big four and not at the table. The second dispute came over the number of seats to give them with the Russians insisting on alloting ten seats to each German delegation, that is the same number as those occupied by each of the big four. The West, still fighting firmly against any symbol of recognition for the East Germans insisted that they must limit their delegates to six, and once again the Russians gave way and the conference finally began.

What does this extraordinary performance suggest? What coming events can be forecast by the shadows that fell over the Palace of Nations here in Geneva today? First, one might say, it's an object lesson to the Western powers that when they are united and determined to resist that chances are good for the Russians to give way. It's a lesson that might have been learned many times in the last twenty years. From the appeasement of Munich in 1938 to the rape of Prague in 1948 and the successful defense of Quemoy in 1958. Every time an agressor blustered and threatened and the Democratic nations tried to buy him off, freedom was lost. Every time a united, determined alliance resisted aggression the democracies won the fight, or more significantly perhaps in recent years, did not have to fight. In Iran in 1945, in the Greek civil war, in the Italian elections and the Berlin blockade the Western powers faced up to a Soviet challenge and the Soviets backed down and tried to go around some other way. But, one of our greatest difficulties today, in the present situation, and at this conference, is the fact that the Russians now have their hands around the throat of Berlin and can squeeze it at will any time the will of the West to resist seems to be wavering, and the Russians have considerably increased their strength since the last time they made such an attempt. The price they now offer to buy us out of

this squeeze is tempting to many people. A recognition of the balance of power in the heart of Europe, the consolidation of Soviet power in the East while we are free to consolidate our own zone in the West. It sounds tempting, because many people are quite content to let things go along the way they are. Even most Germans, that is West Germans, will admit privately that they're prospering quite well and aren't ready to fight for reunification of their country. The Chancellor himself admits it's not realistic right now or for the predictable future. The French, well, they've always felt that half of Germany is better than one. The American people would not easily be stirred up to fight for German unity, and the Russians know this so they push and they prod.

The Western peoples alternately rise in indignation to meet the threat, and then disarm as though the threat had disappeared. We talk of solutions, forgetting that in real life there are really only evolutions, that nothing is ever finally settled. And nothing definitive will be settled here in Geneva or at the summit conference that will probably follow. There are only rare moments in history when anything is settled, and then it is by victory in war, or surrender without war. If we are willing to live with these problems, if we do not seek a victory, but are determined not to surrender, then we can perhaps avoid the disaster of a settlement and get through this round of negotiations. This is Geneva, David Schoenbrun reporting. I return you now to Edward R. Murrow in Washington.

MURROW: This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. But first here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: The Geneva meeting finally got underway...after the question of furniture design was decided and the Soviet demand for full German participation was set aside. There is no assurance that the Russians will not try again to make East Germany a full participant. As Kin Hubbard once observed, "Nobody ever forgets where he buried a hatchet."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Tues., May 12, 1959

This is the news:

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Tape runs 4:35

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Prime Minister Macmillan said today that Britain hopes to collaborate with the United States in the exploration of outer space. He told Parliament of a British satellite program, which would concentrate on making measurements in space...using instruments different from those developed by Russia and the United States. Work on these instruments, Macmillan said, will start immediately. And there was set up a British national committee on space research. The United States has issued a statement welcoming the British

announcement. The joint Anglo-American effort, it said, "will widen the area of international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space."

The United States today lifted the ban on travel to Communist Bulgaria. / The American legation in Sofia is being re-opened. But, so far, Bulgaria has made no move to re-open its ministry here, although diplomatic relations with Bulgaria were resumed in March.

There were rumors today that "active negotiations" are under way for a truce in Algeria. / No one in an official position in France would comment on these reports. There is no confirmation. But...five days ago...President DeGaulle said that the day was "in sight" when Algeria would be pacified.

An Algerian nationalist leader said in Cairo today, that eventually rebel aircraft will be used against Metropolitan France. The nationalist...who recently visited Red China...said: "France must expect much from us, whenever the number of our friends increase."

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chosen from the career service. Reid appeared before the committee only briefly and will return for a full hearing next week.

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The White House announces that Mr. Eisenhower will hold a news conference tomorrow...and that it will be a half-hour later than usual because of a meeting of the National Security Council.

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The prison riot in Fort Pillow, Tennessee, has ended...after a 14-hour siege. / Two hostage guards were released unharmed.

Back in a moment.

Word for Today

In a recent column, Walter Lippmann quoted an unidentified person who had talked to Khrushchev. "What you Americans do not always understand," this person said, "is that the game being played is not poker but chess. In this game, each player sees what pieces the other has, and there is no bluffing about them. What is unknown is how the pieces will be played."

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Tuesday, May 12, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... The conference of foreign ministers in Geneva has gone through its second day, with no less disagreement than on the first. For a direct report we switch at once to Geneva and my collegue Ernest Leiser.

LEISER: The Big Four foreign ministers at least met on time in their second session of the Geneva conference today. But they advanced no further into the substance of their talks, the future of Germany, than they did yesterday. And, like the goings on here yesterday today's were also a shambles, a polite, still fairly diplomatic shambles, but one which held out little hope for serious negotiations on the issues at hand. Yesterday the charade of the seperate tables where the two German delegations should sit was played out almost to the end until Russia backed down a bit and agreed that the Germans at but very near the round table of the main participants. Today the apparent soviet issued? in the diplomats language was who fought the Nazis hardest and how and where, who lives nearest to the Germans and who therefore the right to sit in judgement on the German problem. What happened here today was a notice served by the Soviets at a news conference in advance of the official session, that they now insisted that satellite Poland and Czechoslovokia take part as full conference members. The Poles and Czechs said the Russian spokesman, had suffered first and most of the smaller countries in Europe in World War II. We answered that nevertheless Germany reamined a responsibility of the powers that conquered it, negotiated its surrender and jointly occupied it after the war, in other words the Big Four. We said it was our job to deal with the intricate problems here. The West let it be known that the Belgians, the Dutch, the Danes, the Luxembourgers were as close neighbors of Germany as the Poles and the Czechs, if it

came to that, and that the Norwegians had also suffered very heavily in the war. And Italy, we said, had a special interest in the matter as one of Europe's larger powers. And, we said, if the conference was to get anywhere, the many nations involved in the war against Germany, 45 in all, could not possibly all take part here. The fight occupied virtually the entire hour and 37 minutes of the formal conference session. Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko, as the Chairman of the meeting, made the pitch that he had telegraphed earlier. The Western ministers devoted their time to replying. We said no, the Poles and Czechs should not come in now, perhaps later on matters of direct concern to them and the others that we then wanted in too. After the session Gromyko's spokesman, Deputy Foreign Minister Zorin, said that there was no reason for a delay on deciding to admit the Poles and the Czechs. He said that the Soviets do not consider this a proceedural question, but one of major political significance. And he expressed the hope, or warning, that the West would be more reasonable tomorrow. What tomorrow will bring except more difficulty is not clear. We want to proceed on the third day of the conference at last to get on with the opening statement of decision by the big foreign ministers. If the U. S. Secretary of State Herter is in the chair this should be done at least until the (indistince) when Gromyko's turn to speak. Then the proceedural free for all may begin all over, and the conference may again be filabustered out of its serious business. To the world, and to nearly 1,200 newsmen here, this may seem like an esthetically trivial and frivolous way to begin talks on a problem that could bring war. And, in a sense, it is. But the Soviet (indistinct) of this obstructionism appears fairly clear. They have since they arrived here and before, have been getting the conference issues prejudged in their favor. The seperates tables gimmick? was intended to get East Germany de facto recognition on any Soviet goal before we ever started talking about it. And by bringing

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Trans. 5/28/59 JF

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GEORGE BRYAN

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Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Wed., May 13, 1959

This is the news:

The foreign ministers met for the third day in Geneva...but it was the first day, they were able to get down to the business at hand. For a direct report, we switch to Geneva and Dan Schorr.

(Tape runs 2:07
Returns on cue: "--to ERM in Washington."

That was my colleague, Dan Schorr, reporting on today's foreign ministers meeting...which lasted for nearly three hours.

Here in Washington today, the first question [redacted] put to President Eisenhower at his news conference, concerned the Geneva

conference. How, the President was asked, did he "size up" the Russian tactics so far? Here is what he said:

Tape runs 1:10
Ends on cue: "--that both sides have agreed are important."

Mr. Eisenhower was asked if he would "look favorably" on a visit to this country by Premier Khrushchev. The president said there had been "nothing official whatsoever" about Khrushchev coming to the United States. And although the question came up later in the news conference, he would not say whether he "looked favorably" on such a visit.

Mr. Eisenhower ASKED Congress to take "sensible, reasonable action" to cut government spending. A balanced budget, he said, is the "minimum" target. He said we should be getting some surpluses, so that in these prosperous times we can reduce the national debt. In this, he said, industry and labor also can

play a major role.

The President chided Congress for not acting on legislation he had requested for increasing the federal gasoline tax, for granting the F.H.A. more authority for guaranteeing home mortgages, and for dealing with the growing surplus of wheat. He sent Congress a special message...urging prompt action on these measures.

The House Agriculture Committee today approved a bill designed to cut back wheat production without substantially reducing farm income. It is a stop-gap measure...unlikely to satisfy the Administration.

After the news conference, it was announced that President Eisenhower will fly to Denver this week-end and visit the Air Force Academy at Colorado Springs. Mrs. Eisenhower already is in Denver... visiting her mother...and will return to Washington with the President on Sunday. Tomorrow, Mr. Eisenhower will make a series of public appearances in New York.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee today approved the President's appointment of Douglas Dillon as under-secretary of state. Senator Russell Long of Louisiana cast the only dissenting vote, and confirmation by the Senate is now virtually assured.

The State Department told Congress today that it wants to create a special staff within the department to help this country meet Russia's economic threat. Congress was asked to provide money so that these experts can make a continuing, full-time study of the Soviet offensive in the economic field.

It was "standing room only" at two House subcommittee hearings today...when John L. Lewis testified on pending labor legislation. The mine workers president had lost none of his old fire. / He denounced the labor reform bill passed by the Senate as "punitive and oppressive." / All pending labor bills, he said, stem from the "rich, wealthy and powerful"... men with "axes to grind". He said Congress is trying to regulate the morals of one segment of society, labor. / And he predicted it would not work. / "Can the Bankers Association," he asked, "guarantee the probity of all bankers?" / Lewis accused the Senate Rackets Committee of reviving the principle of the star chamber...with, he said, "a slight touch of the Spanish inquisition added." / He said no new laws are needed...that it is only necessary for present laws to be properly enforced.

Investigators for the Civil Aeronautics Board say that the Capital Airline accident...in which 31 persons died yesterday... appears to have been caused by "an explosive force" at between 7-thousand and 9-thousand feet. The origin of this "explosive force" has not yet been determined. It could have been a sudden decompression---not necessarily an explosion in the usual sense.

Swing May 13

¶ It has needed only three days of the foreign ministers' meeting in Geneva to show how little the public in the West understands that there is a new pattern for East-West conferences. Diplomatic negotiations ~~in past decades and centuries were~~ used to be different. They had a stiff formality about them, and ~~they~~ worked with agreed rules of decorum. They could and did bristle with ~~much~~ antagonisms, but the art of diplomacy was to press and argue politely, until one side gave way in response to the greater power of the other side, or if both sides felt equally strong, they compromised the issues and went home.

¶ But in the world of the nuclear stale mate, the ultimate power of both sides ~~has~~ is about the same, and superiority at the conference table lies in other factors. One factor is the merit of the cases being presented. But another is the skill in putting on a drama for the onlooking world.

¶ The West came to Geneva this time concentrated on the merit of its case as to Berlin and Germany. It had conviction and unity, ~~and it counted on making a good~~

~~impression on world opinion~~. But ~~the West~~ it did not have any eye-catching plays ready for the rise of the curtain. The Soviet Union did. It already has produced two of them and there may be more to follow.

¶ The Russians began by demanding the presence of East Germany as an equal at the conference table. Next they demanded the same status for Poland and Czechoslovakia. As to East Germany the West won at least a narrow victory. ~~It had been agreed before ~~to~~ the conference began that East and West Germany should ~~be~~ send observers. The West insisted that these should not exceed six in number for each delegation and that they should be seated at subordinate tables. Had they been placed at the head table that would have meant de factor recognition of East Germany, and the Kremlin would have won a big objective before negotiations ever had begun. The West stood firm and Gromyko acceded. He had to, or the conference might never had started.

¶ The odd fact about the Western success is that it did not ~~register~~ weigh heavily in the scales of propaganda. Nobody expected the East Germans to be seated as equals, so there was no ~~surprise or~~ elation over the result. But propaganda-wise ~~this was~~ this turned out to be quite a Soviet success. The whole world for the first time had been

made to think about the recognition of East Germany, and ~~if~~ though it was ~~to~~ not achieved this time it had been brought a great deal nearer. The East Germans were delighted, the West Germans depressed.

The move to bring Poland and Czechoslovakia to the conference table was a similar play. What the demand really meant was that the East wants to be represented at East-West conferences by an equal number of countries. The three-to-one ratio of the Four-power set-up spells inferiority. Inferiority is what Khrushchev is dedicated to abolish. Gromyko tried to justify his demand on the ground that ~~the~~ Poland and Czechoslovakia ~~countries~~ had suffered greatly from Hitler. The West had already said it might consult these two countries, also Italy, Norway, the Netherlands and others who suffered from Hitler, if and when issues affecting them came up.

On this, ~~issue~~ too, Gromyko ~~can~~ could afford to yield. ~~again.~~ He will have registered what he set out to register, a desire for ~~equality~~ equal status. And he will have given assurance to the people of Poland and Czechoslovakia that the Soviet honors their national ~~rights~~ identity. He will have annoyed the West, but it ~~was~~ has been worth it to him.

So this seems to be the new design for conferences. The

questions of substance will come up in due course, and since the power of the two sides is pretty equal, will probably result in compromise. But these dramatic sideshows have their value. The Kremlin has prepared them carefully and they have advanced Soviet interests. Obviously this is a technique both sides can use. Maybe the West will have to revise the stress it puts on old-fashioned dignity and do some unconventional courting of public opinion of its own.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today.

Word for Today

The foreign ministers are faced with problems, none of which will easily be solved. Abraham Lincoln once gave some advice well suited to diplomats. "You have heard," said Lincoln, "of how the Illinois farmer disposed of the log that was too wet to burn, too big to haul away, and too knotty to split? He plowed around it."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Wednesday, May 13, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 P. M.

MURROW: This is the news. The foreign ministers met for the third day in Geneva. It was the first day they were able to get down to the business at hand. For a direct report we switch to Geneva and Dan Schorr.

SCHORR: Russia's Gromyko today renewed his effort to drive Poland and Czechoslovokia into the foreign ministers conference. He ran again into united western opposition, and as expected, he gave up, at least for now with a statement that he considered the issue still to be on the agenda. There the conference now in its third day finally got down to business, with the Big Four foreign ministers making their opening statements. Gromyko speaking for more than half an hour, longer than all the three Western delegates combined. Gromyko gave a restatement of the Soviet position of a peace treaty with two Germanies, and a new status for West Berlin, but worded in conciliatory terms. He ugged concentration on those problems now, in effect asking that the Western package, not yet presented, be broken up. He solicitated suggestions on Berlin from the West. That he embraced the idea of British Prime Minister Macmillan for a series of summit conferences. The expectation that there will be a summit conference appears to underlie all three Western statements. But, Secretary of State Herter released three requirements for that summit. Positive agreements, the narrowing of differences, and preparation of constructive proposals for a top level meeting. Britain's Lloyd, summing up for the West after Gromyko said that even if one or two of the objectives is reached a summit meeting would be justified. Lloyd defended the Western package plan, saying that European security is closely linked with the German problem. He denied Gromyko's claim that the pace of Western rearmament had been speeded up. A sharper statement was that of Couve de Murville of France,

himself bedridden with flu readied his absence by a deputy. De Gaulle's representative denounced Russia for demands and threats in the past six months, said the Kremlin had created an atmosphere of tension, but also said there'll be a summit conference if progress is made by the foreign ministers. A Soviet spokesman said later the tone of all speeches was favorable except the French one. But the stage was set for tomorrow when the West plans to unveil its package program. Now, back to Edward R. Murrow in Washington.

Trans. 6/2/59 JF

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Wednesday, May 13, 1959
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MURROW: How, the President was asked did he size up the Russian tactics so far. Here is what he said.

EISENHOWER: It's very difficult to see behind someone else's forehead, and you're not quite sure what they are thinking, Now, for ourselves we have been very anxious to have any negotiations that might be called to be truthful, to avoid using them as propaganda platforms and merely as ways and means of repeating our stories or anybody else's stories to the world. And this struggle in this particular ... of this particular time does seem to have some that purpose behind it. However, I am very hopeful that we can get some of this behind us now very quickly, and get to the business of trughful negotiations on the problems that both sides have agreed are important.

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

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7:45 - 8:00 PM EDT

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Now, back to Edward R. Murrow in Washington.

MURROW: That was my colleague, Dan Schorr, reporting on today's foreign ministers meeting...which lasted for nearly three hours.

Here in Washington today, the first question put to President Eisenhower at his news conference concerned the Geneva conference. How, the President was asked, did he "size up" the Russian tactics so far? Here is what he said:

EISENHOWER: It's very difficult to see behind someone else's forehead, and you're not quite sure what they are thinking. Now, for ourselves we have been very anxious to have any negotiations that might be called to be truthful, to avoid using them as propaganda platforms and merely as ways and means of repeating our stories or anybody else's stories to the world. And this struggle in this particular...of this particular time does seem to have some that purpose behind it. However, I am very hopeful that we can get some of this behind us now very quickly, and get to the business of truthful negotiations on the problems that both sides have agreed are important.

MURROW: Mr. Eisenhower was asked if he would "look favorably" on a visit to this country by Premier Khrushchev. The president said there had been "nothing official whatsoever" about Khrushchev coming to the United States. And although the question came up later in the news conference, he would not say whether he "looked favorably" on such a visit.

Mr. Eisenhower asked Congress to take "sensible, reasonable action" to cut government spending. A balanced budget, he said, is the "minimum" target. He said we should be getting some surpluses, so that in these prosperous times we can reduce the national debt. In this, he said, industry and labor also can play a major role.

The President chided Congress for not acting on legislation he had requested for increasing the federal gasoline tax, for granting the F. H. A. more authority for guaranteeing home mortgages, and for dealing with the growing surplus of wheat. He sent Congress a special message...urging prompt action on these measures.

The House Agriculture Committee today approved a bill designed to cut back wheat production without substantially reducing farm income. It is a stop-gap measure...unlikely to satisfy the Administration.

After the news conference, it was announced that President Eisenhower will fly to Denver this week-end and visit the Air Force Academy at Colorado Springs. Mrs. Eisenhower already is in Denver...visiting her mother...and will return to Washington with the President on Sunday. Tomorrow, Mr. Eisenhower will make a series of public appearances in New York.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee today approved the President's appointment of Douglas Dillon as under-secretary of state. Senator Russell Long of Louisiana cast the only dissenting vote, and confirmation by the Senate is now virtually assured.

The State Department told Congress today that it wants to create a special staff within the department to help this country meet Russia's economic threat. Congress was asked to provide money so that these experts can make a continuing, full-time study of the Soviet offensive in the economic field.

It was "standing room only" at two House subcommittee hearings today... when John L. Lewis testified on pending labor legislation. The mine workers president had lost none of his old fire. He denounced the labor reform bill passed by the Senate as "punitive and oppressive." All pending labor bills, he said, stem from the "rich, wealthy and powerful"...men with "axes to grind". He said Congress is trying to regulate the morals of one segment of society, labor. And he predicted it would not work. "Can the Bankers Association," he asked, "guarantee the probity of all bankers?" Lewis accused the Senate Rackets Committee of reviving the principle of the star chamber...with, he said, "a slight touch of the Spanish inquisition added." He said no new laws are needed...that it is only necessary for present laws to be properly enforced.

Investigators for the Civil Aeronautics Board say that the Capital Airline accident...in which 31 persons died yesterday...appears to have been caused by "an explosive force" at between 7-thousand and 9-thousand feet. The origin of this "explosive force" has not yet been determined. It could have been a sudden decompression ---not necessarily an explosion in the usual sense.

It has needed only three days of the foreign ministers' meeting in Geneva to show how little the public in the West understands that there is a new pattern for East-West conferences. Diplomatic negotiations used to be different. They had a stiff formality about them, and worked with agreed rules of decorum. They could and did bristle with antagonisms, but the art of diplomacy was to press and argue politely, until one side gave way in response to the greater power of the other side, or if both sides felt equally strong, they compromised the issues and went home.

The West came to Geneva this time concentrated on the merit of its case as to Berlin and Germany. It had conviction and unity. But it did not have any eye-catching plays ready for the rise of the curtain. The Soviet Union did. It already has produced two of them and there may be more to follow.

The Russians began by demanding the presence of East Germany as an equal at the conference table. Next they demanded the same status for Poland and Czechoslovakia. As to East Germany, the West won at least a narrow victory.

The odd fact about the Western success is that it did not weigh heavily in the scales of propaganda. Nobody expected the East Germans to be seated as equals, so there was no elation over the result. But propaganda - wise this turned out to be quite a Soviet success. The whole world for the first time had been made to think about the recognition of East Germany, and though it was not achieved this time it had been brought a great deal nearer. The East Germans were delighted, the West Germans depressed.

The move to bring Poland and Czechoslovakia to the conference table was a similar play. What the demand really meant was that the East wants to be represented at East-West conferences by an equal number of countries.

On this, too, Gromyko could afford to yield. He will have registered what he set out to register, a desire for equal status. And he will have given assurance to the people of Poland and Czechoslovakia that the Soviet honors their national identity. He will have annoyed the West, but it has been worth it to him. So this seems to be the new design for conferences. Thequestions of substance will come up in due course, and since the power of the two sides is pretty equal, will probably result in compromise. Maybe the West will have to revise the stress it puts on old-fashioned dignity and do some unconventional courting of public opinion of its own.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from George Bryan about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN:

The foreign ministers are faced with problems, none of which will easily be solved. Abraham Lincoln once gave some advice well suited to diplomats. "You have heard," said Lincoln, "of how the Illinois farmer disposed of the log that was too wet to burn, too big to haul away, and too knotty to split? He plowed around it."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., May 15, 1959

This is the news:

President Eisenhower said tonight that science and technology "are the cornerstone of American security and our program for a just peace." To neglect this fact, he said, would be folly. And he proposed (in the interest of furthering basic research) that the federal government underwrite the cost of building a new 100-million-dollar "atom smasher" at Stanford University. The apparatus...some two miles long...would produce in the neighborhood of 10 to 15 billion electron volts. Mr. Eisenhower said the new national research facility would be "by far the largest of its kind ever built." And he estimated that it would take six years to construct. Stanford University announced plans for the research unit about a year ago. What was new in the President's statement was his plan to ask Congress for

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the money for the project. The cost, he said, was too great to be borne privately.

The President spoke at a symposium on basic research, here in New York. Earlier in the day, he "broke ground" for a new cultural center and visited the World Trade Fair...now being held in the New York Coliseum. #

Mr. Eisenhower also had a private conversation with United Steelworkers President David McDonald. / The steelworkers and the major steel producers are in the process of negotiating a new contract. / Mr. Eisenhower has repeatedly called on labor and management to remember the danger of inflation in fixing wages and prices. / It was thought that at today's meeting, the President might have touched on this subject, but Mr. McDonald says that no economic problems were discussed. / News Secretary Hagerty had said earlier that the visit would be "essentially social".

Senate hearings on the nomination of Lewis Strauss as secretary of commerce ended today. / The Commerce Committee...which has been hearing testimony for the past 16 days...will vote next Tuesday, whether to recommend confirmation. / Today, Democratic Senator Anderson again accused Strauss...while chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission...of following

"a pattern of deviousness and deceit." Anderson is chairman of the joint congressional committee on atomic energy. Strauss has testified that he had no trouble getting along with other chairmen of the joint committee. And today he read a list of the names of scientists who, he said, had praised his work.

The Defense Department said today that General Nathan Twining, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, was found (when operated upon last Tuesday) to be suffering from lung cancer. The entire diseased portion of the lung was removed, and there was no evidence that the cancer had spread. The Defense Department said that General Twining "continues to make very satisfactory progress"...and that he should be able to return to his duties in about six weeks.

Vice Admiral Rickover said in a talk at the National Press Club today that there should be "more heresy" in the military services. Teamwork, Rickover said, is "not what it is cracked up to be." And he advocated that the three armed services be merged. "As it is," he said, "each service thinks it should defend the United States all by itself." The admiral who guided the development of the first nuclear submarine said it would

make no difference to him if Navy submarines, designed for launching Polaris missiles, were placed under the Strategic Air Command. The important thing was the defense capacity of the United States.

In Geneva today, the Western powers formally submitted their "package plan" for settling the German question and reducing tensions. For a direct report, we switch to Geneva and my colleague, Charles Collingwood.

(Tape runs 4:45
Ends on cue: "---Now back to Ed Murrow in New York.")

That was Charles Collingwood reporting the developments which took place in Geneva today on two fronts.

The Moscow radio tonight broadcast a speech by Premier Khrushchev...saying that the course proposed by Russia for solving the Berlin problem is "the only wise path." West Berlin, he said, must become a "free city". Khrushchev also is quoted as saying that the reunification of Germany is something which the leaders of East and West Germany must decide for themselves.

It is announced that Secretary of State Herter will fly to Rome on Saturday for consultation with the Italian government. He will be back in Geneva in time for the resumption of the ministers conference on Monday.

The Senate tonight passed and sent to the White House a measure carrying 150-million dollars of the 225-million President Eisenhower had requested for loans..in the next two months.. to under-developed countries.

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In Congress, the House Rules Committee has reported out the Democratic-sponsored housing bill...which it has bottled up for more than a month. It is a 2-billion-dollar measure, calling for expenditure of much more money that President Eisenhower has requested. Provision is made for the increased authority Mr. Eisenhower wants for the F.H.A., for the insuring of home mortgages. But it also includes more than a billion dollars for public housing...something the President does not want.

The House Education Committee today sent to the full House a 4-billion, 400-million-dollar "aid to education" bill. The program would be spread out over four years, and federal grants would be used to help local communities pay teachers and build new schools. Republicans say the bill "hasn't a prayer".

This is Ed Murrow, etc. Back in a moment

George Bryan

Word for Today

Some years ago...in the House of Commons...Winston Churchill counseled against discouragement in negotiating with the Russians. He said: "It would, I think, be a mistake to assume that nothing can be settled with the Soviet Union unless all has been settled. Settlement of two or three of our difficulties would be an important gain."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Thursday, May 14, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 P. M.

MURROW: For a direct report we switch to Geneva and my collegue, Charles Collingwood.

COLLINGWOOD: The Western foreign ministers gave Mr. Gromyko something to chew on today, but even before he had had a mouthful, he said he didn't like the flavor. The Western package plan, the well known Western package plan, as the Soviet spokesman insists on referring to it as in the well known enemy of the masses, the was denounced by Mr. Gromyko before it was even offered, and the Soviet spokesman repeated repeated those strictures again today, although he also said that he would comment in more detail after they had had a chance to studyit. The plan will bear study by the Russians, for on the face of it, at least it is very plausable. Moreover, it contains certain concessions to the Soviet point of view. Let's take a look at what Secretary of State Herter proposed on behalf of his Western collegues today.

In its broadest terms, the plan calls for German reunification on the basis of free elections, which is something we've always insisted on. But the elections come at the end, not at the beginning of the process. In between the plan forsees first of all, the unification of the city of Berlin as a pilot for the whole project, and then a period to two and a half years while East and West Germans draw together and work together through a mixed German committee. Then there would be an election, then a constitution. Berlin would become the capitol of Germany again, and finally there would be a peace treaty the Four Powers and the new unified German state. Now, concurrently with this progress on the political side, and intimately tied into the package with it, stage by stage, the West would like to see progress toward easing the military threat in the center of Europe. Now, the stages on this begin a limitation

of the Four Powers' Armies and armaments in the German area, inspection against surprise attack, and the renunciation of neuclear weapons by Germany, Poland and Czechoslovokia. Next would come a zone in which forces on each side would be reduced, all this rather loosely worded. The new German government would in the end have the right to require foreign forces to leave its territory. That's the gist of the Western package, although, as you can imagine, it contains a lot of fine print. The main lines of concessions to the Russians are, first, the postponement of free elections. Second, the mixed German commission which brings the East Germans into direct negotiations on the future of Germany, and thirdly, the disarmament and security ideas which with their talk of zones and arms limitations contain the echoes of the disengagement thesis. These concessions may make the Western plan harder for the Russians to attack, but few are really under the illusion that they will make it much easier for them to accept. The Western proposal contains a lot of things that the Russians just won't take. First of all the bold, almost impudent suggestion that we should start right now with Berlin, as the Russians have said we should start all along, but that we start by unifying Berlin by free elections, and then let it run itself under Four power supervision on the Austrian model. The Russians aren't going to like that, if only because it would take from their grasp the lever by which they can always create a crisis in Berlin in order to put pressure on the Allies. There are a lot of other things they won't like too. But there are some things which they may pick out and want to talk about. Then, we'll see how far the West is willing to break up the package which it now says is indissoluable, and to negotiate on isolated items. At the moment Mr. Gromyko is contenting himself with attacking the whole thing root and branch. Tomorrow he may present a package plan of his own, and then we may know a little better what areas there are where progress might be made. Meanwhile, there was a development in Geneva today in an area where

progress has been made, neuclear testing. Herter, Gromyko and Lloyd, representing the three powers with neuclear weapons , met this mornigg to discuss the work of the neuclear testing ban conference which has been meeting here in Geneva for three months, or five months, really. Herter suggested a scientific conference to work on presently undectable explosions, but Gromyko proposed a test ban treaty right now on the basis of the substantial agreement on many points which has already been reached and in the spirit he said of the letter that President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Macmillan had been exchanging with Mr. Krushchev on the subject. More than one correspondent here has the suspicion that one of the surprise byproducts of this foreign ministers conference on Germany might be an agreement to limit neuclear testing. And this might even be the sign of progress which would be offered to justify a trip to the summit. But between now and then there's going to be an awful lot of talking on an awful lot of things. Now, back to Ed. Murrow in New York.

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GEORGE BRYAN

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Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Fri., May 15, 1959

This is the news:

Today, at the foreign ministers conference, Russia presented a plan for Germany diametrically opposed to the "peace program" submitted yesterday by Secretary of State Herter. What Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko did was present...again...the draft treaty which the West rejected in January. The proposals re-introduced by Gromyko call for the conclusion of separate peace treaties with East and West Germany and the conversion of West Berlin into a demilitarized "free city". West Berlin would thus be "free". (.and without the protection of Western garrison forces.) .until such a time as Germany is reunited. All foreign troops would be withdrawn from German soil. West Germany would have to pull out of NATO...and

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Germany would, in effect, renounce all claim to those former German territories now administered by Poland. [redacted] The two Germanies would...themselves...work out a program of confederation. / Gromyko hoped the Russian plan would serve as "a useful basis for discussion." / He ended his 45-minute speech by urging the Western foreign ministers "not to be pessimistic" on the prospects of the conference. Nevertheless, the immediate reaction of the American delegation was disappointment that Gromyko had said nothing new. / (In a few minutes, we will switch to Geneva for a direct report).

The foreign ministers conference is now in recess until Monday. Tomorrow, Secretary Herter will fly to Rome to confer with Italian leaders. And the French foreign minister is flying back to Paris to report to President DeGaulle.

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(Tape runs 5 mins
Ends on cue: "--to WRM in NY."

George Bryan

Back in a moment. —

Summit around. — Cessation of nuclear tests.

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Friday, May 15, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

SCHOENBRUN: The first week of the foreign ministers' conference has ended with a much better spirit than anyone could have hoped a week ago. The official spokesman of the State Department told reporters tonight that many observers believed we'd get involved in a long procedural debate; but it hasn't worked out that way at all. The West finally agreed to a round table, allowed the Germans to sit near it, also granted the Germans limited permission to speak on orders from the chairman. So the Russians won a point on getting their Communist satellites to participate in the work of this conference. However, the Russians gave in to Western insistence that the Germans be officially entitled advisers. And then there was a big Russian concession. Gromyko simply reserved his position to argue later about the question of Polish and Czech participation. This was a big concession because he'd been asking for immediate participation by the Eastern European nations. By reserving his rights to argue later, he has in fact given up his argument for immediate participation. And this, as the American spokesman said, "is much better than we had expected." This conciliatory attitude is highlighted by the most extraordinary climate that this reporter has ever seen at an East-West meeting. Everyone is polite, considerate, making little bows to the other fellow's viewpoint.

The Russians have not launched one angry verbal diatribe, using none of their colorful images. Why, you wouldn't think that there was a single capitalist crocodile seated at this table. The Russians have been critical, of course; they've consistently attacked the Germans, but they've not attacked the three Western Powers. And even the attacks on the Germans have been strikingly free of the insulting invective of the past. It seems quite clear now that the Russians are on their best behavior, and that they want very much to go to the summit. However, good behavior

is not enough. This was made clear to Gromyko by Christian Herter at a dinner party last night. This reporter learned from very reliable sources that Herter told Gromyko the United States was very much in earnest in demanding satisfactory progress at this conference or else no summit. And the Americans mean progress at this conference not some other one. Although we're pleased at the thought of Russians making concessions on the question of atomic tests, we're not going to buy that. We want some progress at the Geneva conference or no chiefs of government meeting. And the question is can we hope for any kind of progress of this kind on the basis of the East-West positions as they were put on the table this week. Today the Russians put down their proposal for a peace treaty with Germany, and the American spokesman promptly said that we were keenly disappointed; it was simply the same old treaty that they had put forward last January 10th, containing no new or constructive proposals. The Western powers put down their package, or they call it now the peace plan, today. And the Russians just as promptly expressed their disappointment and what they called a very tangled mess of proposals.

So one would think that East and West were as far apart as ever. Yet, I think that would be a superficial analysis. In fact, it's clear that both sides have begun with a maximum trading position and have given very clear hints that their plans are negotiable. The Russian spokesman admitted tonight that they'd be willing to talk about Berlin if the West did not accept the peace treaty proposal. And Western officials have admitted that we could talk about an interim solution for Berlin, which is the first stage of our four-stage peace plan. This, I would suggest, is the area to watch. Berlin. Berlin is the one major issue on which both sides are hinting that they can discuss it and can negotiate. The opening positions on Berlin are as far apart as ever. The Russians want a so-called free city in West Berlin while maintaining their own positions in the Eastern sector. Whereas the West has proposed a united

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Trans. P. O.

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

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Today, at the foreign ministers conference, Russia presented a plan for Germany diametrically opposed to the "peace program" submitted yesterday by Secretary of State Herter. What Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko did was present again, the draft treaty which the West rejected in January. The proposals re-introduced by Gromyko call for the conclusion of separate peace treaties with East and West Germany and the conversion of West Berlin into a demilitarized "free city." West Berlin would thus be "free"...and without the protection of Western garrison forces...until such a time as Germany is reunited. All foreign troops would be withdrawn from German soil. West Germany would have to pull out of NATO....and Germany would, in effect, renounce all claim to those former German territories now administered by Poland. The two Germanies would...themselves...work out a program of confederation. Gromyko hoped the Russian plan would serve as "a useful basis for discussion." He ended his 45 minute speech by urging the Western foreign ministers "not to be pessimistic" on the prospects of the conference. Nevertheless, the immediate reaction of the American delegation was disappointment that Gromyko had said nothing new. (In a few minutes, we will switch to Geneva for a direct report.)

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MURROW: The East German party boss...Walter Ulbricht...said at a Communist rally today that the Western plan for Germany was (in his phrase) "aimed at the annexation of East Germany by the West." It amounted, he said, to a plan for civil war.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. But first here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: In Geneva, both sides have now given what might be called their "asking price" for a German settlement. Many centuries ago, Cicero summed up a conflict between two parties by saying, "There is a wall between." Cicero said something else very much applicable to a diplomatic conference. "One," he remarked, "does not have to believe everything one hears."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Mon., May 18, 1959

This is the news:

At Geneva today, each side...as expected...turned down the proposals made by the other for a German peace settlement. Secretary of State Herter charged that the Soviet plan for separate peace treaties with East and West Germany carried the "seeds" of future conflict. Foreign Minister Gromyko said that in its plan, the West was trying "to perpetuate a state of half-war and half-peace." Although Gromyko rejected outright the Western proposal for reunification of Germany, he said there were some subjects in the Western package, such as disarmament, which Russia was willing to discuss. (In a few minutes, we will switch to Geneva for the full stpry of what happened at today's three-hour session---the longest of the

conference so far).

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For that first-hand report on the foreign ministers meeting we switch now to Ernest Leiser in Geneva.

Tape runs 4:45
Returns on cue: "--to Ed Murrow in N.Y."

That was my colleague, Ernest Leiser, reporting on today's session of the foreign ministers conference in Geneva. More Reports from the ever-faceBack

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. (pause) But first, here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

Word for Today

One of our officials, James J. Wadsworth, has expressed confidence that given "time, good faith and patience," an effective treaty prohibiting nuclear weapons tests can be worked out. John Dryden said, "Possess your soul with patience." And then, of course, there is that wonderful maxim we owe to the late Fiorello LaGuardia: "Patience and fortitude!"

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

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7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... For that first-hand report on the foreign ministers' meeting, we switch now to Ernest Leiser in Geneva.

LEISER: The West and the Communists, Russia and satellite East Germany, went right on here today talking at, but not really to, each other. For the Soviet Union Foreign Minister Gromyko made a 15 minute speech, which added up to rejection of our complicated and comprehensive peace plan for putting Germany together. Gromyko was notably less diplomatic than he's been here so far. He lapsed back, personally, into the old familiar Soviet vernacular. The Western plan, he said, was negative, unrealistic, clearly unacceptable. And then the needle, "Incidentally," said Gromyko, "we are sure that the plan was never designed to bring about agreement and was tabled at this conference for some other reason."

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official said, "They've changed the words a little but they're singing the same old tired tune."

Today's exchange of prepared disagreement ended stage two of this conference, if we can borrow a phrase from the language of current Western diplomacy. Stage one was the presentation of the opposing points of view. The second stage was their mutual rejection, as expected. The Western Germans may add a post script to the West's turndown of the Soviet peace treaty tomorrow. There wasn't time for them to have their innings tonight. But then the conference will have to get down to stage three, hopefully this week, when, after having dotted the i's and crossing the t's about what they cannot agree to talk about, they'll get down to what can be discussed. And that is Berlin.

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Andrew Berding was on the hottest spot here today, for having indicated last night that we might have to shift some discussions about the bigger, unsolvable issue and end up instead talking just about some arrangement that would keep Berlin from leading to a war. But Berdin was getting criticism from our partners here, not because what he said was wrong but because he said it for publication and because he said it now. According to the rules of the diplomat's book, we should go through the motions of explaining our peace package and pushing it before we say "Ok, we're getting nowhere on this, now let's get down to brass tacks."

But there's hardly any reporter or diplomat in Geneva who doesn't share the conviction that this conference will shortly come down to a discussion only of Berlin. East Germany's Bolz gave his hint today that the Communists are ready and eager to do so. Bolz said that although the Soviet-designed peace treaty would be the best way to

settle the Berlin problem, we do not exclude the possibility, he said, of reaching agreement on this prior to the conclusion of a peace treaty.

Whether agreement can be reached, even on Berlin, is another question. The positions of East and West are as sharply opposed on this concrete problem as on the greater, more diffused issues. We are certainly not going to get the Russians to buy our idea for re-unifying Berlin under free elections and under Four Power control. The Communists said as much here today, and they meant that they weren't going to give up their hold of East Berlin. And if we should buy the Soviet idea that we leave West Berlin, our position in Europe so painfully built up will have been completely undermined.

About the only possible basis for agreement is to keep what we have and what Russia has in Berlin with some minor technical changes. To get that agreement, at best, will take long hours in closed sessions - and this conference has not yet gotten down to closed door diplomacy. And nobody is optimistic enough to predict that we will be able to seal an accord of even this limited time that won't come unstuck after a summit meeting.

But today's meeting, and what went before in the six sessions thus far in this round at Geneva, has made clear that we're really already down to what brought this crisis about, the question of our exposed position in Berlin.

Now back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

Trans. - P. O.

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Today's exchange of prepared disagreement ended stage two of this conference, if we can borrow a phrase from the language of current Western diplomacy. Stage one was the presentation of the opposing points of view. The second stage was their mutual rejection, as expected. The Western Germans may add a post script to the West's turndown of the Soviet peace treaty tomorrow. There wasn't time for them to have their innings tonight. But then the conference will have to get down to stage three, hopefully this week, when, after having dotted the i's and crossing the t's about what they cannot agree to talk about, they'll get down to what can be discussed. And this is Berlin.

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Andrew Berding was on the hottest spot here today, for having indicated last night that we might have to shift some discussions about the bigger, unsolvable issue and end up instead talking just about some arrangement that would keep Berlin from leading to a war. But Berding was getting criticism from our partners here, not because what he said was wrong but because he said it for publication and because he said it now. According to the rules of the diplomat's book, we should go through the motions of explaining

our peace package and pushing it before we say "Ok, we're getting nowhere on this, now let's get down to brass tacks."

But there's hardly any reporter or diplomat in Geneva who doesn't share the conviction that this conference will shortly come down to a discussion only of Berlin. East Germany's Bolz gave his hint today that the Communists are ready and eager to do so. Bolz said that although the Soviet-designed peace treaty would be the best way to settle the Berlin problem, we do not exclude the possibility, he said, of reaching agreement on this prior to the conclusion of a peace treaty.

Whether agreement can be reached, even on Berlin, is another question. The positions of East and Weat are as sharply opposed on this concrete problem as on the greater, more diffused issues. We are certainly not going to get the Russians to buy our idea for re-unifying Berlin under free elections and under Four Power control. The Communists said as much here today, and they meant that they weren't going to give up their hold of East Berlin. And if we should buy the Soviet idea that we leave West Berlin, our position in Europe so painfully built up will have been completely undermined.

About the only possible basis for agreement is to keep what we have and what Russia has in Berlin with some minor technical changes. To get that agreement, at best, will take long hours in closed sessions - and this conference has not yet gotten down to closed door diplomacy. And nobody is optimistic enough to predict that we will be able to seal an accord of even this limited time that won't come unstuck after a summit meeting.

But today's meeting, and what went before in the six sessions thus far in this round at Geneva, has made clear that we're really already down to what brought this crisis about, the question of our exposed position in Berlin.

Now, back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

MURROW: That was my colleague, Ernest Leiser, reporting on today's session of the foreign ministers conference in Geneva.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: One of our officials, James J. Wadsworth, has expressed confidence that given "time, good faith and patience," an effective treaty prohibiting nuclear weapons tests can be worked out. John Dryden said, "Possess your soul with patience." And then, of course, there is that wonderful maxim we owe to the late Fiorello LaGuardia: "Patience and fortitude."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Tues., May 19, 1959

This is the news:

The Senate Commerce Committee today approved the nomination of Lewis Strauss as secretary of commerce by a margin of one vote. Three Democrats---Lausche of Ohio, Pastore of Rhode Island and Thurmond of South Carolina---joined six Republicans in recommending confirmation, so that the final vote was 9 to 8. The full Senate may start debating the nomination early next week...and Democratic Senator Anderson, who has opposed the Strauss appointment, says that confirmation is now "most unlikely." He predicts that opposition to Strauss "will continue to grow during the floor debate as it did during the committee hearings."

Senate Republican Leader Dirksen does not agree. He told reporters that

he still expected Strauss to be confirmed by a "substantial" margin. Senator Lausche issued a statement...saying that rejection of the nomination could only be justified by evidence (which he said had not been established) that Strauss was dishonest, incompetent, or disloyal. But tonight the junior senator from Ohio, Stephen Young, called on President Eisenhower to withdraw the appointment of Mr. Strauss. The close committee vote, Young said, "clearly indicates a lack of confidence."

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hearing. Chairman Fulbright and Democratic Senator Kennedy told Reid bluntly that he would have to show he was better qualified for the job than a career diplomat.

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There was some "tough talk" at the Geneva conference table today. For that story, we switch now to Geneva and my colleague, Daniel Schorr.

(Tape runs 2:45
Ends on cue "--to ERM in NY.")

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By June 30th, when the contract expires between the steel corporations and the steel workers union, the auto industry will have on hand a record reserve of nine hundred and thirty thousand new cars. It has been buying steel feverishly to build them, and has built them as feverishly, not because the market wants them now, but to make sure that the demand can be met if a steel strike stops production.

The auto industry also has been buying steel for its 1960 models, and Ford and General Motors are expected to have enough on hand to keep assembly lines busy till September. And they have instructed the makers of parts to build up a similar backlog against the possibility of a steel strike.

Auto makers are the largest consumers of steel in the country. If they are caught short of steel in a strike, they can exert more influence than anyone else on the steel industry to settle with its workers. This is the normal power relationship which the Union counts on exploiting. When it withdraws its labor it must hurt the users of steel along with the makers. It carefully studies the power factors in deciding whether and when to strike. It wishes to be sure the consumer will be hurt enough to bring pressure enough on the steel companies to produce a wage settlement that is worth the strike. Now the auto manufacturers have insured themselves so well against

a strike that the strike may not develop, at least not by the end of June. The Union may decide it had better postpone a walkout until the steel reserves are used up. And if auto makers were the only consumers, that is probably what would happen.

But there are other customers, and these have not been as successful as the auto industry, in laying in steel reserves, many of them have enough for only about a month or six weeks of a stoppage. Now the Union must decide whether these users can bring pressure enough by themselves to help win a strike. There is an added complication. If the strike is postponed, these other consumers will be given time to lay in their own reserves, and that would make a strike later on, less effective.

These are the puzzling factors the steel union faces, as analyzed by the New York Times labor expert, A.S. Raskin. It is at least possible, as he sees it, that a steel strike may not be called, even if the negotiations do not end in agreement by June 30th. That would mean that the men consent to work without an agreement, something the Union has said it would not do.

On the public relations side of the struggle, the fear of inflation continues to be dominant.

Back in a moment. —

Jerry Bryan —

Word for Today

In the current steel negotiations, both sides have published an array of facts and figures in support of their arguments pro and con. Many centuries ago, the Athenian dramatist Menander (ME-NAN'-DER) said, "Nothing is more pleasing than to know all the facts." Yet in the last century the British essayist Thomas Carlyle observed, "You may prove anything by figures."

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Tuesday, May 19, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... There was some tough talk at the Geneva conference today. For that story we switch now to Geneva and my colleague Daniel Schorr.

SCHORR: For three hours and twenty minutes today, the longest of the seven sessions so far, foreign ministers of East and West tried to persuade each other of the virtues of their conflicting plans for Germany. Couve de Murville of France, in the sharpest speech of the day, accused Russia's Gromyko of giving a ruthless verdict on the Western package, lacking in a spirit of tolerance or compromise. He said the West would not enter into a treaty with two Germanys that would preclude unification forever. Lloyd of Britain said that Russia was trying to impose terms on Germany as was done at Versailles. Gromyko, in turn, attacked the Western plan. He jeered at the Western assertion that it contained important concessions for the Soviet viewpoint. And Gromyko appealed for a closer and more detailed look at the Soviet proposal. At the end there was no sign that either side had persuaded the other of anything. American briefing officer Andrew Berding said, "Gromyko just didn't seem to understand the Western plan - and Secretary of State Herter and Selwyn Lloyd will have another try at explaining it to him tomorrow."

The formal sessions at the Palace of Nations, with the elaborate ritual of argument and debate leading nowhere, are only one part of the conference being held here. The other is the conference in the shadows, the dinner conversations, meetings in villas and inspired trial balloons, trying to feel out what will come next after the formal deadlock is confirmed. Berding said tonight that the formal plenary sessions are expected to continue until the end of this week, but did not say what would

come after that. It's generally believed that an attempt will be made to set up private, restricted meetings without the German advisers if the West has its way. As to what will be discussed at such meetings, undoubtedly among other things it will be the idea of an interim arrangement for Berlin. Despite the stern denials that the West intends to break up its package, it is understood that negotiations pinpointed on Berlin are not excluded at a later stage.

There is also considerable confusion about what Secretary Herter told Gromyko in that no-famous dinner conversation last Thursday night. At first it was reported on good authority that Herter warned Gromyko "substantial progress at this conference would be needed to justify a summit conference." Today from high sources the word came that the warning of a different sort, that Herter told Gromyko "any Soviet attempt to set a new deadline for one-sided action on Berlin would torpedo the chances for a summit conference. And despite that, some Western sources - not American - maintain that the original version was correct and are wondering why the story has been changed to soft pedal the emphasis on progress.

Now back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

Trans. - P. O.

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GEORGE BRYAN

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Goodnight and Good luck!

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"to discuss changes you might like to make in the draft treaty." And he denied that Russia was trying to keep the two Germanies forever apart.

Last night...in a private meeting...Gromyko told the British foreign secretary, Selwyn Lloyd, that Russia was willing to consider three specific items in the Western package---Berlin, a security zone in Middle Europe, and the formation of mixed German committees for increasing economic and cultural contacts between the two Germanies. Tonight, Assistant Secretary of State Berding said, "Gromyko wants to conclude a treaty with the two German governments. It always comes back to that."

Tomorrow night, Secretary Herter will be host at a private dinner for the British, French and Soviet foreign ministers. It is not a formal meeting, and precisely for that reason it will be watched.

It was announced in Moscow today that...next week...Khrushchev will make his first visit to Albania, the Communist satellite separated from all other Soviet-dominated territory by Yugoslavia. The announcement gives no details, other than that Khrushchev will be in Albania for twelve days. It says nothing of the possibility that he may use the opportunity to see President Tito of Yugoslavia along the way.

Khrushchev was interviewed recently by an editor from India...and an article...based on that interview...was published today in Bombay. The article quotes Khrushchev as saying that "for some reason" President Nasser of the United Arab Republic has forgotten what the Soviet Union did for Egypt when it was "beset with difficulties." Khrushchev said Russia had never ceased to be a sincere friend of the U.A.R....that, properly, Russia and the U.A.R. have no conflict. But Nasser, he said, had "criticized and distorted" Communism...and so, naturally, Communists must defend it.

The White House said today that President Eisenhower has bestowed on former Secretary of State Dulles the nation's highest civilian decoration, the Medal of Freedom. The award was presented by Mrs. Dulles yesterday on behalf of the President. There has been no official word on the condition of Mr. Dulles since yesterday, when the State Department said he was "growing weaker."

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee today heard testimony against Senator Mansfield's proposal that all outright grants under the foreign aid program be terminated within three years. Mansfield proposed

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that such gifts be replaced gradually by loans. The acting director of the International Cooperation Administration, Leonard Saccio (SASH'IO), said that if the United States took such a step, it would threaten the collapse of some countries heavily dependent on our help.

In the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Democratic Senator Wayne Hays of Ohio said that he would like to see the elimination of all military assistance to Latin America.

The Senate today passed...and sent to the House...a measure setting up a new program of international medical research. The program...which would be carried out in cooperation with other countries...would cost 50-million dollars a year.

The House approved a bill designed to limit the federal payment any one farmer may receive under the price support program. The ceiling on such payments was set at 50-thousand dollars. Some Democrats complained of "loop-holes" in the legislation. Republican Representative Avery of Kansas, sponsor of the bill, said that if this is true, then the Senate should tighten it up. The Senate Agriculture Committee decided today to make an investigation of the Commodity Credit Corporation, the government

agency that deals with crop surpluses.

And the House rejected a housing bill supported by the Administration, which left out the public housing features called for by the Democrats. The vote was 203 to 177.

The AFL-CIO today formally announced that it will "wage a vigorous battle" to have the labor reform bill passed by the Senate changed in the House. President George Meany did not go into particulars...but he said the AFL-CIO is in favor of legislation that will help unions curb corruption.

President James Hoffa of the Teamsters Union said today that he had been misquoted...as saying that he could call a general nationwide strike, if Congress passed anti-trust legislation against organized labor. The Associated Press reporter...who covered Hoffa's speech yesterday... is sticking by his story.

Edward R. Murrow: May 20, 1959. 7.45 p.m.

Up to the present the Four Power Conference at Geneva has not been much more than an international charade. The real conference is yet to begin. It will be held between few negotiations, talking behind closed doors and working without the daily press briefings. This is not said because it is news. Everybody having to do with the conference knows it. Everybody expected it. Nobody is taken in by the charade. If there is any difference between this and previous conferences with the Russians it is that the public is more sophisticated this time. The communications media carry the huge daily output from Geneva. Newspapers report the speeches. Editors and broadcasters comment. People read and listen. In a sense, they too are part of the charade. But while acting their role they are not deceived by it; (at least that is the impression of this reporter.) Enough of sober and sobering reality was stated in advance of the conference for anyone to realize that negotiations with the Russians have to go through a kind of rigamarole. There has to be a charade before the bargaining begins. And once the bargaining has started it is tough, protracted and, as a rule, not very fruitful. The best to be hoped for at the end is a start, so far as the solution of the European crisis is concerned. The small steps to be taken will be outlined in the restricted meetings that will begin probably next

week, then, after the inevitable slow-motion wrangling, something will emerge that can be taken to the Summit. And that will round out Act One of this particular phase of history.

However, everything else that has happened at Geneva - what I have called the charade - is not without some meaning. Both sides had to state their maximum positions. It may have been futile to do this, but that is the way men behave. They do it even if they know they can't get their maximum or anything like it. But the point of the charade also is to impress onlookers as well as to speak for the record, and to do so before passing on to the minimum terms. Here the exercise is in the art of propaganda.

It is too early to say who is doing the better propaganda job at Geneva. The Russians have the obvious advantage that they can pose as being sweet and reasonable, which is all the better as propaganda for coming after the harsh and unreasonable demand that the Allies get out of Berlin by May 27th. The Russians are good at this sort of thing. They know how to be frightening and obnoxious and then clap on a mask of genial kindness. At Geneva so far Gromyko has always said his "Nyet" with a smile and something like a twinkle in his eye.

But the best stroke of propaganda so far was the interview Khrushchev gave a group of Florida businessmen which was released today. In it Khrushchev added another to his growing list of ~~superb~~ proverbs. "To achieve something difficult" he said, "it is necessary to eat a ton of salt. The Foreign Ministers", he went on, "will have to eat a lot of salt, and we are prepared to eat more than a ton if necessary." The conference, he predicted, will succeed, otherwise the Russians wouldn't have gone. Another prediction: There will never be war between the United States and Russia. Still another: Russia will have an increasing degree of democracy as its standard of living rises.

It was Judge Frank Smathers, father of the Senator, who asked about war. "I do not believe that your people want to fight to destroy Communism in our country", answered Khrushchev, "nor are we dreaming of destroying capitalism in your country. This is nonsense. Socialism will replace capitalism as an inevitable h istoric process. We will have to sweat plenty to catch up with you. But when we get there we shall not harm a single soul."

He talked about bombers and rockets. "Your Generals" he said, "speak about your wonderful bombing force. We say that to compare a bomber to a

rocket is like comparing a buggy to an automobile. There is no defense against a ballistic missile." But he insisted that the Soviet weapons are defensive. "We will not start a war," he said, "and no lunatic in the United States will start one."

On the Western side, nobody knows how to be as chummy and ingratiating as Khrushchev in this mood. He makes it hard for a moment to remember how tough the Russians are to bargain with — or that his threats produced this Geneva meeting.

Back in a moment —

George Bryan

Word for Today

The best to be hoped for at the end of the foreign ministers meeting is a "beginning." What has happened so far is a kind of charade. Publilius Syrus said, "The little foolery that wise men have makes a great show." And this one is worth sitting through. "He that will have a cake out of the wheat," Shakespeare said, "must tarry the grinding."

Goodnight and good luck!

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Secretary of State Herter told the Geneva conference today that the Russians are proposing "a treaty for the permanent partition of Germany." Reunification under the Soviet proposal, he said, "would be as unlikely as Mr. Khrushchev's 'whistling shrimp.'" Herter appealed to the Russians to work with the West to see that Germany is reunited. And he warned: "It is the teaching of history that the artificial partition of a strong and vigorous people can only result in disaster. Only the whole German people," he said, "can be entrusted with the task of determining the future of the German nation." Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko then insisted...in a 55-minute speech...that the draft treaty submitted by Russia be used as the basis of negotiations. "We are perfectly willing," he said, "to discuss changes you might like to make in the draft treaty." And he denied that Russia was trying to keep the two Germanys forever apart. Last night...in a private meeting...Gromyko told the British foreign secretary, Selwyn Lloyd, that Russia was willing to consider three specific items in the Western package---Berlin, a security zone in Middle Europe, and the formation of mixed German committees for increasing economic and cultural contacts between the two Germanys. Tonight, Assistant Secretary of State Berding said, "Gromyko wants to conclude a treaty with the two German governments. It always comes back to that."

Tomorrow night, Secretary Herter will be host at a private dinner for the British, French and Soviet foreign ministers. It is not a formal meeting, and precisely for that reason it will be watched.

It was announced in Moscow today that...next week...Khrushchev will make his first visit to Albania, the Communist satellite separated from all other Soviet-dominated territory by Yugoslavia. The announcement gives no details,

other than that Khrushchev will be in Albania for twelve days. It says nothing of the possibility that he may use the opportunity to see President Tito of Yugoslavia along the way.

Khrushchev was interviewed recently by an editor from India...and an article...based on that interview...was published today in Bombay. The article quotes Khrushchev as saying that "for some reason" President Nasser of the United Arab Republic has forgotten what the Soviet Union did for Egypt when it was "beset with difficulties." Khrushchev said Russia had never ceased to be a sincere friend of the U.A.R....that, properly, Russia and the U.A.R. have no conflict. But Nasser, he said, had "criticized and distorted" Communism...and so, naturally, Communists must defend it.

The White House said today that President Eisenhower has bestowed on former Secretary of State Dulles the nation's highest civilian decoration, the Medal of Freedom. The award was presented by Mrs. Dulles yesterday on behalf of the President. There has been no official word on the condition of Mr. Dulles since yesterday, when the State Departmett said he was "growing weaker."

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee today heard testimony against Senator Mansfield's proposal that all outright grants under the foreign aid program be terminated within three years. Mansfield proposed that such gifts be replaced gradually by loans. The acting director of the International Cooperation Administration, Leonard Saccio, said that if the United States took such a step, it would threaten the collapse of some countries heavily dependent on our help.

In the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Democratic Senator Wayne Hays of Ohio said that he would like to see the elimination of all minitary assistance to Latin America.

The Senate today passed...and sent to the House...a measure setting up a new program of international medical research. The program...which would be

carried out in cooperation with other countries...would cost 50-million dollars a year.

The House approved a bill destined to limit the federal payment any one farmer may receive under the price support prorgam. The ceiling on such payments was set at 50-thousand dollars. Some Democrats complained of "loop-holes" in the legislation. Republican Representative Avery of Kansas, sponsor of the bill, said that if this is true, then the Senate should tighten it up. The Senate Agriculture Committee decided today to make an investigation of the Commodity Credit Corporation, the government agency that deals with crop surpluses.

And the House rejected a housing bill supported by the Administration which left out the public housing features call for by the Democrats. The vote was 203 to 177.

The AFL-CIO today formally announced that it will "wage a vigorous battle" to have the labor reform bill passed by the Senate changed in the House.. President George Meany did not go into particulars...but he said the AFL-CIO is in favor of legislation that will help unions curb corruption.

President James Hoffa of the Teamsters Union said today that he had been misquoted...as saying that he could call a general nationwide strike, if Congress passed anti-trust legislation against organized labor. The Associated Press reporter...who covered Hoffa's speech yesterday...is sticking by his story.

Up to the present the Four Power Conference at Geneva has not been much more than an international charade. The real conference is yet to begin. It will be held between few negotiators, talking behind closed doors and working without the daily press briefings. This is not said because it is news. Everybody having to do with the conference knows it. Everybody expected it. Nobody is taken in by the charade. If there is any difference between this and previous conferences with the Russians it is that the public is more sophisticated this time. The communications media carry the huge daily output from Geneva. Newspapers report

the speeches. Editors and broadcasters comment. People read and listen. In a sense, they too are part of the charade. But while acting their role they are not deceived by it; at least that is the impression of this reporter. Enough of sober and sobering reality was stated in advance of the conference for anyone to realize that negotiations with the Russians have to go through a kind of rigamarole. There has bo be a charade before the bargaining begins. And once the bargaining has started it is tough, protracted and, as a rule, not very fruitful. The best to be hoped for at the end is a start, so far as the solution of the European crisis is concerned. The small steps to be taken will be outlined in the restricted meetings that will begin probably next week, then, after the inevitable slow-motion wrangling, something will emerge that can be taken to the Summit. And that will round out Act One of this particular phase of history.

However, everything else that has happenedat Geneva - what I have called the charade - is not without some meaning. Both sides had to state their maximum positions. It may have been futile to do this, but that is the way men behave. They do it even if they know they can't get their maximum or anything like it. But the point of the charade is to impress onlookers as well as to speak for the record, and to do so before passing on to the minimum terms. Here the exercise is i n the art of propaganda.

It is too early to say who is doing the better propaganda job at Geneva. The Russians have the obvious advantage that they can pose as being sweet and reasonable, which is all the better as propaganda for coming after the harsh and unreasonable demand that the Allies get out of Berlin by May 27th. The Russians are good at this sort of thing. They know how to be frightening and obnoxious and then clap on a mask of genial kindness. At Geneva so far Gromyko has always said his "Nyet" with a smile and something like a twinkle in his eye.

But the best stroke of propaganda so far was the interview Khrushchev gave a group of Florida businessmen which was released today. In it Khrushchev added

another to his growing list of proverbs. "To achieve something difficult," he said, "it is necessary to eat a ton of salt. The Foreign Ministers," he went on, "will have to eat a lot of salt, and we are prepared to eat more than a ton if necessary." The conference, he predicted, will succeed, otherwise the Russians wouldn't have gone. Another prediction: There will never be war between the United States and Russia. Still another: Russia will have an increasing degree of democracy as its standard of living rises.

It was Judge Frnnk Smathers, father of the Senator, who asked about war. "I do not believe that your people want to fight to destroy Communism in our country," answered Khrushchev, "nor are we dreaming of destroying capitalism in your country. This is nonsense. Socialism will replace capitalism as an inevitable historic process. We will have to sweat plenty to catch up with you. But when we get there we shall not harm a single soul."

He talked about bombers and rockets. "Your Generals," he said, "speak about your wonderful bombing force. We say that to compare a bomber to a rocket is like comparing a buggy to an automobile. There is no defense against a ballistic missile." But he insisted that the Soviet weapons are defensive. "We will not start a war," he said, "and no lunatic in the United States will start one."

On the western side nobody knows how to be as chummy and ingratiating as Khrushchev in this mood. He makes it hard for a moment to remember how tough the Russians are to bargain with or that his threats produced this Geneva Meeting.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. But first here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: The best to be hoped for at the end of the foreign ministers meeting is a "beginning." What has happened so far is a kind of charade. Publilius Syrus said, "The little foolery that wise men have makes a great show." And this one is worth sitting through. "He that will have a cake out of the wheat," Shakespeare said, "must tarry the grinding."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., May 21, 1959

This is the news:

The House today passed a multi-billion-dollar housing bill...after rejecting all Republican attempts to re-draft it along lines favored by the President. The final vote was 261 to 160. Mr. Eisenhower's principal objection to the measure as passed was its provision for a four-year public housing program. The bill also includes a three-year slum elimination program costing one and one-half billion dollars. About the only provision contained in the measure of which the President does approve is that increasing the mortgage insurance authority of the F.H.A. The House bill now goes to a conference committee for reconciliation with a similar measure passed by the Senate.

"he Geneva conference of foreign ministers took a "social" turn tonight...and for that story we switch now to Geneva and my colleague David Schoenbrun.

(Tape runs approx 2 mins
Returns on cue: "---to ERM in NY."

The Communist news agency in East Germany today protested the presence in Geneva of the American secretary of defense. Secretary McElroy, the agency claimed, went to the conference because American generals and munitions makers are "disturbed" at the prospect there might be a settlement. Actually, McElroy went to Geneva as had been planned all along as an adviser to Secretary Herter on security matters.

Here in New York today, Secretary General Hammarskjold told a news conference that it was "undesirable" for a United Nations garrison force to be stationed in Berlin. He did think there should be a link between the United Nations and any summit conference for the benefit of other countries not represented.

The House Appropriations Committee today approved the creation of a special unit within the State Department to make a continuing, full-time study of the Soviet offensive in the economic field. The committee recommended 113-million dollars for running the United States Information Agency, 7-million dollars less than had been requested. And its overall recommendation for the State and Justice Departments and their related agencies was 650-million dollars, or a cut of about four percent.

Also in the House, the Public Works Committee approved legislation making it possible to proceed with the federal highway program. The nationwide project has been threatened with interruption, due to lack of funds. President Eisenhower asked that the federal gasoline tax be raised to keep the program operating on a "pay as you go" basis. But the bill, as approved today, would allow the Bureau of Public Roads to borrow from the Treasury.

The House took further action on the housing bill and gave the Administration its second defeat in two days. By a vote of 175 to 91, it defeated an attempt to knock all public housing authority out of the

measure. Yesterday...by a vote of 203 to 177...it rejected a substitute bill that would have left out the public housing feature. The legislation in its present form would require the government to subsidize low-rent housing under contract with local agencies for 40 years. It also includes a three-year slum elimination program costing one and one-half billion dollars.

A series of tax reform bills were submitted in Congress today by four Democratic senators. One measure would eliminate many of the deductions that a businessman can make for entertainment. The others would cut down the depletion allowances granted oil companies and repeal the special tax credits allowed on ~~[illegible]~~ income derived from dividends.

The Senate Armed Services Committee today unanimously approved the nomination of Thomas S. Gates as deputy secretary of defense. The President named Gates...who is retiring as Navy secretary...to succeed Donald Quarles, who died of a heart attack last week.

The Air Force chief of staff, General Thomas White, said today that the money being spent on preparedness to fight a general war is...in his opinion..."not excessive." General White would not say which he regards as

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more probable---a limited war, or a general war. "But," he said, "I do know which I consider more dangerous."

At Vandenberg Air Force Base...in California...the launching of four mice into outer space was called off this afternoon because of unfavorable weather. The mice are to be placed in orbit in a capsule, contained in a Discoverer Three satellite, and then an effort will be made to recover them alive.

President Eisenhower has formally nominated John Cabot, a career diplomat (who is currently ambassador to Colombia), to be the new United States ambassador to Brazil. This is the post which Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce turned down after heated Senate debate.

Edward R. Murrow: May 21, 1959. 7.45 p.m.

The grimmest side of history is written in the lives of soldiers and refugees. In some degree soldiers are honored. Those who survive can go home, and are given some help to adjust themselves to civilian life. The refugees ~~do~~ CAN not ~~CANNOT~~ go home. That is what it means to be a refugee. If they are fortunate they can be transplanted and some may go on to flourish in the new soil. But without this good fortune, refugees are herded into camps and shelters where "they live as a race apart from the world."

4 There are still refugees in the South of France from the civil war in Spain. There are still a hundred and twenty refugee camps in Europe. Numerically the worst refugee problems are the mainland Chinese in Hong Kong and the Arab refugees from Palestine. There are about a million in each group.

Secretary General Hammarskjold has estimated that forty million men, women and children have become refugees since the end of World War II, and that fifteen million remain without permanent homes. The United Nations helps two to three million of these. The remainder get such aid as they receive from individual governments and private organizations.

Last year the United Nations Assembly asked member states to observe a "world refugee year" starting this summer, and thirty-one nations have responded, the United States among them. President Eisenhower yesterday proclaimed the twelve months beginning July 1st as World Refugee Year in the United States, and asked all Americans to support the programs worked out during the year for refugees. Today in Washington a White House conference on world refugees was opened, attended by a hundred and sixty representatives of charity and welfare agencies.

A survey of refugees made by the New York Times ranges from Hong Kong to the Middle East, to the refugees remaining in Europe - those from Algeria already numbering a hundred and eighty thousand - to the latest victims of oppression, the Tibetans taking refuge in India.

The worst problem in Asia is in Hong Kong, where one of every three persons is a refugee. Seven hundred thousand live in squatter communities, in caves or huts patched together from tin and bamboo. The colony cannot provide work for many of them. There is no place for them to go. One child of three dies from tuberculosis. The British authorities are incapable of handling so massive a problem, and though the colony is spending large sums for dwellings, clinics and schools, large-scale outside help is

needed. The United States is sending five million dollars' worth of food from surplus stocks, but it would cost a hundred million to cover the elementary needs of the refugees, a sum that simply will not be forthcoming.

The Palestine refugees registered with the United Nations Relief Agency number just under nine hundred and sixty thousand, over half of them living in Jordan, as many as two hundred and forty thousand in the narrow Gaza Strip and over a hundred thousand each in Lebanon and Syria. The agency's annual budget is thirty million dollars, of which the United States and Britain have been providing about ninety percent. Last year there was not enough money to continue a policy of grants or to give vocational training, both needed if the refugees are to be fit for any other life. ~~It is hoped enough money will be raised this year to resume these two programs. The problem of Palestinian refugees is, of course, enormously complicated by Arab politics. The Arab countries and the refugees' leaders themselves veto most of the plans for large-scale re-settlement.~~

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It is not only the lack of money that makes the refugee problem unmanageable. It is having places to which the refugees can go. Here the United States can do far more than it has been doing. It used to be the American tradition to encourage the oppressed to go to free lands and

start a new life. But the present-day restrictions on entry into this country keep us from doing anything like our share in solving the problem. One result of the World Refugee Year may be a generous revision of our immigration laws. The Immigration Sub-Committee of the Senate Judiciary Committee is scheduling hearings on several proposals to relax the conditions of entry. One of these, sponsored by Senator Javits, would establish a permanent refugee program authorizing the President to admit up to sixty thousand refugees a year. One lesson of modern history is that refugees do not return home. They must be absorbed somehow, somewhere.

Back in a moment.—

George Bryan.—

Word for Today

The problem of refugees is so big as to appear well-nigh insoluble, but the United States by changing its immigration laws can do much to help. This happens to be the 75th birthday of the Statue of Liberty...and finds engraved there the famous line by Emma Lazarus: "Give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses yearning to breathe free."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW

Thursday May 21, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 P. M.

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MURROW: The Geneva conference of foreign ministers took a social turn tonight, and for that story we switch now to Geneva and my collegue David Schoenbrun.

SCHOENBRUN: The big four have gone to bed after a hard day and a hearty dinner. The hearty dinner was hosted by Christain Herter who also had the hard day. The dinner was supposed to be the first working session in secret of the Big Four, but according to spokesmen tonight they didn't work. They just sat around, had a good dinner and exchanged light jokes. They observed the fact that the moon was full and that there was a superb view of the Mont Blanc from the terrace. That's about the only substantive thing that they discussed and there is only one correction to make -- the moon was not full. As for the hard day, it was quite an unusual one for Mr. Herter. For the first time since this conference began the gentlemanly, soft spoken American Secretary of State spoke sharply to Russia's Gromyko. The sharp exchange came at the end of today's session. Mr. Herter had sat silently through a long session of unproductive speeches. His face grew tight as he heard Mr. Bolz of East Germany charge that West Germany was a menace and that it threatened a revival of militarism. Mr. Herter's patience finally snapped when Gromyko renewed his charges that NATO was an aggressive threat to peace. Herter asked for the floor and said, "I had not planned to talk today, but I think I should say a word about some of the remarks that Mr. Gromyko made that had better have been left unsaid." The atmosphere in the room was tense at that moment as everyone waited to hear what Herter had on his mind. The American Secretary sharply denied the accusations against NATO and West Germany, and warned Gromyko that if he continued to carry on this kind of talk, then the chances of negotiating seriously here would be nullified very rapidly. Said Mr. Herter, and I Quote, "I therefore hope that in the course of the discussions as they will proceed in the future, this

type of accusation and innuendo will cease, and that it will not, if repeated, leads to a type of discussion which can become a very great irritant and, more than that, might lead to very serious tension." At that point Chairman Lloyd adjourned the meeting, and the foreign ministers will meet again tomorrow afternoon. This is Geneva, David Schoenbrun reporting. I return you now to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

Trans. 5/25/59 JF

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 PM EDT

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GEORGE BRYAN

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Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Fri., May 22, 1959

This is the news:

The Western foreign ministers in Geneva today announced that the presentation of their "peace plan" is now completed. A Western spokesman said: "It is now to be hoped that the Soviet delegation will put forward next week some constructive new proposal that may serve as a basis for discussion." The spokesman added that it would be "impossible" to use the Soviet peace treaty as a basis for discussion. The Western ministers issued their announcement after the shortest "working session" of the conference so far---a session that lasted only an hour and fourteen minutes. Secretary of State Herter raised the question of resuming the disarmament talks which have been at a standstill for more than a year. "I should

like to make clear," he said, "that the United States does not irrevocably link general disarmament measures with the reunification of Germany." He said: "We are prepared to resume general disarmament negotiations in an appropriate forum at any time."

Dispatches from Moscow quote two statements reportedly made by Khrushchev. One has Khrushchev telling the West German ambassador that Russia will sign a separate peace treaty with East Germany, if the Geneva conference fails. The other story quotes him as saying he would be "very glad" if an agreement is reached for the cessation of nuclear weapons tests. Khrushchev said he thought that a ban could be enforced by a limited number of inspections---the phrase he used was "selective" inspections. He thought there might be such an agreement by Christmas.

The State Department today gave Averell Harriman permission to visit Communist China as a correspondent. In asking that his passport be validated, Harriman said he would make the trip as a reporter for the North American Newspaper Alliance. The State Department says it has no information as to whether Red China will grant Harriman a visa. He is currently in Russia.

A breakfast guest at the White House today was United Nations Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold. Later in the morning, President Eisenhower flew to Annapolis, where...on the St. John's College campus...he spoke at a dedication ceremony. The fate of this nation, the President said, is bound up with the fate of others. We must answer the question: How to meet the world challenge of Communism and still preserve our way of life.

From Annapolis, the President flew by helicopter to Gettysburg for a week-end on his farm.

A White House conference on refugees adopted a resolution today...urging the United States to put up more money for the resettlement of homeless persons. It also called for the admission of more refugees to this country.

The proposal made by Democratic Senator Fulbright for expanding the foreign development loan fund received the endorsement today of the United Auto Workers Union, the Cooperative League, the A.F.L. - C.I.O., and Americans for Democratic Action. But a spokesman for the American Farm Bureau Federation...testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee... expressed the view that the program of loans to under-developed countries, instead of being expanded, should be cut. Senator Fulbright has asked the

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Administration to express its stand by the first of next week.

An Army spokesman said today that the proposed cutback in the Nike Hercules anti-aircraft missile program "menaces the nation's security." Last week, the Senate Armed Services Committee proposed that three-fourths of the launching sites planned for this type of missile be eliminated. The Army spokesman contended that the competing Bomarc missile system being developed by the Air Force cannot assume a "significant" defense role for at least two years.

The Senate voted today to put a 35-thousand-dollar ceiling on loans which can be made to any one farmer under the price support program. The provision was contained in a compromise wheat measure which the Senate passed and sent to the House. The House already has gone on record as favoring a maximum payment of 50-thousand dollars.

The government reports that the cost of living in April went up two-tenths of one percent. This contrasts with the report for the month of March which showed no change. Actually, the cost-of-living index has not varied more than two-tenths of a percentage point for the past ten months, a record for what the Labor Department calls "sustained stability."

Customs officers in Miami have seized ten persons...loading a transport plane with arms which, authorities say, apparently were destined for the Dominican Republic. The cargo included rifles and machine guns and 200-thousand rounds of ammunition. Custom officers say that the Dominican consul in Miami attempted to bribe two customs agents.

The foreign ministers meeting in Geneva has now gone through its second week. For a summation of the talks so far...and where they go from here.... we switch now to Geneva and my colleague, Daniel Schorr.

Tape runs 5:00
Ends on cue: "New back to ERM in NY."

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. (pause) But first, here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

That was my colleague, Daniel Schorr, analyzing the foreign ministers conference thus far. [The conference resumes on Monday, Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko presiding.]

Word for Today

The foreign ministers are playing a "game of waiting"---each holding back, hoping to smoke the other side out. Dan Schorr suggested that the success of their talks will be written in gray---not black and white. A French diplomat was once asked how he thought an international conference would end. "Ah," he said, "it will end like all of them---with a communique."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Friday, May 22, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 P. M.

MURROW: The foreign ministers meeting in Geneva has now gone through its second week. For a summation of the talks so far and where they go from here, we switch to Genevam and my collegue, Daniel Shhorr.

SCHORR: Two weeks of the foreign ministers conference are over. For the West, despite minor intramuralpositions and irritations, this has been a fairly easy period, a period of dogged exposition of an agreed plan and equally dogged rejection of an unacceptable Soviet plan. The tough time lies ahead, the exercise in wait-man-ship, the time when unity will be tried and nerves will be tested. The Western strategy now is to sit back and to wait for new proposals from the Soviets. American spokesman Andres Bearding said tonight the Western presentation of its peace plan is complete. It's now to be hoped that the Soviet delegation will put forward next week some constructive new proposals. The Soviets are apparently prepared to play wait-man-ship too their own way. Soviet spokesman Mikhail Kamrlamov said blandly tonight the ministers have not met in several years. There are many things to discuss, these two weeks have not been a waste of time, this period is not the longest in the history of negotiations of this kind. On the Western side the aim is full of ideas on how to break through the morass of speech making including the suggestions for formal meetings only on alternate days allowing time for secret ~~xxxxxx~~ in between. On the Soviet side there's a posture of complete satisfaction with the progress made so far. And Russian spokesmen say they see no reason why the conference should not continue this way with barely formal meetings and informal social contacts. ~~After~~ As for those social contacts last night at Secretary Herter's dinner for the Big Four the Western ministers decided in advance to sit

back and wait for Russia's Gromyko to suggest some new ideas. Gromyko decided also to sit back and after the fish, the chicken and the strawberries with no idea he invited the Western ministers to dinner at his villa next Tuesday.

In the game of wait-man-ship there are some obvious advantages on the Soviet side. Gromyko is one minister. The Western ministers are three or four if you count West Germany's Von Brentano, and the chances for division under strain are much greater. Already Britain's Selwyn Lloyd is reported to be tired of being attacked from the rear for his role of artist broker and has temporarily suggested that Secretary Herter take the lead from now on. On the Western side the advantage is that we know Khrushchev wants the summit conference. What the Russians know is that Macmillan wants one too, and they can afford to spend another few weeks in debate without jeprodizing the summit. The Soviet are well clothed. The Western positions, thanks to competitive leaks are almost naked. In the game of wait-man-ship most of the cards at the moment appear to be on the Soviet side. They can stall for some time on the pretext of a desire for full discussion. Among some Western diplomats there are serious doubts that Western unity will withstand this test for very long. Dictatorships are better at that kind of game than democracies. And that is why behind the facade of Western calm there's a certain nervousness, especially among the British and to some extent among the Americans. The French and the West Germans are less nervous because they have little stake in the success of this conference anyway. And that is why the British are trying harder than the others to arrange secret sessions for real negotiations. It is also why the British alone among all the delegations have any clear idea of what minimum success this conference could achieve. The British know that the West cannot give up its position, that German unification must come before a peace treaty,

and they know the Russians will not yeild their position, that a peace treaty with a divided Germany must come first. The British feel the only chance now is to abandon hope of success written in balck and white, and to seek a more obscure success written in gray. The British would like to see this conference end with an agreed statement whose lines have already been suggested by Selwyn Lloyd. We agree on the need for German unity. We agree for the need for elections at some stage. We agree that in some form there must be discussion between the two parts of Germany about their election laws. We agree that a peace treaty must at some stage be concluded with Germany. Such a statement, emphasizing however subtly the points of agreements rather than disagreements must be considered enough progress to justify a summit meeting if accompanied by a tacit understanding that Western rights in Berlin will be preserved. And that is what the British are aiming for. But, before that or anything else can happen the West must first endure the trial by waiting. Now back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

Trans. 6/5/59 JF

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 PM EDT

This is the news:

The Western foreign ministers in Geneva today announced that the presentation of their "peace plan" is now completed. A Western spokesman said: "It is now to be hoped that the Soviet delegation will put forward next week some constructive new proposal that may serve as a basis for discussion." The spokesman added that it would be "impossible" to use the Soviet peace treaty as a basis for discussion. The Western ministers issued their announcement after the shortest working session of the conference so far---a session that lasted only an hour and fourteen minutes. Secretary of State Herter raised the question of resuming the disarmament talks which have been at a standstill for more than a year. "I should like to make clear," he said, "that the United States does not irrevocably link general disarmament measures with the reunification of Germany." He said: "We are prepared to resume general disarmament negotiations in an appropriate forum at any time."

Dispatches from Moscow quote two statements reportedly made by Khrushchev. One has Khrushchev telling the West German ambassador that Russia will sign a separate peace treaty with East Genmany, if the Geneva conference fails. The other story quotes him as saying he would be "very glad" if an agreement is reached for the cessation of nuclear weapons tests. Khrushchev said he thought that a ban could be enforced by a limited number of inspections---the phrase he used was "selective" inspections. He thought there might be such an agreement by Christmas.

The State Department today gave Averell Harriman permission to visit Communist China as a correspondent. In asking that his passport be validated, Harriman said he would make the trip as a reporter for the North American Newspaper Alliance. The State Department says it has no information as to whether

Red China will grant Harriman a visa. He is currently in Russia.

A breakfast guest at the White House today was United Nations Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold. Later in the morning, President Eisenhower flew to Annapolis, where...on the St. John's College campus...he spoke at a dedication ceremony. The fate of this nation, the President said, is bound up with the fate of others. We must answer the question: How to meet the world challenge of Communism and still preserve our way of life.

From Annapolis, the President flew by helicopter to Gettysburg for a weekend on his farm.

A White House conference on refugees adopted a resolution today, urging the United States to put up more money for the resettlement of homeless persons. It also called for the admission of more refugees to this country.

The proposal made by Democratic Senator Fulbright for expanding the foreign development loan fund received the endorsement today of the United Auto Workers Union, the Cooperative League, the A.F.L.-C.I.O., and Americans for Democratic Action. But a spokesman for the American Farm Bureau Federation...testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee...expressed the view that the program of loans to under-developed countries, instead of being expanded, should be cut. Senator Fulbright has asked the Administration to express its stand by the first of next week.

An Army spokesman said today that the proposed cutback in the Nike Hercules anti-aircraft missile program menaces the nation's security. Last week, the Senate Armed Services Committee proposed that three-fourths of the launching sites planned for this type of missile be eliminated. The Army spokesman contended that the competing Bomarc missile system being developed by the Air Force cannot assume a "significant" defense role for at least two years.

The Senate voted today to put a 35-thousand-dollar ceiling on loans which can be made to any one farmer under the price support program. The provision was

contained in a compromise wheat measure which the Senate passed and sent to the House. The House already has gone on record as favoring a maximum payment of 50-thousand dollars.

The government reports that the cost of living in April went up two-tenths of one percent. This contrasts with the report for the month of March which showed no change. Actually, the cost-of-living index has not varied more that two-tenths of a percentage point for the past ten months, a record for what the Labor Department calls "sustained stability."

Customs officers inMiami have seized ten persons...loading a transport plane with arms which, authorities say, apparently were destined for the Domincian Republic. The cargo included rifles and machine guns and 200-thousand rounds of ammunition. Custom officers say that the Dominican consul in Miami attempted to b ribe two customs agents.

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SCHORR: Two weeks of the foreign ministers conference are over. For the West, despite minor intramural positions and irritations, this has been a fairly easy period, a period of dogged exposition of an agreed plan and equally dogged rejection of an unacceptable Soviet plan. The tough time lies ahead, the exercise in wait-man-ship, the time when unity will be tried and nerves will be tested. The Western strategy now is to sit back and to wait for new proposals from the Soviets. American spokesman Andrew Bearding said tonight the Western presentation of its peace plan is complete. It's now to be hoped that the Soviet delegation will put forward next week some constructive new proposals. The Soviets are apparently prepared to play wait-man-ship too their own way. Soviet spokesman Mikhail Karrlamov said blandly tonight the ministers have not met in several years. There are many things to discuss, these two weeks have not been a waste of time,

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MURROW: This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: The foreign ministers are playing a "game of waiting"---each holding back, hoping to smoke the other side out. Dan Schorr suggested that the success of their talks will be written in gray---not black and white. A French diplomat was once asked how he thought an international conference would end. "Ah," he said, "it will end like all of them---with a communique."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Mon., May 25, 1959

This is the news:

The White House continues to receive messages of condolence in the death of former Secretary of State Dulles. And so does the Dulles family. Pope John cabled the President today that Mr. Dulles' "untiring efforts to achieve just solution to the world's problems had won admiration of all men of good will." Queen Elizabeth of England sent a message to Mrs. Dulles, expressing "heartfelt sympathy". In Congress today, the Democratic leader of the House...McCormack of Massachusetts...paid tribute to Dulles...calling him "a great American who will go down in history as one of our great secretaries of state." House Republican Leader Halleck described Dulles as "a rugged, honest, dedicated man with just unlimited

capacity." Tomorrow, five of the foreign ministers at the Geneva conference will fly to Washington for Mr. Dulles' funeral...which will be held Wednesday afternoon. It had been known for more than 24 hours that Selwyn Lloyd of Britain, Von Brentano of West Germany and Couve de Murville of France would be attending with Secretary Herter, as well as with the foreign ministers of Italy and Japan. But late today it was announced that Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko also will fly to Washington for the funeral service. The only foreign head of government to attend will be Chancellor Adenauer of West Germany.

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The eleventh session of the Geneva foreign ministers conference opened with each delegation expressing regret over Mr. Dulles' death. In the debate that followed, Gromyko again rejected the Western package proposal and charged that West German "militarism" was a threat to world peace. Secretary of State Herter then accused Gromyko of trying to confuse the negotiations by making false charges. The truth, said Herter, is that...on

the basis of population...East Germany has four to five times as many men under arms as West Germany. Gromyko retorted that Herter had said nothing about letting the West Germans have nuclear weapons.

The State Department today brushed aside Russia's latest note warning the United States to stop setting up missile bases in Western Europe. The department said it saw no need for carrying on the correspondence since there was nothing in the Soviet note which had not been effectively answered before. It would be "helpful", the department added, if the Soviet government would stop making these threats while negotiations on European security are still in progress.

The United States and Canada have signed an agreement providing for an exchange of atomic information for mutual defense. The agreement becomes effective in 60 days, unless rejected by Congress or by the Canadian parliament.

Soviet Premier Khrushchev arrived in Albania today for his first visit to that isolated satellite state. The fact that Khrushchev will be in Albania as long as twelve days has not been officially explained. One theory is that he will have the propaganda campaign the Albanian Communists have

been waging against Yugoslavia toned down. While flying over Yugoslavia today, Khrushchev had a birthday greeting radioed to President Tito...who is 67...although a similar birthday message already had been sent from Moscow.

In Washington, the Justice Department announces that it will take no further part in the case of Mack Parker, the 23-year-old Negro lynched in Mississippi last month. Attorney General Rogers said it had been "clearly established" that persons responsible for the crime had not violated the federal kidnaping statute. Consequently, he said, the evidence obtained by F.B.I. agents had been turned over to Governor Coleman of Mississippi for prosecution on the state level. Coleman announced that the information would be made available to the next regular session of the Pearl River County grand jury in November. He said that pending grand jury action, he would not...under any circumstances...reveal any part of the F.B.I. report.

The Supreme Court today struck down a Louisiana state law barring competition between Negro and white athletes. The Supreme Court gave no written opinion. By unanimous action, it simply affirmed a lower

Federal Court ruling that the state law was unconstitutional The case involved a Negro boxer, Joseph Dorsey, who contended that while the state has the right to regulate boxing, a statute prohibiting prize fights between persons of different race "plainly violates rights protected by the Fourteenth Amendment." The state had argued that the law was not discriminatory because prohibitions and penalties were the same, regardless of race.

Voters in the Little Rock School District went to the polls today to recall all...or part...of the school board. The outcome could decide whether the Little Rock high schools will re-open next fall on an integrated or segregated basis. Three of the school board members are segregationists; the other three members are "moderates"...who have said they favor the re-opening of the high schools, "even if it means integration." Today's voting is described as heavy. The results will not be known for several hours.

Edward R. Murrow: May 25, 1959. 7.45 p.m.

If in the next thirty years or so this country falls behind its world rivals, in all the fields affected by skill and knowledge, it won't be because it has not been warned. / This week end brought a new warning. / It was in a report by the President's Science Advisory Commission under Dr. James Killian Jr. / It said in effect that the least that needs to be done, is to double the sum being currently spent on education. / This is four percent of our gross national product. / Put that way, it sounds manageable. / But it comes to eighteen billion dollars, and to find another eighteen billions a year for education, on top of the forty billions for defense, seems well-nigh impossible. / One needs only recall how hard it has been to get money to build only a fraction of the school rooms needed to accomodate the children now of school age, not to mention overcoming the shortage of teachers, and their inadequate training.

It was not the function of Dr. Killian's commission to map out how the additional eighteen billions could be raised every year. / That is up to the President, the Congress and the local communities. / But President Eisenhower, in a statement accompanying the report, said nothing about raising another eighteen billions a year for education. / He did not try to adjust his

sights to any such figure, which obviously would play havoc with a balanced budget. All he said was that he hoped the report would be widely read, and would stimulate a wider understanding of the importance of excellence in our educational system. And that seems to doom the Killian report to be just another report, to be briefly summarized in the mass media, read by specialists, andthen filed away in the archives.

It would be a mistake to say that the threat of Soviet science and production was not realized in this country till the first Sputnik started circling the earth. There was no secret about the excellence and extent of Soviet education, about the numbers of engineers and technicians being turned out, and how much those numbers exceeded the turn-out in this country. The information was here. But it did not register with those who received it. The Sputnik dramatized the facts about scientific and technical progress and mounting industrial production in the Soviet Union, and the information became public property. But the public has not been any more stirred up than those who had the information in the first place.

This raises an interesting question. At what stage are the people and the leaders of this country capable of facing up to an oncoming calamity.

That they can stand up to it when it arrives was shown in two world wars. Then they showed fortitude and even creativeness. That is, they are not cowards or fools. But they do not have what might be called the capacity to face a calamity that still is some distance away, and that still can be avoided. It may be because we are a young nation, and not yet experienced enough in seeing ahead. We seem to have so much to do in solving today's problems that we don't want to be diverted by matters that fall due a few years hence. If we are going to double our expenditure on education, we have to change our ways basically, and changing our ways is unsettling. We are much too busy trying to be stable.

There is another difficulty that has to do with values. We are not stingy about spending money. Our defense, that costs forty billions a year, is four times the total cost of government thirty years ago. We have grasped the need of having enough military strength to avoid a war of nuclear destruction. But we still do not grasp the fact, that if the war of annihilation is averted, we still can lose to our rivals simply through their surpassing us in knowledge, skill and production.

Our educational system is just half good enough to assure our future.

The Killian report has spelled out in detail how it can be made fully adequate. Now what is needed is that enough people, in and out of government, understand the facts and act on them. If we are to remain ahead of our rivals thirty years from now we have to redouble our efforts now. To wake up in twenty or thirty years will be too late.

Word for Today

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Edward R. Murrow Tues., May 26, 1959

This is the news:

The foreign ministers met only briefly in Geneva today, then recessed until Friday so that the Big Four ministers might attend the funeral of former Secretary of State Dulles in Washington tomorrow afternoon. The one significant thing that happened in Geneva today was that Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko and the Western foreign ministers agreed after twelve days of fruitless debate to start negotiating in secret when they return on Friday. The announcement of this was made after a private meeting this morning between Gromyko and the British foreign secretary, Selwyn Lloyd. American and Soviet sources say the initiative came from Lloyd. A British spokesman says the agreement arose "spontaneously". It is expected that

only about three members of each of the United States, British, French and Soviet delegations will attend these restricted talks and that very little of what develops in each session will be made public from day to day.

The first foreign minister to arrive in Washington for the Dulles funeral was the minister from Japan. Most of the other ministers, including Gromyko, are due in tomorrow morning. It is reported that the rites probably will be the most impressive ever conducted for an American secretary of state.

The body of John Foster Dulles was placed today in Washington Cathedral, where it will remain until after the funeral services tomorrow afternoon. The public was admitted to the cathedral shortly after noon...and soon people began streaming past the closed, flag-draped coffin in a long line. Burial with full military honors will be in Arlington National Cemetery.

In a speech in Albania today, Soviet Premier Khrushchev called Mr. Dulles a "distinguished politician". Khrushchev also repeated his threat to sign a separate peace treaty with East Germany, if there is no agreement with the West.

The only official appointment kept by President Eisenhower today was with the Republican congressional leaders who regularly meet with him on

Tuesday. House Republican Leader Halleck told the President he had "only a forlorn hope" that any corrective labor legislation will come out of the House Labor Committee. Halleck blamed this on disagreement among Democratic members of the committee and on the opposition of organized labor to the Kennedy reform bill as amended in the Senate.

Senate Republican Leader Dirksen predicted some action next week on civil rights legislation. And Republican Senator Javits said that the two pending civil rights bills should be amended, so that they include a provision making lynching a federal crime. Javits said the need for such a provision had been demonstrated by the action of the Justice Department yesterday. Attorney General Rogers announced yesterday that the department was withdrawing from the Mack Parker case in Mississippi because no violation of federal statute was involved....presumably because the lynchers had not crossed a state line.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee voted tonight to cut 267-million dollars from President Eisenhower's foreign aid program. The President had asked for nearly 4-billion dollars for the program for the coming year. Most of the cut voted by the House committee was in military aid and in

the President's "contingency fund"...the fund which the President may spend at his discretion in emergencies. The committee added a hundred million dollars to the 700-million dollars that Mr. Eisenhower had requested for the Development Loan Fund. This is the fund from which loans are made to underdeveloped countries for their economic and social development.

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Tape runs 4:00
Ends on cue: "--to ERM in NY."

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Back in a moment

George Bryan

~~FILL~~

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Tuesday, May 26, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... Yesterday the people of Little Rock, Arkansas, removed three segregationist members of the school board in a recall election. For a direct report on what this means, we switch now to my colleague Harry Reasoner in Little Rock.

REASONER: In Little Rock early today, at the election party of the people who had successfully organized the recall of the three arch segregationist members of the school board, men and women with exalted faces kept coming up to outside observers with suggestions for how the surprising results of the recall election should be described: "It is the hand of God," they would tell you; "It shows that in the end democracy really works;" "It shows that Little Rock is the decent, friendly city we always thought it was," they said. Well, other people equally exalted told you last Fall that the overwhelming vote to close the schools rather than integrate them, showed the hand of God; that those results showed that democracy really worked. And certainly the people who made up the big majority in that election were mostly decent, friendly folk, too. It's not easy then to say what is the real significance of the election in Little Rock. This is what happened in the 21 days that reached the climax early today: Three members of the school board entered the business of renewing contracts of teachers and other employes with a list of 44 men and women they wanted out of the school system, on undocumented charges that they taught integration or believed in its inevitability. These men were Ed McKinley, Robert Lawter and Ben Roland. The toehr three board members walked out of that meeting. These men were Ted Lamb, Russell Matson and Everett Tucker. Parent-Teacher associations, teacher groups and businessmen condemned what they called the purge of the teachers. They made an organization and called it "Stop" for Stop This Outrageous Purge, and filed peti-

tions to recall McKinley, Laster and Roland. STOP got immediate, surprising support. Not only money but open organizational support. Segregationists whipped up a new organization, too, and called it "Cross" - the Committee To Retain Our Segregated Schools - and filed for the recall of moderates, Lamb, Matson and Tucker. In the election, all three of the Faubus supporters were thrown out of office by clear margins in heavy voting. All three of the moderates were retained by smaller margins. Segregationists say it was misplaced sympathy for the dismissed teachers that caused the election to go the way it did. This is partly true. Certainly the dismissal of the teachers was the catalyst that brought such a sudden flowering of public support to the moderate board members. But there were two other important elements: One was the entry into the contest, over the weekend, of Governor Faubus. He made two lengthy broadcast appeals. He labelled the election a test of integrationist sentiment and took his stand there. He got a thorough defeat, his first since he became the central and guiding figure in the Little Rock story. The second element is the undercover growth of moderate strength, which came out in the open in the teacher dismissal crisis. Business leaders had become concerned about Little Rock's reputation, a reputation demonstrably affecting the industrial growth of the area. The Little Rock Chamber of Commerce had flatly said that a poll of its members showed a majority in favor of somehow opening the schools, even at the cost of token integration. Substantial sentiment in the middle classes had developed in favor of reopening the schools on the best terms satisfactory to the Federal Court. The turn of events in Virginia had convinced many sincere but realistic segregationists that they couldn't win completely, that a compromise was necessary.

The election does not mean that any more people in Little Rock like integration. It does not mean that Governor Faubus is not still a powerful and perhaps decisive influence. But most significantly

it does mean that the natural leadership group of the Little Rock community, which had abdicated its responsibility during two years of crisis, is now moving to re-assume a hand in the direction the community takes. It is moving in spite of the fear of business boycott, social pressure and violent abuse, which are the threats that the extremists use. And it is moving confidently because of yesterday's election, like an athletic team that is stronger than the form book after a happy upset victory.

Now back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

Trans. - P. O.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 PM EDT

This is the news:

The foreign ministers met only briefly in Geneva today, then recessed until Friday so that the Big Four ministers might attend the funeral of former Secretary of State Dulles in Washington tomorrow afternoon. The one significant thing that happened in Geneva today was that Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko and the Western foreign ministers agreed after twelve days of fruitless debate to start negotiating in secret when they return on Friday. The announcement of this was made after a private meeting this morning between Gromyko and the British foreign secretary, Selwyn Lloyd. American and Soviet sources say the initiative came from Lloyd. A British spokesman says the agreement arose "spontaneously." It is expected that only about three members of each of the United States, British, French and Soviet delegations will attend these restricted talks and that very little of what develops in each session will be made public from day to day.

The first foreign minister to arrive in Washington for the Dulles funeral was the mnnister from Japan. Most of the other ministers, including Gromyko, are due in tomorrow morning. It is reported that the rites probably will be the most impressive ever conducted for an American secretary of sttae.

The body of John Foster Dulles was placed today in Washington Cathedral, where it will remain until after the funeral services tomorrow afternoon. The public was admitted to the cathedral shortly after noon,..and soon people began streaming past the closed, flag-draped coffin in a long line, Burial with full military honors will be in Arlington National Cemetery.

In a speech in Albania today, Soviet Premier Khrushchev called Mr. Dulles a "distinguished politician." Khrushchev also repeated his threat to sign a spearate peace treaty with East Germany, if there is no agreement with the West.

The only official appointment kept by President Eisenhower today was with

the Republican congressional leaders who regularly meet with him on Tuesday. House Republican Leader Halleck told the President he had "only a forlorn hope" that any corrective labor legislation will come out of the House Labor Committee. Halleck blamed this on disagreement among Democratic members of the committee and on the opposition of organized labor to the Kennedy reform bill as amended in the Senate.

Senate Republican Leader Dirksen predicted some action next week on civil rights legislation. And Republican Senator Javits said that the two pending civil rights bills should be amended, so that they include a provision making lynchings a federal crime. Javits said the need for such a provision had been demonstrated by the action of the Justice Department yesterday. Attorney General Rogers announced yesterday that the department was withdrawing from the Mack Parker case in Mississippi because no violation of federal statute was involved... presumably because the lynchers had not crossed a state line.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. But, first, here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: The people of Little Rock have spoken out for education. There comes to mind the statements once made by two great Southern editors. Ralph McGill of Atlanta who said: "Problems are never solved, but may be slowly ameliorated until they cease to exist." And Harry Ashmore of Little Rock: "History does not run backward, and it buries its own dead."

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Edward R. Murrow Wed., May 27, 1959

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minutes), the body was borne in a motorcade to the entrance of Arlington National Cemetery, where it was transferred to a horse-drawn caisson and taken to the grave on a hillside facing the Potomac. Burial was accompanied by a full 19-gun salute, three volleys of rifle fire...and taps.

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What is noteworthy about the agreement is the light it throws on Russian conditions. The country is pinched not only by the shortage of goods, which is an old story, but by a shortage of manpower, which is both new and unexpected. The manpower shortage already has led to the curtailment of the vaunted Russian educational program, which now requires every student to spend two years before graduation on a farm or in a factory.

What the British are selling to the Russians is not so much goods as factories and processes. With these the Russians expect to increase their output per man-hour. Rather than take the time to develop their own labor-saving devices, they are importing them. They are doing it under the

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It is objected in this country that such deals not only build up a future competitor, but that the trade is unhealthy. If one sells a factory to Russia he isn't likely to sell a second one. The Russians will get it, run it and copy it. This kind of trade has no future. But an answer to the argument is that no trade in capital goods is self-perpetuating. And if the Russians aren't going to buy the consumer goods the factories can make -- and they aren't going to - it is a question of selling the factories or nothing. That is how it looks to the British, French, Italians and West Germans.

The British trade agreement actually is quite modest. It aims to increase British sales to Russia from sixty-six million to two hundred and

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Back in a moment

George Bryan

The British trade agreement demonstrates an interesting change in the Russian economy. Russia is always changing, and everything written on the subject is soon outdated. Way back in 1927, Will Rogers said: "I should have written earlier about Russia, but everybody was writing, and I thought I would wait till they all got through. But they aren't going to get through."

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GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: The British trade agreement demonstrates an interesting change in the Russian economy. Russia is always changing, and everything written on the subject is soon outdated. Way back in 1927, Will Rogers said: "I should have written earlier about Russia, but everybody was writing, and I thought I would wait till they all got through. But they aren't going to get through."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., May 28, 1959

This is the news:

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a statement that Mr. Eisenhower had, of course, stressed the necessity of finding a peaceful solution. "The President," it said, "likewise expressed the hope that on their return to Geneva the foreign ministers would be able to achieve that measure of progress which would make a subsequent meeting of heads of government "desirable and useful." After this White House meeting, Mr. Eisenhower was host at a luncheon attended by the foreign ministers of fourteen countries. He thanked the visiting dignitaries for coming so far to attend the funeral of former Secretary of State Dulles yesterday. One of the statesmen attending the luncheon was Chancellor Adenauer of West Germany...and during the day he conferred privately with Vice President Nixon for more than an hour. Mr. Nixon also had a breakfast conference with Foreign Secretary Lloyd.

When the negotiations resume in Geneva tomorrow, they will be secret.

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For all but 15 minutes of this time, they had been "just sitting there..." waiting to be picked up. Not only were they the first primates to reach outer space, and return alive, but they seem to have suffered no ill effects. They had experienced "weightlessness"...and they had traveled at a speed of ten thousand miles an hour. Instruments radioed back the reactions of the monkeys during their flight. A full report may not be available for several weeks.

Dr. James Killian has resigned as special assistant to the President for science and technology. Dr. Killian said he was resigning for "compelling personal reasons." And he will now return to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology...from which he has been on leave since he took the government post a year and a half ago. In accepting the resignation, Mr. Eisenhower thanked Dr. Killian for his "highly significant" contribution. "It would be impossible," the President said, "for me to over-emphasize the vital importance of your work." Dr. Killian will be succeeded by Professor George Kistiakowsky (KISS-TIA KOW-SKY), a teacher of chemistry at Harvard. Dr. Kistiakowsky was born in Russia. He studied at the University of Berlin and came to the United States in 1926. During World War Two, he played an active part in defense research. And he helped

build the first atomic bomb. More recently, he served as adviser to the Department of Defense.

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attacked Strauss for what Morse called a "shocking" appointment. The senator charged that Strauss had named a railroad financier...Armand Erpf... to head a committee looking into transportation policies. Democratic Senator Neuberger of Oregon said that while he had not made up his mind on the Strauss nomination, "I must confess that I am disappointed that Admiral Strauss has evidently not attempted to select impartial and independent people to survey the field of transportation for our government."

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And in a move to curb inflation, the Federal Reserve Board authorized five federal reserve banks to raise interest rates on loans to commercial banks to three and one-half per cent. The present rate is three percent.

In Munich, Germany...the international Olympic Committee withdrew its recognition of the Olympic organization of the Nationalist Chinese government. Nationalist China may re-apply for membership under a different name...but the move would appear to pave the way for the admission of Red China to the Olympic committee.

Edward R. Murrow: May 28, 1959. 7.45 p.m.

"Conformity" has become a nasty word. Writers and speakers deplore it, while continuing to conform. We talk about the dignity, the independence, the freedom of the individual, and yet in hot weather the poor miserable male cannot free his own neck or his knees. In hot weather in this city of steam, scurry and scamper, he goes about attired in garb that is an offense against nature and logic. He may be a rebel, a dissenter, a spirit soaring free -- but he lacks courage, he is a conformist, and his attire proves it.

Have regard for a moment to the neck of the average city dweller in the hot months of summer. It is encased in a shirt; the collar of said shirt generally contains at least four layers of cloth. The neck is further swaddled by a necktie - at least two more layers; then the coat collar, another two or maybe four layers of cloth. What has happened to the American neck? Why is it so delicate as to require such protection in the heat of summer? What price the free, independent, non-conformist nature of the American male, when he submits so tamely to this torture? He is neither free nor enterprising. From head to toe he is a conformist. No pith helmet, no open-toed sandals; and above the shoes, the garters, which have the effect of contour plowing, namely to absorb or Retain the moisture. Men of mettle should appear on the streets, or in the office, in open-necked

shirts and shorts. If the knees are knobby, so be it. If the stomach has undertaken an independent career, wear the shirt on the outside, thereby softening the lines of the contour.

No one has yet contended that it is un-American to be comfortable. We suffer as we do, because of an unwillingness on the part of the individual to break from the herd. We are the victims of a sad tradition, combined with timidity. There is even a possible class angle in this minor tragedy. If you observe taxi drivers, construction workers, farmers, you are not likely to find a buttoned shirt or a necktie in the lot. Those men are doing work no less important, no less dignified, than those office workers who present such a sorry spectacle of saturation as they walk down the street, afraid to break with the sartorial sanctions of the past. What pitiable figures are we all, the victims of our own timidity and conformity, more to be scorned than pitied. Maybe this unnecessary clothing is some sort of protective coloring, which we hope will make us appear more respectable and important than we are. But it isn't comfortable, and I suspect it isn't even as hygenic, as an open-necked shirt and shorts.

We deliberately inconvenience ourselves, in an age when it is possible that each one of may be turned into a radio-active cinder. Humans have

devised a method of destroying humanity, but they lack the courage to be comfortable, while waiting to see whether that destruction will be accomplished.

Someone once said, that we are so busy dealing with the urgent that we never get around to the important. It is both urgent and important that something be done to liberate the neck and knees of the American male, but unhappily nothing can be done about it. We lack the courage required to escape this brutal bondage, particularly around the neck. We lack the courage, independence, indifference to custom, which would permit us to free ourselves. This is a shameful admission. It arises from an unwillingness to be different, or to be stared at.

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Able + Baker —

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 PM EDT

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Edward R. Murrow Fri., May 29, 1959

This is the news:

The Big Four foreign ministers today returned to Geneva and conferred informally, in secret, for two hours and five minutes. It was the first of a series of restricted meetings that will be held in an effort to break the deadlock on the German question. They met at the villa of the British foreign secretary, Selwyn Lloyd---without the representatives of either East or West Germany, or their press officers. And because the meeting was restricted, nothing has come out of it to report.

It was, actually, their second informal session in 24 hours. The first unique session took place late yesterday at about 17-thousand feet in an American aircraft bringing them back to Geneva, after attending the

funeral of former Secretary of State Dulles. The foreign ministers of the United States, Russia, Britain and France were together on the flight for seventeen hours. A formal statement says they were able to discuss "certain details of their respective positions," and that this exchange of views was "most useful." An informant is quoted as saying later, however, that no substantial progress was made. We are given no details on what was said, but we are told that Herter retired early and that Gromyko drank about six Cokes.

Tomorrow, the foreign ministers will meet in a plenary session, where there will be some speeches. And then tomorrow night Gromyko will be host to the Western ministers at his villa for another informal talk.

It is now obvious that Soviet Premier Khrushchev is holding a conference of his own in Albania. Khrushchev began his tour of the small satellite state last Monday, in company with his defense minister. Premier Grötewohl of East Germany also is there, and yesterday they were joined by the defense minister of Communist China. Today, it was announced that the head of the Communist Party in North Korea is making a visit to Albania. And the Yugoslav government reports that in the past few days most of

the countries of Southeastern Europe have asked for permission to fly over Yugoslavia to Albania.

While in Albania, Khrushchev has made speeches...warning that if American missile bases are set up in Italy and Greece, he will set up similar bases in Albania and Bulgaria. He told Greece yesterday that its decision entailed "serious consequences". Tonight, the State Department issued a statement of protest...saying that Khrushchev "should recognize the right of free people everywhere to decide for themselves the nature of their own defense." The department said that threats against these free countries are regarded by the United States "as a matter of mutual concern." The statements made by Khrushchev, it said, "can scarcely improve the chances of successful negotiation at any level."

In a speech today in Montreal, Adlai Stevenson said he thought that the disparity of living standards among the people of the world was the most important, most fateful fact now confronting us. It is not a problem, he said, to be solved by handouts. He said: "Our task, as the wealthy members of world society, is to link our resources to a systematic, long-term program of education and basic development, which will give the world masses the opportunity to help themselves."

In Washington today, James Riddleberger was sworn in as head of the International Cooperation Administration...the agency which administers the United States foreign aid program. Riddleberger is a career diplomat, who has served as ambassador to Yugoslavia and Greece. At the swearing in ceremony, Under Secretary of State Dillon said that foreign aid is the "keystone" of our foreign policy in the under-developed areas of the world. There is need, he said, to meet "head-on" the economic and political threat posed by Russia in these areas.

It was charged yesterday...in the course of Senate debate...that Lewis Strauss, acting as commerce secretary, had named a railroad financier, Armand Erpf, to head a committee looking into transportation policies. Democratic Senator Morse (who is fighting the confirmation of Strauss) said he was "shocked" that Strauss had made such an Partisan choice. Today, Mr. Strauss denied that the railroad official had been chosen to direct the study. The official, he said, had been only one of a number of executives in the transportation field who had been "sounded out" as to their availability. No appointments have been made.

For most Americans, the Memorial Day week-end has already begun. In Washington this afternoon, President Eisenhower went to his first baseball game of the season and saw the Senators defeat the Boston Red Sox, 7 to 6.

In the Gulf of Mexico, the season's first tropical storm "Arlene" has developed winds up to 50 miles an hour and is heading for the Texas-Louisiana border area at 12 to 15 miles an hour. At last report, the storm was about 170 miles southeast of Port Arthur, Texas.

Here in New York today, King Baudouin of Belgium was given a ticker-tape parade up lower Broadway. At the city luncheon that followed, the king met two former Army corporals....Joseph Kratzer and Joseph Sassano...members of a reconnaissance party which freed him from German custody in May, 1945.

The worst railroad wreck in Indonesia's history is reported from Jakarta. One hundred and eighty-five persons were killed and 200 injured when a passenger train in West Java plunged into a ravine.

clark for murrow may 29

Yesterday President Eisenhower nominated Dr. John Hpward Morrow, a Negro educator who has been head of the Department of Modern Foreign Languages at North Carolina College, to be our ambassador to the [redacted] republic of Guinea. Dr. Morrow will be this country's first ambassador to this new African state. My colleague Blair Clark was in Conakry, capital of Guinea, this winter when we opened our [redacted] diplomatic mission there.

Barbara Vermont

James Bryan

CLARK FOR MURROW MAY 29

CLARK: The way we began having diplomatic relations with the West African Republic of Guinea was hardly a thrilling saga of the adventures of the Stars and Stripes Abroad. The United States was caught flat-footed by Guinea's vote in September to be independent from France. We weren't prepared for it in any way, and when we sent a man in four months later, it was as halting a start to relations between this country and another as we have had in a while.

In the first place, we were late. The British, the French, the Swiss, among others, were ahead of us. The French, of course, had good reason to be there first since they HAD to set up quickly some new sort of connection with Guinea after the voters said No to belonging to the 5th French Republic. Guinea's Sekou Toure and 99 percent of the voters had just said NO in the referendum to a continuing direct and dpendent relationship with France. They had chosen the bold andb risky path of independence. For the French the problem was to protect their four-thousand nationals in Guinea and

~~all their interests there.~~ It's harder to see just why the British and the Swiss should have got there ahead of the United States.

But it's the limping WAY in which we set up our mission to Guinea that sticks in my head. I ran into the head of our mission in the dining room of the Hotel de France. He is a capable and experienced foreign service officer, named Robert Rinden. His rank is enough to be a minister in a first-class embassy. We didn't send a boy to do a man's job, but we gave our man no facilities. For example, he and his one assistant had no car. The British and the Swiss heads of mission, not to mention the French, had big cars with their flags flapping from the fenders. Our man Rinden had to take a taxi. Furthermore, his budget for our mission to Guinea allowed him only $2.50 a day for taxi fare. That meant that if he had any diplomatic messages to deliver beyond that one hour in the decrepit taxi of Monsieur Charbonneau, he paid for it out of his own pocket (which, in fact, he willingly did). It looked funny, though, to see the representative of the might and authority of the United States of America get into Monsieur Charbonneau's heaving pile of junk to ride up

the street in the wake of the British, French and Swiss limousines.

~~on his way to his one-room temporary office~~. One time our man in Conakry had to hitch a ride in a French company's truck in order to deliver an important message to the Guinea government.

Our Mr. Rinden's assistant was even worse off, though his deprivations were more private, less noticeable. The State Department budget allowed him so little to live on ... to travel on and eat on ... that I figured that after paying for his minimum hotel room, his laundry and the fixed-price dinner at the only decent hotel in Conakry, he pocketed a total of $80 a month out of his salary.

The reason for this ... if you can call it that ... is that no one expected Guinea to cut loose from France back 18 months before, when the State Department budget was made up. And the only way we could open a diplomatic mission to Guinea at all was to take the money Congress approved for a consulate in Marrakech, Morocco, and use it for Conakry ... kind of slipping it to Mr. Rinden.

Personally, I was surprised when I checked this story in Washington this morning, to learn that Congress kept such a very close

rein on our diplomatic missions abroad. The constitution gives the President the duty and power to name our representatives abroad ... but Congress provides the money. There is not much flexibility in this system, and we can count on other unexpected Guineas to turn up before too long.

3:00

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Our new Ambassador, Dr. Morrow, can undoubtedly surmount this background to his mission ... whose comic memory has probably already been forgotten in volatile Conakry. But he will have one other problem when he gets there which comes from the fact that he is a Negro. Africans will ask him, as they seek to find out to what extent he really represents the United States and how loud his voice will ring in Washington, whether it is true that American Negroes are sent as ambassadors only to African countries and not to the rest of this many-colored world.

Now here is Ed Murrow.

3:35

That was my colleague,
Blair Clark

The British island colony of Singapore is holding its first popular election, under a new constitution granting it home rule. Voting is compulsory, for the more than half-million persons registered. And because much of the population is Chinese, the situation is being closely watched. Their feelings toward Red China could be a major factor. The anti-Communist parties were not able to form a united front against the left-wing Peoples Action Party, which is expected to win. The leader of this party is not a Communist...but he campaigns against the "white man", and demands that the British bases in Singapore be liquidated. At stake in the election are 51 ~~[illegible]~~ assembly seats. All local affairs...except internal security...will be under the control of the new government.

Back in a moment -

George Bryson

Word for Today

In international politics, there are always surprises...as indeed there are in every other field of human affairs. Many years ago, E. J. Hardy said, "It is the unexpected that constantly happens." We know this is true, but too often fail to act upon it. As former President Truman once observed, "Truth has to be told several times."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

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Murrow.

MURROW: Thank you, Blair Clark.

Trans. - P. O.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 PM EDT

This is the news:

The Big Four foreign ministers today returned to Geneva and conferred informally, in secret, for two hours and five minutes. It was the first of a series of restricted meetings that will be held in an effort to break the deadlock on the German question. They met at the villa of the British foreign secretary, Selwyn Lloyd---without the representatives of either East or West Germany, or the press officers. And because the meeting was restricted, nothing has come out of it to report.

It was, actually, their second informal session in 24 hours. The first unique session took place late yesterday at about 17-thousand feet in an American aircraft bringing them back to Geneva, after attending the funeral of former Secretary of State Dulles. The foreign ministers of the United States, Russia, Britain and France were together on the flight for seventeen hours. A formal statement says they were able to discuss "certain details of their respective positions," and that this exchange of views was most useful. An informant is quoted as saying later, however, that no substantial progress was made. We are given no details on what was said, but we are told that Herter retired early and that Gromyko drank about six Cokes.

Tomorrow, the foreign ministers will meet in a plenary session, where there will be some speeches. And then tomorrow night Gromyko will be host to the Western ministers at his villa for another informal talk.

It is now obvious that Soviet Premier Khrushchev is holding a conference of his own in Albania. Khrushchev began his tour of the small satellite state last Monday, in company with his defense minister. Premier Grotewohl of East Germany also is there, and yesterday they were joined by the defense minister of Communist China. Today, it was announced that the head of the Communist Party in North Korea

is making a visit to Albania. And the Yugoslav government reports that in the past few days most of the countries of Southeastern Europe have asked for permission to fly over Yugoslavia to Albania.

While in Albania, Khrushchev has made speeches...warning that if American missile bases are set up in Italy and Greece, he will set up similar bases in Albania and Bulgaria. He told Greece yesterday that its decision entailed "serious consequences." Tonight the State Department issued a statement of protest...saying that Khrushchev "should recognize the right of free people everywhere to decide for themselves the nature of their own defense." The department said that threats against these free countries are regarded by the United States "as a matter of mutual concern." The statements made by Khrushchev it said, "can scarcely improve the chances of successful negotiation at any level."

In a speech today in Montreal, Adlai Stevenson said he thought that the disparity of living standards among the people of the world was the most important, most fateful fact now confronting us. It is not a problem, he said, to be solved by handouts. He said: "Our task, as the wealthy members of world society, is to link our resources to a systematic, long-term program of education and basic development, which will give the world masses the opportunity to help themselves."

In Washington today, James Riddleberger was sworn in as head of the International Cooperation Administration...the agency which administers the United States foreign aid program. Riddleberger is a career diplomat, who has served as ambassador to Yugoslavia and Greece. At the swearing in ceremony, Under Secretary of State Dillon said that foreign aid is the "keystone" of our foreign policy in the under-developed areas of the world. There is need, he said, to meet head-on the economic and political threat posed by Russia in these areas.

It was charged yesterday...in the course of Senate debate...that Lewis Strauss, acting as commerce secretary, had named a railroad financier, Armand Erpf,

to head a committee looking into transportation policies. Democratic Senator Morse (who is fighting the confirmation of Strauss) said he was "shocked" that Strauss had made such a partisan choice. Today, Mr. Strauss denied that the railroad official had been chosen to direct the study. The official, he said, had been only one of a number of executives in the transportation field who had been "sounded out" as to their availability. No appointments have been made.

For most Americans, the Memorial Day week-end has already begun. In Washington this afternoon, President Eisenhower wentto his first baseball game of the season and saw the Senators defeat the Boston Red Sox, 7 to 6.

In the Gulf of Mexico, the season's first tropical storm "Arlene," has developed winds up to 50 miles an hour and is heading for the Texas-Louisiana border area at 12 to 15 miles an hour. At last report, the storm was about 170 miles southeast of Port Arthur, Texas.

Here in New York today, King Baudouin of Belgium was given a ticker-tape parade up lower Broadway. At the city luncheon that followed, the king met two former Army corporals...Joseph Kratzer and Joseph Sassano...members of a reconnaissance party which freed him from German custody in May, 1945.

The worst railraad wreck in Indonesia's history is reported from Jakarta. One hundred and eighty-five persons were killed and 200 injured when a passenger train in West Java plunged into a ravine.

Yesterday President Eisenhower nominated Dr. John Howard Morrow, a Negro educator who has been head of the Department of Modern Foreign Languages at North Carolina College, to be our ambassador to the republic of Guinea. Dr. Morrow will be this country's first ambassador to this new African state. My colleague, Blair Clark was in Conakry, capital of Guinea, this winter when we opened our diplomatic mission there.

CLARK: The way we began having diplomatic relations with the West African Republic of Guinea was hardly a thrilling saga of the adventures of the Stars and Stripes Abroad. The United States was caught flat-footed by Guinea's vote in September to be independent from France. We weren't prepared for it in any way, and when we sent a man in four months later, it was as halting a start to relations between this country and another as we have had in a while.

In the first place, we were late. The British, the French, the Swiss, among others, were ahead of us. The French, of course, had good reason to be there first since they had to set quickly some new sort of connection with Guinea after the voters said no to belonging to the Fifth French Republic. It's harder to see just why the British and the Swiss should have got there ahead of the United States.

But it's the limping way in which we set up our mission to Guinea that sticks in my head. I ran into the head of our mission in the dining room of the Hotel de France. He is a capable and experienced foreign service officer, named Robert Rinden. His rank is enough to be a minister in a first-class embassy. We didn't send a boy to do a man's job, but we gave our man no facilities. For example, he and his one assistant had no car. The British and the Swiss heads of mission, not to mention the French, had big cars with their flags flapping from the fenders. Our man Rinden had to take a taxi. Furthermore, his budget for our mission to Guinea allowed him only $2.50 a day for taxi fare. That meant that if he had any diplomatic messages to deliver beyond that one hour in the decrepit taxi of Monsieur Charbonneau, he paid for it out of his own pocket (which, in fact, he willingly did.) It looked funny, though, to see the representative of the might and authority of the United States of America get into Monsieur Charbonneau's heaving pile of junk to ride up the street in the wake of the British, French and Swiss limousines. One time our man in Conakry had to hitch a ride in a French company's truck in order to deliver an important message

to the Guinea government.

Our Mr. Rinden's assistant was even worse off, though his deprivations were more private, less noticeable. The State Department budget allowed him so little to live on...to travel on and eat on...that I figured that after paying for his minimum hotel room, his laundry and the fixed-price dinner at the only decent hotel in Conakry, he pocketed a total of $80 a month out of his salary.

The reason for this...if you can call it that...is that no one expected Guinea to cut loose from France back 18 months before when the State Department budget was made up. And the only way we could open a diplomatic mission to Guinea at all was to take the money Congress approved for a consulate in Marrakech, Morocco, and use it for Conakry...kind of slipping it to Mr. Rinden.

Personally, I was surprised when I checked this story in Washington this morning, to learn that Congress kept such a very close financial rein on our diplomatic missions abroad. The constitution gives the President the duty and power to name our representatives abroad...but Congress provides the money. There is not much flexibility in this system, and we can count on other unexpected Guineas to turn up before too long.

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Now, here is Ed Murrow.

MURROW: That was my colleague Blair Clark.

The British island colony of Singapore is holding its first popular election under a new constitution granting it home rule. Voting is compulsory for the more than half-million persons registered. And because much of the population is Chinese, the situation is being closely watched. Their feelings toward Red China could be a major factor. The anti-Communist parties were not able to form a united front against the left-wing Peoples Action Party, which is expected to win. The leader of this party is not a Communist...but he campaigns against the "white man" and demands that the British bases in Singapore be liquidated.. At stake in the election are 51 assembly seats. All local affairs...except internal security, will be under the control of the new government.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. But first here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: In international politics, there are always surprises...as indeed there are in every other fiedd of human affairs. Many years ago, E.J. Hardy said, "It is the unexpected that constantly happens." We know this is true but too often fail to act upon it. As former President Truman observed, "Truth has to be told several times."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Mon., June 1, 1959

This is the news:

The United States assistant secretary of state, Andrew Berding, said in Geneva today that the foreign ministers, so far, have made very little progress on Berlin. He also said, "If the Russians want a summit conference, a minimum degree of agreement will have to be reached." Berding made the report of "very little progress" after today's private negotiating session at the villa of Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko. A Russian spokesman had called today's meeting "useful". This conjured up a picture of Western concessions...which was not at all the case. The United States served notice that the broadcasts of its radio transmitter in West Berlin will neither be abolished nor restricted, that any agreement

for reduction of propaganda must be reciprocal. The Western foreign ministers accused Russia of using East Berlin as a staging area for widespread subversive activity against West Germany...thus counter-attacking against the favorite Russian charge that West Berlin is being so used against East Germany.

There was much speculation in Geneva today over the story carried by the London Times...suggesting that if the Conservatives win the next general election, Selwyn Lloyd might be replaced as British foreign secretary. The report was seen in Geneva as undermining Lloyd's position at the foreign ministers conference. British sources knocked down the story...which spoke of the "burden" of the office and its inevitable effect on Mr. Lloyd's health. Prime Minister Macmillan, it said, had let the foreign secretary know that "enough was enough." Tonight, Mr. Macmillan sent Lloyd a cable...in which he is understood to have assured Lloyd of his complete confidence. The cable...according to a British source in Geneva...expressed astonishment at the Times report and said that the origin of the story was being investigated. An official of the London Times had said earlier in the day, "The article speaks for itself. What it says is still the view of the Times. We can't reveal its source."

Experts representing seven European countries met in Stockholm today to consider the formation of a second common market. The first common market...known as the European Economic Community...is made up of France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxemburg. The other countries (which have met in Stockholm to see if they can remove their trade barriers) are Britain, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Austria, Switzerland and Portgual. This meeting is being held on a purely technical level. It is expected to be followed by a political conference at which, it is hoped, firm decisions can be made.

Iraq has formally renounced American military aid on grounds that such aid conflicts with the Iraqi policy of "positive neutrality". An Iraqi note to this effect was polite. It said that Iraq desires a "growth of friendship" with the United States on the basis of mutual understanding. No American arms have been shipped to Iraq since last fall. The Russians have sent considerable military aid...and recently the Iraqi government negotiated an arms agreement with Britain.

The Administration foreign aid program was attacked today on the floor of the Senate. Democratic Senator Mansfield of Montana offered

five amendments to the Administration bill. One of these would cut off all foreign aid gifts and substitute long-term loans. This would not be done all at once but would be accomplished over a period of three years. Another amendment would require the government to make public whatever assistance---military or economic---it sends to another country. Senators now have access to this information, but they cannot make the figures public. Two Democratic senators---Young of Ohio and Gruening of Alaska---today spoke in support of this last proposal. "Taxpayers," Senator Young said, "are entitled to know the facts."

Senate Republican Leader Dirksen said today that in his "considered opinion", President Eisenhower will not withdraw the nomination of Lewis Strauss as secretary of commerce. Dirksen made his prediction after checking the White House. He had no reason, he said, to believe that Strauss would not be confirmed. A recent charge made against Strauss was that he had chosen a railroad financier, Armand Erpf, to conduct a government survey of the transportation industry. It was argued that in making such a study, a man with major railroad interests was bound to be partisan. Mr. Strauss denied that he had chosen anyone chairman of the study committee, saying that Erpf was just one of

"a number of transportation experts" he was considering for the post. But today Erpf asked to be counted out. His usefulness in such a project, he said, was being impaired. The Senate is due to open formal debate on the Strauss nomination on Thursday.

Four miners were killed...and 27 injured...in a mine cave-in today near Iron River, Michigan. The cave-in accompanied by fire occurred in an iron mine owned by the Inland Steel Company. The condition of two of the men rescued is described as "critical".

Edward R. Murrow: June 1, 1959. 7.45 p.m.

The landslide of the People's Action Party in the Singapore election could hardly be called a happy ending, of a show-window demonstration of democracy at work. Not that the result misrepresented the people of Singapore. Voting was compulsory, and the People's Action Party won forty-three of the fifty-one seats in the Assembly. But the winners are crypto-communists, out to build an extreme welfare state. There are no communists in Singapore - that is, outside of jail. The party is banned. The defeated Chief Minister, Lim Yew Hock and his People's Alliance were openly anti-communist. The head of the People's Action Party, Lee Kuan Yew, was not. He was careful to say that he is not pro-communist. He described himself as simply non-communist. But since he campaigned as anti-British and anti-white, he and his party are much closer to Chinese communism than to Western democracy.

He has good reason to emphasize that he is not a communist, for he and everyone else in Singapore is sure that the British would come back with force and stamp out any attempt to set up a communist state. The Constitution now going into effect can be suspended in an emergency. It is not for the British alone to decide what an emergency is. That would be done by a security council in which the Malayans have the balance of votes.

But they would not hesitate to call back the British to keep communism out.

The result of the election gives the Chinese in Singapore control of the government, and this will be the first state outside mainland China and Formosa ruled by Chinese. Those who have banked on the friendliness of overseas Chinese for the West may be disappointed. But they should not overlook the fact that most of the overseas Chinese in Asia are minorities, being discriminated against by other Asians. In Singapore the Chinese were a vast majority being discriminated against by the British. That accounts for the overwhelmingly anti British sentiment.

But it was not only anti-British. Much of it was anti-white. And an episode that played some part in the campaign was the disclosure that unidentified friends in the United States had sent five hundred thousand dollars to help keep the crypto-communists out.

But not all the emotion that decided the election was anti-white. Much of it was due to economic conditions. Unemployment in Singapore is fifty thousand. Singapore is Britain's second largest port and is at the mercy of conditions governing world trade. The break in tin and rubber prices hurt the port, as did separation from Malaya. Already some of the rubber and tin that Singapore used to handle exclusively is leaving from Port Swettenham

in Malaya. Another factor in Singapore's radicalism is the fact that ten thousand boys and girls leave school each year and have few jobs to go to. Singapore has not been as enterprising as Hong Kong in starting new industries. These unemployed young people join groups that are easily recruited by the friends of communism.

Lee Kuan Yew, who now becomes First Minister, is a Cambridge law graduate, said to be a man of charm and ability. In private life he is affable Harry Lee with friends among the colonials. But in public life he is a politician who says he is voicing the will of the people in his anti-British policies. In the campaign he promised to close down the British military base in Singapore as soon as union with Malaya is achieved. It was a cheap promise to make, as union with Malaya is years off. And he would not care to deprive the city of the thirty-five thousand jobs the base provides and the eighty million dollars a year it brings in.

He made a great point in the campaign of demanding the release of eight of his party associates imprisoned after the riots of 1956, but he did not promise to repeal the statute under which they have been held in prison XXXX without trial. On the contrary, he said he would use the statute himself.

The commonwealth status which Singapore is now acquiring is not sacred

to Lee Kuan Yew. He told a news conference today that it had been "rather silly" for Radio Singapore to have played "God Save the Queen" in reporting the election.

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Back in a moment.—

George Bryan.—

Word for Today

Singapore has held its first election under the new constitution granting it home rule. The anti-Communists were not able to form a united front...and as expected the left-wing People's Action Party won. This was a demonstration of democracy. But as Justice Brandeis once said, "Democracy is more difficult to maintain than to achieve."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 PM EDT

This is the news:

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GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: Singapore has held its first election under the new constitution granting it home rule. The anti-Communists were not able to form a united front...and as expected the left-wing Peoples Action Party won. This was a demonstration of democracy. But as Justice Brandeis once said, "Democracy is more difficult to maintain than to achieve."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Tues., June 2, 1959

This is the news:

In Geneva today, neither side budged. And there was some blunt talk on the part of the American secretary of state. For a direct report on today's plenary session, we switch to Geneva and my colleague, Daniel Schorr.

(Tape runs 4:50
Ends on cue: "Now back to Ed Murrow in N.Y."

That was Dan Schorr, reporting on the Geneva foreign ministers conference now in its twenty-second day.

British Prime Minister Macmillan spoke in the House of Commons today in support of his foreign secretary, Selwyn Lloyd. A member of the

Labour opposition demanded to know who was responsible for the "inspired statement" in the London Times that Lloyd might be relieved of his post. "There have been," said Mr. Macmillan, "no inspired statements of any kind." He added, "The foreign secretary and I hope to carry on our work together for a very long time."

The British governor of Singapore today ordered the release of eight followers of the Peoples Action Party...which won last week's parliamentary election. The eight had been jailed after a series of riots in 1956. The leader of the Peoples Action Party had refused to form a government for carrying out home rule until after their release.

All political activity in Indonesia outside the government has been prohibited. The ban applies to all political meetings, posters, printed articles and demonstrations. It was ordered by the Army chief of staff...after the Indonesian assembly, for the third time, refused to return to the revolutionary constitution of 1945 as President Sukarno had asked. The constitution would give Sukarno almost dictatorial powers.

In the Sudan, President Abboud has placed two members of the military junta under house arrest. Sixteen other officers are in jail.

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The Sudanese government gave no reason for the arrests...saying that to do so would "prejudice the investigation now in progress." / Cairo newspapers say those arrested will be tried for treason.

President Eisenhower today nominated Assistant Secretary of State William Rountree to be ambassador to Pakistan. / Rountree will be succeeded in Washington by G. Lewis Jones, a career officer now serving as ambassador to Tunisia.

The State Department today attacked the decision of the International Olympic Committee to expel Nationalist China. / The department called the decision "a clear act of political discrimination" resulting from Communist pressure. / And it expressed hope that sports organizations in this country and overseas would try to have the decision reversed. / By its action, the international committee cleared the way for Communist China to take part in the next Olympics. / Red China withdrew from the games in 1956 because Nationalist China also was taking part.

President Somoza of Nicaragua claims that the small band of invaders (who flew into the country from Costa Rica two days ago) will soon be eliminated. / Tonight, the dictator-president suspended all import licenses,

a move directed against enemies in the business community, who took part yesterday in a general strike.

Here in New York, wage negotiations between the major steel companies and the United Steelworkers resumed today after a six-day recess. The talks are entering their fourth week, with no progress reported. The Associated Press reports, however, from Washington that the Eisenhower Administration believes there is an "excellent chance" that a steel strike can be averted. The Administration is said to attribute this belief to Mr. Eisenhower's appeals to both sides to face up to their responsibilities. The present three-year contract expires at the end of this month.

Republican Senator Dirksen filled reporters in today on the unannounced meeting President Eisenhower had last night with congressional leaders. Secretary of the Treasury Anderson told the White House conference that action by Congress removing the interest ceiling on government bonds is urgent. Dirksen also quoted Anderson as advocating a higher debt limit and the authorization of a new series of savings bonds for education. These bonds would have "not too great a maturity period" and would be purchased by families to help meet educational costs. Dirksen said that the President may send this package to Congress later this week.

The Army announces that the r[redacted] monkey "Able" (which with the monkey named "Baker" rode a Jupiter rocket into space) died last night in a research laboratory at Fort Knox. "Able" was being operated on for the removal of part of a recording instrument used in the flight. The Army says there is "absolutely no evidence" that the animal was injured in the course of its adventure in space.

A truck carrying propane gas exploded near Pottsville, Pennsylvania today...on Route 122...killing eleven persons. At least 15 other persons were hurt.

In Galveston, Texas, a judge has ordered Governor Long of Louisiana committed to a hospital, [redacted] after a doctor had certified the governor as being mentally ill. A medical bulletin says that "with adequate care and treatment, the outlook for recovery is excellent."

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. (pause) But first, here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

Word for Today

In these days, it's pretty hard to avoid pessimism. But few have reached the depths Mark Twain did when he wrote: "Etiquette requires us to admire the human race. But why was it ever created, or at least why wasn't something creditable created in its place? Often," said Twain, "it seems such a pity that Noah and his party didn't miss the boat."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Tuesday, June 2, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... In Geneva today, neither side budged. And there was some blunt talk on the part of the American Secretary of State. For a direct report on today's plenary session, we switch to Geneva and my colleague Daniel Schorr.

SCHORR: The Big Four Foreign Ministers and their East and West German advisers spent another three hours and ten minutes today, in plenary session on the Berlin issue, a session which ran so long that a restricted meeting scheduled for tonight, at Secretary Herter's villa, was put off until tomorrow. The three hour meeting accomplished nothing, or worse. Worse because the attitudes of studied amiability are beginning to unravel and a note of controlled exasperation is starting to creep into the proceedings. The Donnybrook between East German Foreign Minister Lothar Bolz and West German Ambassador Wilhelm Grewe, that was expected. The (indistinct) remarks of the Big Four ministers were the new element. Russia's Andrei Gromyko, in rejecting the Western seven point program for a united Berlin, said, "It is necessary to quit hopeless efforts to submit drafts deliberately made unacceptable." And he said that a hundred thousand speeches would not change his mind. Selwyn Lloyd of Britain retorted that an equal number of speeches would not change the mind of the West, and he accused Gromyko of putting into his mouth arguments he had not used. Lloyd said Gromyko was taking a very rigid position.

Secretary Herter spoke today for just a half minute. But it was a pointed half minute. Commenting on the manner in which the East German minister had brushed off Western rights in Berlin, Herter asked Gromyko, who was presiding, to suggest to Bolz that he familiarize himself with the basic documents relative to the surrender of Germany before again proposing to instruct the Western Powers about their rights.

This conference, now in its fourth week, is proceeding on two levels, semi-public and private. And on both levels it is deadlocked. I asked a Western delegate tonight "Where do we go from here?" He paused and replied, "I don't know." If one is to sum up the course of the conference briefly one would say, two weeks were spent airing rival long-range plans for Germany that were bound to be utterly incompatible and were put aside as unnegotiable. Then the Big Four concentrated on trying to patch together a temporary arrangement on Berlin that would hold up long enough to justify a summit conference. On that the positions also now seem hopelessly incompatible. In effect, Russia is saying "Let's write a new order for Berlin and trust us to look after your interests." The West is saying "Let's keep the old order and trust us to take care of any complaints that you have have."

It all looks very dismal and hopeless. And yet the spirit among the Western delegations is not one of dejection. Suggestions for an ultimatum to Gromyko to fish or cut bait have been put aside. The new position now is to wait as long as Gromyko is willing to wait. The Western delegations do not feel under any strong pressure. The main reason for this is that Western solidarity has turned out to be stronger than anyone dared to hope. Partly that is because the subject now is Berlin, on which unity is easier than on the broader German issue. Partly it's because - and this can be ranked as a major gain on the Western side - because Secretary Herter has begun to show his colors. And the colors he has shown are generally welcomed.

It was Herter who was the greatest unknown quantity when this conference began. The Soviet strategy was to try to woo him and Selwyn Lloyd and to isolate Adenauer's West Germany and de Gaulle's France. That maneuver has failed. At first Herter was reticent and retiring. More lately, and especially in the past week since his trip to Washington for the Dulles funeral, Herter has been acting more

forthrightly and more sure-footedly. At dinner at Gromyko's villa last Saturday night, Herter told the Soviet Minister in no uncertain terms that we would not back down on fundamental Allied rights in Berlin - and he spelled them out. All this week there have been relieved comments from other delegations: "That Herter is all right. He can really tell them." No one any longer talks of a Moscow-London axis. And certainly not of a Moscow-Washington axis. This is partly the fruit of Soviet rigidity. But tonight when a Western delegates says that he doesn't know where we go from here, it is without trepidation. He knows that wherever we go from here, we are likely to go together. Where we are likely to go is into a long and dreary waiting period. No one on the Western side is nervously packing his bags or fidgeting. Christian Herter is at the wheel, courteous as always, but increasingly firm - and his colleagues, all of them, are happy to have him there.

Now back to Ed Murrow in New York.

Trans. - P. O.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 PM EDT

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Now, back to Ed Murrow in New York.

MURROW: That was Dan Schorr, reporting on the Geneva foreign ministers conference now in its twenty-second day.

British Prime Minister Macmillan spoke in the House of Commons today in support of his foreign secretary, Selwyn Lloyd. A member of the Labour opposition demanded to know who was responsible for the "inspired statement" in the London Times that Lloyd might be relieved of his post. "There have been," said Mr. Macmillan, "no inspired statements of any kind." He added, "The foreign secretary and I hope to carry on our work together for a very long time."

The British governor of Singapore today ordered the release of eight followers of the Peoples Action Party...which won last week's parliamentary election. The eight had been jailed after a series of riots in 1956. The leader of the Peoples Action Party had refused to form a government for carrying out home rule until after their release.

All political activity in Indonesia outside the government has been prohibited. The ban applies to all political meetings, posters, printed articles and demonstrations. It was ordered by the Army chief of staff...after the Indonesian assembly, for the third time, refused to return to the revolutionary constitution of 1945 as President Sukarno had asked. The constitution would give Sukarno almost dictatorial powers.

In the Sudan, President Abboud has placed two members of the military junta under house arrest. Sixteen other officers are in jail. The Sudanese

government gave no reason for the arrests...saying that to do so would "prejudice the investigation now in progress." Cairo newspapers say those arrested will be tried for treason.

President Eisenhower today nominated Assistant Secretary of State William Rountree to be ambassador to Pakistan. Rountree will be succeeded in Washington by G. Lewis Jones, a career officer now serving as ambassador to Tunisia.

The State Department today attacked the decision of the International Olympic Committee to expel Nationalist China. The department called the decision "a clear act of political discrimination" resulting from Communist pressure. And it expressed hope that sports organizations in this country and overseas would try to have the decision reversed. By its action, the international committee cleared the way for Communist China to take part in the next Olympics. Red China withdrew from the games in 1956 because Nationalist China also was taking part.

President Somoza of Nicaragua claims that the small band of invaders (who flew into the country from Costa Rica two days ago) will soon be eliminated. Tonight, the dictator -president suspended all import licenses, a move directed against enemies in the business community, who took part yesterday in a general strike.

Here in New York, wage negotiations between the major steel companies and the United Steelworkers resumed today after a six-day recess. The talks are entering their fourth week, with no progress reported. The Associated Press reports, however, from Washington that the Eisenhower Administration believes there is an "excellent chance" that a steel strike can be averted. The Administration is said to attribute this belief to Mr. Eisenhower's appeals to both sides to face up to their responsibilities. The present three-year contract expires at the end of this month.

Republican Senator Dirksen filled reporters in today on the unannounced meeting President Eisenhower had last night with congressional leaders. Secretary

of the Treasurey Anderson told the White House conference that action by Congress removing the interest ceiling on government bonds is urgent. Dirksen also quoted Anderson as advocating a higher debt limit and the authorization of a new series of savings bonds for education. These bonds would have not too great a maturity period and would be purchased by families to help meet educational costs. Dirksen said that the President may send this package to Congress later this week.

The Army announces that the monkey Able (which withthe monkey named Baker rode a Jupiter rocket into space) died last night in a research laboratory at Fort Knox. Able was being operated on for the removal of part of a recording instrument used in the flight. The Army says there is "absolutely no evidence" that the animal was injured in the course of its adventure in space.

A truck carrying propane gas exploded near Pottsville, Pennsylvania today... on Route 122...killing eleven persons. At least 15 other persons were hurt.

In Galveston, Texas, a judge has ordered Governor Long of Louisiana committed to a hospital after a doctor had certified the governor as being mentally ill. A medical bulletin says that "with adequate care and treatment, the outlook for recovery is excellent."

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: In these days, it's pretty hard to avoid pessimism. But few have reached the depths Mark Twain did when he wrote: "Etiquette requires us to admire the human race. But why was it ever created, or at least why wasn't something creditable created in its place? Often," said Twain, "it seems such a pity that Noah and his party didn't miss the boat."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Wed., June 3, 1959

This is the news:

The Air Force today launched into outer space, a missile carrying four black mice. / The mice were sent up, from Vandenberg Air Force Base in California, in the nose cone of a Discoverer rocket. / The rocket was aimed to place them in orbit around the earth, but the Air Force doubts that a successful orbit has been achieved. / Scientists had hoped...if all went well... to recover the animals, alive, in a pre-designated area of the Pacific ....perhaps tomorrow...by means of parachute. / If the mice were to return alive and be recovered...it would be for the first time.

The monkeys which rode the Jupiter rocket last week, were not placed in orbit. They simply went up to a height of 300 miles, and came down.

In Geneva today, the Big Four foreign ministers again met in secret to discuss the Berlin question. Both sides maintained their basic positions, but the Western ministers are said to have advanced a new compromise proposal. They are said to have offered to make a token reduction in the number of American, British and French forces in West Berlin, in return for a guarantee that our rights and privileges in the city will be preserved. The United States assistant secretary of state, Andrew Berding, said the discussion was carried out in "friendly fashion". And a British diplomat said, "For the first time, the two sides now seem to be coming to grips with possible solutions."

Today's meeting lasted two and one-half hours. Another private session is scheduled for tomorrow afternoon and then a full, formal meeting on Friday.

President Eisenhower said at his news conference today that, so far, there has been no "detectable progress" at the Geneva talks which would justify a summit conference. And he was specific as to just what progress would justify a meeting of heads of government. He said: Until Germany is reunified, there should be "a clear commitment" that our rights and

privileges in West Berlin should not be impeded. He did not see how the head of any self-respecting government could go to an international conference "in response to any kind of thing that can be interpreted as a threat."

The President said it would be "indeed tragic" if the question of anti-Semitism were injected into the Senate fight over the nomination of Lewis Strauss as secretary of commerce. And he rejected the idea that, because of the controversy, the effectiveness of Strauss as commerce secretary had been destroyed. (I shall ~~should like~~ to try to examine this further in a few minutes).

Mr. Eisenhower said that the charge made by John L. Lewis that he had sided with industry and against labor in the current steel dispute was "completely untrue". What he had done, he said, was to appeal to both labor and management to exercise self-discipline because of the danger of inflation. He did not want to see wages and prices spiral until some kind of drastic action would be required.

The executive board of the United Steelworkers Union has been summoned to meet here in New York tomorrow in emergency session. The 33-man board

will discuss the deadlocked wage negotiations, now in their fourth week. The union contract expires the end of this month...and in the past the steelworkers have adhered to a policy of "no contract, no work." /#

This afternoon, a management source said that there is a possibility that the industry will "modify" its wage freeze proposal before the strike deadline. /The source did not wish to be identified.

In Congress tonight, the House voted nearly 39-billion dollars for running the defense establishment in the fiscal year, starting July first. And the bill now goes to the Senate. /The House rejected an amendment which...if finally approved...would have compelled the Administration to maintain an Army of at least 900-thousand men. (The Pentagon now plans an Army of 870-thousand men). The House cut the money requested by the Air Force for its Bomarc anti-aircraft missile...but gave the Army more than it requested for the development of the Nike-Hercules missile.

Congress today completed action on the first regular appropriation bill for the next fiscal year. This was a measure providing three billion dollars for the Post Office and Treasury Departments.

The Senate today passed a four-billion-dollar farm bill...by a vote of 74 to 10. The measure provides that no more than 50-thousand dollars can be paid to any one farm operator in the form of price supports. This would apply to total support payments on all crops. The House has passed a slightly more liberal bill...and the two measures will now be taken up by a conference committee. A move by Republican Senator Williams of Delaware to slash 75-million dollars from the 450-million authorized for the soil bank program was voted down.

The House Ways and Means Committee has approved a one-year extension of the excise taxes on new automobiles, cigarettes, liquor and beer. The current tax on corporate income also would be continued. A proposal that the taxes be extended at their present level for two years was turned down.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee gave final approval to President Eisenhower's foreign aid bill but cut the program by nearly 267 million dollars. While reducing military assistance, the measure would increase the

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amount of money available for long-term [redacted] loans.

Edward R. Murrow: June 3, 1959. 7.45 p.m.

The first private poll taken of the Senate Committee considering the nomination of Admiral Strauss as Secretary of Commerce stood fourteen to three in his favor. He finally squeaked through nine to eight. The change in votes was due to two things. To the vigorous attack on his record, but also on his own inability to make friends, by his own testimony.

It is being said at the Capitol that Admiral Strauss proved to be his own worst enemy. To say that may be a reflection on Senators Anderson, Kefauver and Morse who led a most ~~persistent~~ determined attack on him. But he certainly was one of the worst. And it was not only because of the things he had done. It was partly because he wrapped himself in a mantle of infallibility.

It is well to remark that this rise in feeling was pretty much due to intangibles. It was not the direct result of important new facts brought out in cross-examination. The charge most often made against Mr. Strauss was that he failed to tell the truth to the committee, the public or Congress. ~~But when it came to a study of these failures, they dealt with half-truths and three-quarter-truths and were not simple to document. One might have assumed that the absence of specific and flagrant lies, would have made his confirmation increasingly certain.~~ He had one factor working

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in his favor. It was the President's right to choose his own advisors. Unless the Senate can find positive reasons that disqualify a man nominated to a Cabinet post, it is expected to approve the appointment. This is not like a vote on an Ambassador, since that has to do with foreign affairs, for which the Senate has some direct responsibility.

Now an issue has been injected in the Strauss affair, that may make confirmation quite certain. It is anti-Semitism. Opposition to the Admiral is being ascribed to prejudice against him as a Jew. The charge was raised by two Republican Congressmen, Representative Derounian of New York, and Senator Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania. This was done on the eve of the debate due to open in the Senate tomorrow. Senator Scott said that before the debate was over "the people will be well aware of the kind of harrassment" which has been accorded to Admiral Strauss and "will react as solidly" as the French reacted in the Dreyfus case. Congressman Derounian said it had been impressed on him constantly that the opposition to Admiral Strauss is in reality based on relifious prejudice. "If that is true," he said in a press release, "it revolts me as an American citizen."

The anti-Semitic issue was brought up in President Eisenhower's news conference. The President might have said right off that he deplored that

such an issue had even been mentioned, but he didn't. He was told that Republicans had made the charges, and he said he hadn't known that they emanated from Republicans. But he went on to say that it would be indeed tragic if Admiral Strauss were to be attacked in that way. There is some confusion as to just what the President said, because it sounded as though he said it would be tragic if Admiral Strauss were accused of anti-Semitism. But it was clear as he went on that he would consider it "very, very sad if a man of Mr. Strauss' character, ability and years of public devotion should be belittled or hurt.

The injection of the anti-Semitic issue is the culmination of an unusually intense and well-organized campaign to assure Admiral Strauss' confirmation. Pressures have been brought on Senators from many quarters. Marquis Childs reports that John L. Lewis has called up several Senators to say it would be helpful to the coal interests to have Strauss as Secretary of Commerce. Other Senators were told it would be good for the oil interests. Senator Humphrey received word from Minnesota banking interests that if he wanted to stay in the national picture, he had better rise above petty factional politics and vote for Strauss.

The question naturally arises whether Mr. Strauss can be an effectual

Secretary of Commerce after such a storm over his confirmation. / But the President said today that he had not been criticized at all as Acting Secretary, so anticipated no trouble on that score. / He also put himself on record that he will not withdraw the nomination, even if asked by Mr. Strauss to do so. / Since at least some Democrats are playing Party politics with the nomination, the President is entitled to answer in kind. / It would have been better all around if the vote on Mr. Strauss were to be no more than a judgment on his service, without reference to his race. But that now is out of the question.

Back in a moment. -

George Bryan. -

Word for Today

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1959
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GEORGE BRYAN

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Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., June 4, 1959

This is the news:

The West German news agency...D.P.A....said today that Konrad Adenauer wants to remain in the office of chancellor instead of running for president. Two months ago, Adenauer said he wanted to be president of West Germany in order to insure the "continuity" of his policy. And he accepted the nomination of the Christian Democratic Party. Although under the West German constitution the chancellor determines policy, Adenauer said there was far more power in the presidency than people generally supposed. It was almost a foregone conclusion that Adenauer would be succeeded as chancellor by Ludwig Erhard, the minister of economics. The news agency D.P.A. says "it is believed" that instead of running for the presidency

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himself, Adenauer would like his finance minister, Franz Etzel, to be the candidate. The chancellor was not available for comment...but it is understood that the parliamentary committee of the Christian Democratic Party will meet tomorrow to discuss the new situation in Adenauer's presence. A member of the cabinet (who would not permit the use of his name) expressed the view tonight that it was too late for Adenauer to reverse his decision.

It has now been officially announced that the Communist leaders of East Germany will go to Moscow on Monday. The delegation will include Premier Grötewohl and Walter Ulbricht, head of the East German communist party.

Soviet Premier Khrushchev today cut short his tour of Albania and flew to Hungary for what is called an "unofficial" visit. Khrushchev was accompanied to Budapest by the Albanian defense minister...as well as by his own defense minister, Marshal Malinovsky, who has been with him ever since he left Moscow ten days ago.

The Berlin problem was discussed privately again today by the Big Four foreign ministers. The Western powers are said to have offered to reduce

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their military garrison in West Berlin by one-third---if Russia would guarantee them free access to the city. In a few minutes, we will switch to Geneva for a first-hand report.

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Ends on cue: "--to ERM IN NY."

Stop - Fall Back Position - Airlines wanted Back in a moment. - George Bryan -

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a mement with the Word for Today. (pause). But first, here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

Word for Today

The Geneva talks have taken ~~an~~ A SLIGHTLY encouraging turn. Chester Bowles recently said that although progress toward peace is slow, "let us not discount the significance of every forward step." And a century ago the British historian Macaulay said, "The smallest actual good is better than the most magnificant promises of impossibilities."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Thursday, June 4, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... Now for that direct report from Geneva, on today's meeting of Foreign Ministers, here's my colleague Ernest Leiser.

LEISER: The Geneva Conference has now come to a point at which when a senior Western participant says that the Big Four have made a little progress here, instead of saying that they've made very little progress, that's news. In fact, the big news of the day was the report being circulated by the Western delegation that at last the conference is inching toward a tolerable conclusion. And U.S. Secretary of State Herter is now understood to have discerned some sign of give in the negotiating position of Russia's Gromyko. This is news because for the first three weeks of the meeting, there was no progress worthy of note. The most significant achievement in all that time was a tacit agreement between Gromyko and the West about what would not be debated here, namely the totally, mutually unacceptable grand designs of both sides for the future of Germany. That left only Berlin, the cause of the crisis, to talk about. But when they began discussing Berlin, both in public and private, the Soviets and the Western Three were and remained poles apart. Thus when there are reports, and they've arisen only in the past 24 hours, that the differences are narrowing a little the whole complexion of this conference changes. So far from the information that we can eke out of the secret sessions where business is now being done, most of the give has come from the West. It was learned here this afternoon, for instance, that the Western allies would be willing to reduce their Berlin garrison, now totalling not quite 12,000 men, by as much as 30% if we got in exchange a long term guarantee from the Russians accepting our position in Berlin and our right to get in and out without hindrance. We would give even more under those conditions. The Western Three have now presented Gromyko with what one conferee has labeled a "talking paper." It talks about

six points on which concessions could be traded for Soviet counter concessions. Included besides are troop strength and troop armaments. We would guarantee that they would remain defensive only in Berlin. We would also undertake to curb propaganda activities. How is not spelled out, if the Soviets did likewise. And although this has not yet been tabled, we're willing to let the East Berlin Communists sit in as advisers with the Big Four and the West Berliners on a kind of appeals commission to hear complaints about any trouble in Berlin.

None of these concessions, we feel, would jeopardize our basic position in Berlin, but they would go part of the way toward meeting some of the recent Soviet criticisms of our role in the city. And they would add up to a face-saving solution for Moscow if Khrushchev is interested in calling off the crisis.

The Russian side of the concession scale is considerably lighter in the balance. We consider Gromyko's statement that he does not question our legal right to be in Berlin a concession only if the Soviets will put it into writing and see that it's implemented. But authoritative sources do see a concession in Soviet willingness to talk now about alternatives to changing the status of our troops in Berlin. Russia originally insisted that our troop position based on the right of conquest must be terminated. Now at least the Soviets have begun to talk around this issue.

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But before there can be an sudden, decisive break in the conference, Western sources think that Gromyko will have to get new instructions from Khrushchev. And there are unconfirmed reports that the Soviet

Foreign Minister will go to Budapest or Moscow over the week-end to get these instructions. With the news confirmed that the two top men of East Germany, party boss Walter Ulbricht and Premier Otto Grotewohl, are going to Moscow Monday the conclusive phase of the conference now seems near.

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Trans. - P. O.

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 PM EDT

This is the news:

The West German news agency...D.P.A....said today that Konrad Adenauer wants to remain in the office of chancellor instead of running for president. Two months ago, Adenauer said he wanted to be president of West Germany in order to insure the "continuity" of his policy. And he accepted the nomination of the Christian Democratic Party. Although under the West German constitution the chancellor determines policy, Adenauer said there was far more power in the presidency than people generally supposed. It was almost a foregone conclusion that Adenauer would be succeeded as chancellor by Ludwig Erhard, the minister of economics. The news agency D.P.A. says it is believed that instead of running for the presidency himself, Adenauer would like his finance minister, Franz Etzel, to be the candidate. The chancellor was not available for comment...but it is understood that the parliamentary committee of the Christian Democratic Party will meet tomorrow to discuss the new situation in Adenauer's presence. A member of the cabinet (who would not permit the use of his name) expressed the view tonight that it was too late for Adenauer to reverse his decision.

It has now been officially announced that the Communist leaders of East Germany will go to Moscow on Monday. The delegation will include Premier Grotewohl and Walter Ulbricht, head of the East German communist party.

Soviet Premier Khrushchev today cut short his tour of Albania and flew to Hungary for what is called an unofficial visit. Khrushchev was accompanied to Budapest by the Albanian defense minister...as well as by his own defense minister, Marshal Malinovsky, who has been with him ever since he left Moscow ten days ago.

The Berlin problem was discussed privately again today by the Big Four foreign ministers. The Western powers are said to have offered to reduce their military garrison in West Berlin by one-third---if Russia would guarantee them free access to the city. In a few minutes, we will switch to Geneva for a first-hand report.

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GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: The Geneva talks have taken a slightly encouraging turn. Chester Bowles

recently said that although progress toward peace is slow, "let us not discount the significance of every forward step." And a century ago the British historian Macaulay said, "The smallest actual good is better than the most magnificent promises of impossibilities."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Fri., June 5, 1959

This is the news:

Konrad Adenauer today won party approval for his decision not to run for president of the West German Republic. Adenauer's determination to stay on as chancellor---which is to say, as head of government---has produced strong reaction. And for the full story, we switch now to my colleague, Ernest Leiser, in Bonn.

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subversive activities in the world." Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko asked the Western ministers to spell out certain details of their master plan for a German settlement. One of the points (on which Gromyko requested elucidation) was the Western proposal for a zone in Europe of limited forces. But Gromyko has refused so far to discuss the Western proposals on Berlin, and there is a feeling that he is stalling...waiting for new instructions from Moscow.

Premier Khrushchev will fly back to Moscow tomorrow after a two-day visit in Hungary. The talks in Budapest are believed...according to one report...to have centered on Hungary's inclusion in an atom-free zone in Central Europe. Upon his return to Moscow, Khrushchev will make a speech in the Lenin Stadium...and he may divulge more of the prupose of his trip at that time. On Monday, the Communist leaders of East Germany also will be in Moscow.

Off the China coast today, the Nationalist-held islands of Quemoy and Matsu were both hit by Communist shells. And the Peiping radio charged that a ship of the United States Seventh Fleet had "provocatively encroached upon" Red China's territorial waters. Peiping claims that its territorial waters

extend twelve miles off shore. The United States recognizes only the three-mile limit.

The Senate today opened formal debate on the nomination of Lewis Strauss (Straws) as secretary of commerce. Democratic Leader Johnson took the unusual action of issuing a statement saying that the issue before the Senate is "solely and simply the merits of the appointment." He urged his fellow senators to read the record, based on the hearings of the Commerce Committee...and any efforts to pressure the Senate in either direction, or to mislead it, he said, will be bound to backfire. In talking to reporters, Johnson referred to the statement made yesterday by Democratic Senator Smathers of Florida. Smathers had said that...in at least two instances...telegrams urging him to vote for Strauss had been forgeries. As the debate opened today, Democratic Senator Magnuson pictured Strauss as a man lacking in integrity and competence. Republican Representative Schoeppel praised him as a devoted public servant...and accused the opposition of "slinging mud."

Today...in Atlanta, Georgia...a two-judge federal court said that racial segregation in the public schools of Atlanta must be recognized as

illegal. The ruling was preliminary. It is not immediately effective and came as the court began hearing the suit brought by ten Negro parents for an injunction...saying that Negro children may not be barred from attending public schools in Atlanta solely because of race. Later in the day the court granted the injunction and ordered compliance "within a reasonable time."

President Somoza of Nicaragua insists that the small-scale invasion of his country is being overcome. However, leaders of the revolt ~~claim~~ say that their effort to overthrow the Somoza government has just begun. The rebel radio tonight claimed the capture of a village in northern Nicaragua. (Insert material on next page, which was used)

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. (pause) But first, here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

FILL

In Washington, the Organization of American States has decided to ask countries in the Caribbean area for information on the invasion. The special committee...set up by the O.A.S...announced no specific plans to go to Nicaragua itself.

Here in New York, the United Steelworkers Union has summoned its wage policy committee to meet next Friday to map strategy in the contract talks... which have now gone through their fourth week.

Word for Today

Adenauer has changed his mind...and will stay on as chancellor instead of running for president. Although Adenauer has what he regards as his own good reasons, confusion and recrimination have been two of the immediate results. There is warning in the observation of the English essayist, John Foster, who said: "The souls of men of undecided purpose are the graveyards of good intent."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

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MURROW: ... Adenauer's determination to stay on as Chancellor, which is to say - as head of the government - has produced strong reaction. And for the full story we switch now to my colleague Ernest Leiser in Bonn.

LEISER: Eighty-three year old Konrad Adenauer today gave the most spectacular demonstration of the ten years that he's been Chancellor of West Germany, that he has the politics and his country completely in hand; in an iron and unyielding old hand. Last night Adenauer abruptly made known that he's reversed the deicion, made only two months ago, to step aside as the active political leader of the West German Republic, and accept nomination, instead, as President of the Republic, a post of honor but less power. And today Adenauer made his new decision to stay on as Chancellor because of the grave world situation, he made this decision stick. The autocratic old man achieved this against what this morning seemed to be an angry majority of the members of his own party in the Parliament. The President of the Parliament, one of the leaders of Adenauer's Christian Democratic union, called the Chancellor's reversal "absolutely incorrect." One of the party's two parliamentary chairmen termed it a "catastrophe." And when Franz Etzel, who had been the Chancellor's chosen instrument to succeed him, learned that Adenauer reportedly now wanted Etzel to be President instead he said bitterly, "Why not Pope?" Yet after a three hour session here in Bonn this afternoon, Adenauer's party first surrendered and then collapsed at Adenauer's feet. A statement acclaiming the old Chancellor's decision unanimously was issued by a party spokesman and Adenauer read it triumphantly on radio and television tonight.

Behind the Chancellor's new resolve to stay on in his post are motives that can be described as the zeal of a man with a mission or the arrogance of a man unconcerned by effective operation of democracy or

the mistrust of an old man suspicious of his own colleagues and allies or the insatiable hunger of a man who's tasted power long and fully. Some political observers say that the Chancellor's motives were a combination of all these.

Adenauer said that he's concluded his decision to step aside as Chancellor would not be approved by the German people or by the world abroad. In fact, it has generally been hailed as the final wisdom of a great old man. The Chancellor said that he'd changed his mind because of the world political situation, because it has worsened in the past two months. This view is not shared by most of his own close associates. Adenauer said that his Foreign Minister, von Brentano, had reported to him that the situation at the Geneva conference was now more serious than when the conference began. If this is so, von Brentano was talking quite differently in Geneva as recently as yesterday afternoon.

Whatever his reasons, Adenauer's decision will not be unwelcome to U.S. officials here for the short run. The old man has been suspicious, emotional, subject to moods of blackest anxiety and pessimism which extend to his allies, but by and large he has been a consistent and loyal partner of the U.S. even when it seemed that the course of political opportunism was otherwise. But as they look at the long run, American observers here are less enthusiastic. This new move makes Adenauer's party little more than a rubber stamp, and for the future the U.S. had hoped for an increasingly vigorous Christian Democratic union with its Western orientation. The move saps the strength of genuine democracy here; and that democracy had already been stunted over the past decade in the shadow of its towering father figure.

What effect it will have on the present negotiations with Russia in Geneva and on the prospects for and of the future summit meeting, is harder to judge immediately. Adenauer has been made the

personal villain of peace by Communist propaganda in recent weeks; and if the Communists believe their own propaganda at all, his decision to remain in power may make the Soviets less interested in negotiating with the West.

In any case, Adenauer in his statement tonight made it clear that he did not really trust the West to negotiate without him in office.

However the Russians may judge his decision, or his allies or his people, the old man himself seemed jauntier and more vigorous than ever when the battle was over this evening. He strode out of the long party meeting in the Parliament Building; he waved at the crowd and he told reporters in his best ...? (in German) - meaning "I'm satisfied. Everything's in order.)

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The reaction expressed privately, however, was unfavorable. The impression among West German representatives was that the East Germans might now think that the Bonn government is weak. At today's plenary session, Secretary of State Herter again charged East Germany with trying to "smother" the present freedom of West Berlin by means of subversion. Communist East Berlin, he said, is the site of "one of the heaviest concentrations of subversive activities in the world." Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko asked the Western ministers to spell out certain details of their master plan for a German settlement. One of the points (on which Gromyko requested elucidation) was the Western proposal for a zone in Europe of limited forces. But Gromyko has refused so far to discuss the Western proposals on Berlin, and there is a feeling that he is stalling...waiting for new instructions from Moscow.

Premier Khrushchev will fly back to Moscow tomorrow after a two-day visit in Hungary. The talks in Budapest are believed...according to one report...to have centered on Hungary's inclusion in an atom-free zone in Central Europe. Upon his return to Moscow, Khrushchev will make a speech in the Lenin Stadium...and he may divulge more of the purpose of his trip at that time. On Monday, The Communist leaders of East Germany also will be in Moscow.

Off the China coast today, the Nationalist-held islands of Quemoy and Matsu were both hit by Communist shells. And the Peiping radio charged that a ship of the United States Seventh Fleet had "provocatively enroached upon" Red China's territorial waters. Peiping claims that its territorial waters extend twelve miles off shore. The United States recognizes only the three-mile limit.

The Senate today opened formal debate on the nomination of Lewis Strauss as Secretary of commerce. Democratic Leader Johnson took the unusual action of issuing a statement saying that the issue before the Senate is "solely and simply the merits of the appointment." He urged his fellow senators to read the record, based on the hearings of the Commerce Committee...and any efforts to pressure the Senate in either direction, or to mislead it, he said, will be bound to backfire. In talking to reporters, Johnson referred to the statement made yesterday by Democratic Senator Smathers of Florida.

Smathers had said that...in at least two instances...telegrams urging him to vote for Strauss had been forgeries. As the debate opened today, Democratic Senator Magnuson pictured Strauss as a man lacking in integrity and competence. Republican Representative Schoeppel praised him as a devoted public servant...and accused the opposition of "slinging mud."

Today...in Atlanta, Georgia...a two-judge federal court said that racial segregation in the public schools of Atlanta must be recognized as illegal. The ruling was preliminary. It is not immediately effective and came as the court began hearing the suit brought by ten Negro parents for an injunction...saying that Negro children may not be barred from attending public school in Atlanta solely because of race. Later in the day the court granted the injunction and ordered compliance "within a reasonable time."

President Somoza of Nicaragua insists that the small-scale invasion of his country is being overcome. However, leaders of the revolt say that their effort to overthrow the Somoza government has just begun. The rebel radio tonight claimed the capture of a village in northern Nicaragua.

In Washington, the Organization of American States has decided to ask countries in the Caribbean area for information on the invasion. The special committee... set up by the O. A. S...announced no specific plans to go to Nicaragua itself.

Here in New York, the United Steelworkers Union has summoned its wage policy committee to meet next Friday to map strategy in the contract talks...which have now gone through their fourth week.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word For Today. But first, here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN
MURROW: Adenauer has changed his mind - and will stay on as chancellor instead of running for president. Although Adenauer has what he regards as his own good reasons, confusion and recrimination have been two of the immediate results. There is warning in the observation of the English essayist, John Foster, who said: "The souls of men of undecided purpose are the graveyards of good intent." Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Mon., June 8, 1959

This is the news:

President Eisenhower today asked Congress to raise the interest rate on U.S. Savings Bonds by one-half of one percent. He would have the new rate...of three and three-quarter percent...apply to all Series "E" and Series "H" bonds sold after June first. The President also asked for legislation abolishing the interest ceiling on long-term Treasury bonds. And he requested that the permanent ceiling on the national debt be raised to 288-billion dollars. That would be an increase in the permanent debt ceiling of five billion dollars. The President would have the temporary debt ceiling raised to 295-billion dollars...or an increase of seven billion dollars. Mr. Eisenhower told Congress...in a special message...that these actions are necessary in order to "safeguard the

public credit." He pointed out that present interest rates make it virtually impossible to sell Government bonds in the competitive market. "In our democracy," he said, "no man can be compelled to lend to the Government on terms he would not voluntarily accept."

The President's proposals were immediately attacked by Democratic Senator Byrd of Virginia and Democratic Representative Patman of Texas. Byrd charged that a higher limit on the national debt would only serve to stimulate inflation...and Patman claimed that there was "no excuse" for higher interest rates on Government bonds except---in his phrase---"to give the bankers and big money lenders a larger share of the national income." The ranking Republican on the House Banking Committee...Representative Killian of New York...said the President was right---"If we're going to get the money we need, we've got to raise interest rates." Senate Democratic Leader Johnson has said that the questions of debt and interest "must both have the aggressive attention of Congress." He indicated that he expects more controversy to surround the rate issue than the question of raising the debt ceiling.

The House today approved...and sent to the Senate...a bill that would extend the federal excise taxes on liquor, cigarettes and new cars at their present level for another year.

And Congress completed action on a measure authorizing nearly half a billion dollars for space development and research.

In California today, the experimental rocket ship X-15 was put through its first glide test...and it was a success. The rocket ship, with its test pilot, was cut loose from the belly of a B-52 bomber at 38-thousand feet. It glided...without power...to a safe landing at Edwards Air Force Base.

The Navy today made the first delivery of United States mail...using a missile. The mail was in a Regulus guided missile, fired from a submarine about a hundred miles off the Florida coast. Its pay-load of letters... ~~addressing~~ addressed to members of Congress and high Government officials... were successfully delivered, each bearing a special four-cent stamp.

The Supreme Court...on a technicality...today set aside a ruling by a lower federal court, which said that three Virginia laws aimed at the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People were unconstitutional. It said...in a 6 to 3 decision...that the lower court should not have passed on the validity of the laws until state courts had been given a reasonable opportunity to give their own interpretations.

The Supreme Court upheld the requirement...set forth in North Carolina... that prospective voters must be able to read and write any section of the state's constitution.

~~And in Little Rock, a three-judge Federal Court said that the state of Arkansas can not prohibit public agencies from hiring members of the N.A.A.C.P.~~

The talks on nuclear weapons tests resumed in Geneva today after a four-week recess. The United States proposed that the conference set up a technical group...representing the three atomic powers...to study the problems involved in controlling high altitude tests.

The foreign ministers of East and West continued their talks in Geneva today, and again no progress is reported.

President DeGaulle [redacted] today demanded that more of America's nuclear secrets be shared with France. He indicated that France might find it more difficult to cooperate with NATO if this is not done.

Final returns in the parliamentary election in Sicily show the five-party alliance...supported by the Communists...victorious over the anti-Communist coalition by about 200-thousand votes. The election was important to the Italian Communists...who are seeking, by means of their inroads in local and regional government, to regain some of their old power. And it is no less important to the ruling Christian Democratic Party, which is trying to hold onto its power. No less than eight parties played a prominent role in the Sicilian election. No one knows the final outcome... but CBS News Correspondent Winston Burdett reports: "One thing is sure--in the weeks to come there will be a furious scramble to form political alliances."

It has been proposed at the Atlantic Congress in London that the West sponsor a new international organization...open to all nations... which would have for its primary purpose the promotion of liberty as opposed to totalitarian Communism. The new organization would be called "The Free World Association." This is just one of a number of recommendations on which the Atlantic Congress will act before it adjourns on Wednesday.

I have asked my colleague in London...Alex Kendrick...if he would describe the nature and the fuhction of this congress, and here is his report.

Tape runs 3:55

Ends on cue: "Back now to Ed Murrow."

Maine is great country. In 1870...when he was looking forward to such an existence, however temporary...Mark Twain said: "Not that I mean to lead a stupid, useless life in the woods. By no means. I shall use method in my exercise. I shall change and change about---not lying under one tree until injury from over-exertion sets in."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Monday, June 8, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... I've asked my colleague in London Alex Kendrick if he would describe the nature and the function of this confress. And here's his report.

KENDRICK: One of Britain's leading weeklies, The Spectator, has come out with this question printed large on its front page: "Why NATO?" With the possible exception of the Council of Europe, it points out, there's no institution more productive of yawns than the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. But there have been no yawns detected as yet among the 650 delegates, leading citizens of the NATO countries, who have assembled in London for the first Atlantic Congress. This is not a governmental body nor an official one. It might best be described as a NATO town meeting, the parliamentarians, editors, businessmen, economists, lawyers, churchmen and even retired generals making up the congress, have hired a hall to ask themselves and one another not "why NATO?" - they think they know why, but "NATO - how?" This is the tenth anniversary of the North Atlantic alliance. But the Atlantic Congress is less concerned with the past ten years than with the next: Is NATO only a military concept? Is it to be concerned only with troops, ships, rockets and strategy? Or can it play a role in aid of under-developed countries? Should it think only in terms of power politics in Europe? Or can it act as an economic, political and cultural bridge with other continents? Is centralism or federation a better future for NATO? How much are individual defense and individual policy to be affected by the requirements of common defense and common policy? These are some of the problems that are being examined here during these six days - and there are no yawns among them either.

The delegates assembled here are present in their individual capacities; whatever they say or do, whatever resolutions are

passed, need have no bearing on what their respective governments or parliaments may do about the future of NATO. But they firmly believe that the Atlantic Congress is not just another overseas junket, that it will have its effect on NATO policies for the next ten years; ten years which will produce problems NATO in its original form never had to take into account: the emergence of African and Asian colonies into statehoods, the rising scientific and industrial prowess and potential of the Communist bloc, the growth of nationalism on the one hand as against the growth of such multi-national structures as the Common Market on the other.

There are many who have come here to plug their own ideas; every variation of international organization, every variation of internationalism do-goodism and its spokesmen here. But all of them have focused their hopes, their desires, and their criticisms on the North Atlantic community as the logical vehicle for their aspirations. It is a large and comforting umbrella that has been erected at Church House this week.

The American delegation here is not only the biggest, 130 delegates out of 650, but it is the most productive. It has more papers in the hopper than any other group, though the British are not far behind. Seven members of the U.S. Senate are here, eight members of the House of Representatives. There are historians, bankers, former governors, university presidents, judges, novelists, economists from many states. There are bishops, mayors, rabbis, scientists, professors, the director of an art museum and the owner of a cattle ranch. Some may have been coming to Europe anyway. Some, obviously, were not. But these delegates did not have to spend a whole week locked up in committee rooms and listening to speeches about NATO, not in Europe's sunniest, most pleasurable, most interesting Spring in decades. That they are doing so is itself some sort of comment on the NATO idea and perhaps an answer to The Specta-

tor's question: "Why NATO?"

Now back to Edward R. Murrow.

MURROW: For many years the voice of my friend Harry Marble was one of the best known on the CBS Radio Network. He worked in New York. He had money, he had sponsors, he had about as much security as one can get in this business. And then about four years ago, he escaped from New York, and we found him now here in Portland, Maine, at Station WGAM. Harry, why did you leave us?

MARBLE: Well, Ed, first may I not miss this opportunity to tell you first of all how delighted we folks down here in the northeast corner are to have you in Maine today.

MURROW: Thank you very much.

MARBLE: And wish you could stay long enough to get in some Spring fishing.

MURROW: So do I.

MARBLE: But I found, to answer your question, Ed, I was working pretty hard; harder perhaps than I even wanted to. Things were going well and everything was fine but I found that I was doing not much of anything, actually, Ed, but work and sleep seven days a week - and a good many evenings. I found I was seeing nothing of my wife, no trees, no grass - and if I were 30 years old, I'm sure I would still be in New York, Ed. But when I found that I was getting a little bit over 30, I said, 'Well, now I think perhaps there is something more to our one trip through this life than just working and sleeping.' And so we pulled up and came up here to Maine, where, of course, I started. I think that had a lot to do with it, Ed. I was born up here. My grandfather enlisted a couple of terms in the Civil War up here and my roots were here and so I came back home. I've been delighted to be here because I've run into a bunch of people to work with, whom I respect for their honesty and their integrity and their ability. And I'm

able at the same time to live in Maine and to keep in the radio business, dealing with news - the part of it that I always liked best.

MURROW: Well, now, Harry, what's it like up here or down here, as you would say.

MARBLE: Well, it's pretty good down here, Ed. It's awfully good. I have a long drive. I live down the coast 60 miles further than you are now, in a little town that I had never heard of in Maine, till I moved there. It's a little town called Bremen? And we found what they call down here in Maine, a salt water farmhouse. It sits on the shores of Greenland? Cove and looks out to sea; and I find that after a day here, a drive home 60 miles through the state of Maine - we're known, as you've noticed, as vacationland on our plates - but we folks who live here all the time feel that we are more than a vacationland. It's sort of a different way of living. And I find when I go home, at night, that I've got plenty of room to swing my arms around, about 30 acres, and sit down if it's in the wintertime after a long drive through a snowstorm, to walk into a library with about three two foot birch logs on the fireplace - it's an awful good feeling.

MURROW: And you do, in fact, see pheasant and deer driving to work and back. Harry Marble, you're a lucky man. Nice to chat with you.

MARBLE: Thank you, Ed.

MURROW: This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today.

ANNOUNCER: ...

Trans. P. O.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1959
7:45-8:00 PM EDT

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MARBLE: Thank you, Ed.

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GEORGE BRYAN

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Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Tues., June 9, 1959

THis is the news:

In Moscow today, Premier Khrushchev conferred with the Communist leaders of East Germany. And the Soviet news agency Tass says that there was "complete unanimity" on all questions discussed. According to Moscow Radio, the question given special consideration was that dealing with West Berlin and the foreign ministers conference. The Moscow broadcast gave no details. Russia, however, has threatened to sign a separate peace treaty with East Germany if no agreement is reached at Geneva... and there is speculation that the terms of such a treaty are now being drawn up. (In a few minutes we will have a direct report from Geneva on the foreign ministers talks.)

Representatives of the United States, Britain and Russia today held their 91st meeting at the Geneva conference dealing with nuclear weapons tests. Conference sources described today's meeting as "inclusive". There were signs, however, that Russia might be moving toward the Western position that inspection teams should be of a truly international character. Moscow has insisted that most of the inspectors stationed in Russia be Russians.

This afternoon, the President summoned the nation's military leaders to a meeting at the White House that lasted an hour and twenty minutes. All News Secretary Hagerty would say when the meeting was called was that it would "deal with the air defense of the United States." When the conference broke up, the new deputy secretary of defense...Thomas Gates...did say that he did not think the "master" air defense plan, prepared by the Pentagon, would be submitted to Congress tomorrow as originally scheduled. The Senate Armed Services Committee had said that it would like to see such a plan...one that would give it a clear picture of how the Defense Department intended to deal with the rivalry between the Army and Air Force in the field in anti-aircraft missiles. Today, this rivalry apparently was discussed.

The first "ballistic missile submarine" was launched by the Navy today at Groton, Connecticut. The submarine...named the George Washington... is nuclear powered and 380 feet in length. It is designed to fire the Polaris missile, either on the surface or submerged. And President Eisenhower voiced the "prayerful hope" that it will never have to be used in war. The submarine will become operational next year.

The White House announces that when Vice President Nixon goes to Russia next month to open the American exposition in Moscow, he will be accompanied by Dr. Milton Eisenhower, the President's brother who has often served as this country's "goodwill ambassador".

West Germany's finance minister...Ludwig Erhard...returned to Bonn today after his visit to the United States. Erhard had been expected to succeed Konrad Adenauer as chancellor this summer...but Adenauer now intends to hold onto the office and not seek the presidency as originally planned. Erhard said today that he will demand a full debate on Adenauer's "change of mind" within the ruling Christian Democratic Party.

Late today...in Washington...the Senate confirmed the nomination of Douglas Dillon as under-secretary of state.

The United States Court of Appeals today upheld the right of the State Department to refuse to issue a passport for travel to an area of potential trouble, such as Red China. The court acted in the case of William Worthy, a newsman who visited China in 1956...although his passport was marked "not valid" for travel to that country. Worthy argued that a citizen has the constitutional right to travel where he pleases, barring the most severe international emergency. And he has called the refusal of the State Department to renew his passport an abridgement of freedom of the press. The appeals court said today that in foreign affairs, an individual's "uninhibited yen to go and to inquire" may be circumscribed. To say that the government cannot restrict travel, it argued, would be "to hold that the protection of the peace against American-caused incidents in foreign countries is outside the realm of foreign affairs," which comes under the authority of the President and the Secretary of State. The court said there was no connection between Worthy's case and the recent Supreme Court ruling...which said that the State Department may not deny a passport because of the political beliefs and associations of the applicant. In this instance, it said, no such beliefs and associations are involved. Worthy has indicated that he will take his case to the Supreme Court.

Now here is that report from Geneva, by my colleague Daniel Schorr.

(Tape runs 5:40
Ends on cue: "--to ERM in NY."

That was my colleague, Daniel Schorr...reporting that the crisis in Geneva has "only just begun."

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. (pause) But first, here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

Word for Today

These words by Abraham Lincoln: "At what point then is the approach of danger to be expected? I answer, if it ever reaches us, it must spring up amongst us. It cannot come from abroad. If destruction be our lot, we must ourselves be its author and finisher. As a nation of free men, we must live through all time---or die by suicide."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Tuesday, June 9, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... Now here is that report from Geneva by my colleague Daniel Schorr.

SCHORR: Tonight for the first time, Western spokesmen are saying that the Big Four foreign ministers' conference has reached the crisis stage. In three secret meetings since last Saturday, the negotiations have remained stuck at the same point: Gromyko of Russia refuses to accept continuation of Western occupation rights in Berlin. The Western ministers refuse to relinquish those rights. A plenary session is being held tomorrow, at Gromyko's request, where the crisis may erupt into the open. The next private meeting has not yet been scheduled. The attitudes of affability that the ministers have doggedly sustained for the past four weeks, have begun to turn sour. Gromyko, who speaks English when he wants to appear friendly, spoke in Russian at yesterday's and today's meetings. And American spokesman, Andrew Berding, noted that Gromyko gave him only a half-smile when he left today's meeting.

Secretary of State Herter is authoritatively described as gloomy about the conference. He is not even sure that it will be possible to get from this conference any agreed statement of what the East and West disagree about. If there is no statement that can be described as a narrowing of differences, this conference will have failed to meet President Eisenhower's minimum requirement for going to a summit meeting. Whether we will go to the summit all the same remains to be seen. Britain's Macmillan believes that a failure of this conference will make a summit meeting more necessary than ever.

Herter's sense of gloom and disappointment grow out of a dawning awareness that he may have made a fundamental miscalculation. Herter has been proceeding on the assumption that Khrushchev is anxious for

a summit meeting and would make concessions to get one. Why Khrushchev was so keen on a summit meeting Herter was not quite sure. Perhaps because he wants to be recognized as a great world leader; to be a member of the club so to speak.

But Khrushchev's yearning for a summit was taken as a premise of Western strength. Now Khrushchev has upset that premise. In an interview in Budapest over the week-end, Khrushchev said flatly, "We will not perpetuate the occupation regime in West Berlin. If agreements are not reached at the foreign ministers' conference, they will be reached at a summit meeting. If there is no desire for a summit meeting, it will not take place." And this he added, "will not be without consequences."

It is a fact startling but true that despite the thousands of words of intelligence reports that are cabled daily to Geneva, for the information of the Western ministers, these ministers were not aware of the Khrushchev statement which had been used on a news wire on Sunday, when they went into the meeting with Gromyko yesterday. And when Gromyko made a reference to the interview at a secret session, Herter asked if he could have a copy of it. The Soviet delegation provided him with a text as published in Pravda.

Not knowing that this key statement by Khrushchev was only a small error of liaison. The big error, it would now appear, was betting too heavily on this one card, Khrushchev's yearning for a meeting with other heads of government. The Soviet experts on all the three Western delegations had counselled that this factor should not be overestimated, that Khrushchev wanted a summit meeting not for personal glory, as Herter supposed, but to get Western acceptance of Communist Europe as an entity. To reaffirm Western rights in Berlin would defeat that aim and was not a price worth paying. This was the estimate of Soviet experts in the three Western governments, some of whom are now on the delegations here gloomily

surveying the apparent confirmation of their warnings. It didn't help that at a crucial juncture in this conference, West Germany was upset by Chancellor Adenauer's decision to remain as Chancellor and the whole North Atlantic alliance by France's decision not to allow atomic stockpiles on French territory. These facts were undoubtedly read in Moscow as added elements of weakness behind Western lines that would justify a tough policy in Geneva. This does not seem a time when concessions to the West were necessary.

There is considerable gloom among the Western delegation tonight: If Gromyko does not relent - and Western experts see no reason why he should - then this conference will end in failure. The belief is widely held that Russia will move in the near future to turn over control of the Berlin access routes to the East Germans. After a summit meeting, if there is one, or very soon if there is not. Those who hope we might at least get a status quo arrangement for Berlin have revised their hopes downward.

The resources of Western diplomacy are not entirely exhausted. The crisis has only begun. It is not yet at an end, although Soviet delegates are openly saying they expect this conference regardless of results to be over by the middle of next week. Efforts may still be made to get another conference, of foreign ministers or their deputies. But the Soviets seem in no mood to dillydally. Already the Soviet press is hard at plugging the propaganda line that the West is committed to a summit meeting next.

From the outset Khrushchev made clear he was interested in a foreign ministers meeting only if we wanted to make our surrender at such a meeting. He has at least been consistent.

Now back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

Trans. P. O.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

Tuesday, June 9, 1959
7:45-8:00 PM EDT

This is the news:

In Moscow today, Premier Khrushchev conferred with the Communist leaders of East Germany. And the Soviet news agency Tass says that there was "complete unanimity" on all questions discussed. According to Moscow Radio, the question given special consideration was that dealing with West Berlin and the foreign ministers conference. The Moscow broadcast gave no details. Russia, however, has threatened to sign a separate peace treaty with East Germany if no agreement is reached at Geneva...and there is speculation that the terms of such a treaty are now being drawn up. (In a few minutes we will have a direct report from Geneva on the foreign ministers talk.)

Representatives of the United States, Britain and Russia today held their 91st meeting at the Geneva Conference dealing with nuclear weapons tests. Conference sources described today's meeting as "inclusive".

There were signs, however, that Russia might be moving toward the Western position that inspection teams should be of a truly international character. Moscow has insisted that most of the inspectors stationed in Russia be Russians.

This afternoon, the President summoned the nation's military leaders to a meeting at the White House that lasted an hour and twenty minutes. All news Secretary Hagerty would say when the meeting was called was that it would "deal with the air defense of the United States." When the conference broke up, the new deputy secretary of defense...Thomas Gates...did say that he did not think the "master" air defense plan, prepared by the Pentagon, would be submitted to Congress tomorrow as originally scheduled.

The first "ballistic missile submarine" was launched by the Navy today at Groton, Connecticut. The submarine...named the George Washington...is nuclear powered and 380 feet in length. It is designed to fire the Polaris missile, either on the surface or submerged.

And President Eisenhower voiced the "prayerful hope" that it will never have to be used in war. The submarine will become operational next year.

The White House announced that when Vice President Nixon goes to Russia next month to open the American exposition in Moscow, he will be accompanied by Dr. Milton Eisenhower, the President's brother who has often served as this country's goodwill ambassador.

West Germany's finance minister...Ludwig Erhard...returned to Bonn today after his visit to the United States. Erhard had been expected to succeed Konrad Adenauer as chancellor this summer...but Adenauer now intends to hold onto the office and not seek the presidency as originally planned. Erhard said today that he will demand a full debate on Adenauer's "change of mind" within the ruling Christian Democratic Party.

Late today...in Washington...the Senate confirmed the nomination of Douglas Dillon as under-secretary of state.

The United States Court of Appeals today upheld the right of the State Department to refuse to issue a passport for travel to an area of potential trouble, such as Red China. The court acted in the case of William Worthy, a newsman who visited China in 1956...although his passport was marked "not valid" for travel to that country. Worthy argued that a citizen has the constitutional right to travel where he pleases, barring the most severe international emergency. And he has called the refusal of the State Department to renew his passport an abridgement of freedom of the press. The appeals court said today that in foreign affairs, an individual's "uninhibited yen to go and to inquire" may be circumscribed. To say that the government cannot restrict travel, it argued, would be "to hold that the protection of the peace against American-caused incidents in foreign countries is outside the realm of foreign affairs," which comes under the authority of the President and the Secretary of State.
The court said there was no connection between Worthy's case and the recent Supreme Court ruling...which said that the State Department may not deny a pass-

port because of the political beliefs and associations of the applicant. In this instance, it said, no such beliefs and associations are involved. Worthy has indicated that he will take his case to the Supreme Court.

Now here is that report from Geneva, by my colleague Daniel Schorr.

SCHORR: Tonight for the first time, Western spokesmen are saying that the Big Four foreign ministers' conference has reached the crisis stage. In three secret meetings since last Saturday, the negotiations have remained stuck at the same point; Gromyko of Russia refuses to accept continuation of Western occupation rights in Berlin. The Western ministers refuse to relinquish those rights. A plenary session is being held tomorrow, at Gromyko's request, where the crisis may erupt into the open. The next private meeting has not yet been scheduled. The attitudes of affability that the ministers have doggedly sustained for the past four weeks, have begun to turn sour. Gromyko, who speaks English when he wants to appear friendly, spoke in Russian at yesterday's and today's meetings. And American spokesman, Andrew Berding, noted that Gromyko gave him only a half-smile when he left today's meeting.

Secretary of State Herter is authoritatively described as gloomy about the conference. He is not even sure that it will be possible to get from this conference any agreed statement of what the East and West disagree about. If there is no statement that can be described as a narrowing of differences, this conference will have failed to meet President Eisenhower's minimum requirement for going to a summit meeting. Whether we will go to the summit all the same remains to be seen. Britain's Macmillan believes that a failure of this conference will make a summit meeting more necessary than ever.

Herter's sense of gloom and disappointment grow out of a dawning awareness that he may have made a fundamental miscalculation. Herter has been proceeding on the assumption that Khrushchev is anxious for a summit meeting and would make concessions to get one. Why Khrushchev was so keen on a summit meeting Herter

was not quite sure. Perhaps because he wants to be recognized as a great world leader; to be a member of the club so to speak.

But Khrushchev's yearning for a summit was taken as a premise of Western strength. Now Khrushchev has upset that premise. In an interview in Budapest over the week-end, Khrushchev said flatly, "We will not perpetuate the occupation regime in West Berlin. If agreements are not reached at the foreign ministers' conference, they will be reached at a summit meeting. If there is no desire for a summit meeting, it will not take place. And this," he added, "will not be without consequences."

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by France's decision not to allow atomic stockpiles on French territory. These facts were undoubtedly read in Moscow as added elements of weakness behind Western lines that would justify a tough policy in Geneva. This does not seem a time when concessions to the West were necessary.

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The resources of Western diplomacy are not entirely exhausted. The crisis has only begun. It is not yet at an end, although Soviet delegates are openly saying they expect this conference regardless of results to be over by the middle of next week. Efforts may still be made to get another conference, of foreign ministers or their deputies. But the Soviets seem in no mood to dillydally. Already the Soviet press is hard at plugging the propaganda line that the West is committee to a summit meeting next.

From the outset Khrushchev made clear he was interested in a foreign ministers meeting only if we wanted to make our surrender at such a meeting. He has at least been consistent.

Now, back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

MURROW: That was my colleague, Daniel Schorr...reporting that the crisis in Geneva has "only just begun."

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: These words by Abraham Lincoln: "At what point then is the approach of

danger to be expected? I answer, if it ever reaches us, it must spring up amongst us. It cannot come from abroad. If destruction be our lot, we must ourselves be its author and finisher. As a nation of free men, we msst live through all time---or die by suicide."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Wednesday, June 10, 1959

This is the news:

Russia today formally served the West a new ultimatum to get out of Berlin in a year. The Western foreign ministers in Geneva promptly rejected the deadline -- and the tone behind it.

For the full story, we switch now to my colleague Dan Schorr in Geneva.

TAPE RUNS 4:40

Ends on cue: "... To ERM in New York."

That was Dan Schorr, reporting from Geneva.

The Russian action left Western diplomats disappointed and gloomy. But Premier Khruschev says the soviet proposal for a peace treaty with Germany and the ending of the occupation regime in Westberlin -- indicated "the right road" to follow.

The Soviet news agency Tass says Khruschev made the comment in Riga, Soviet Latvia -- where he is visiting. He spoke at a meeting there -- about the "growing friendship" between the peoples of the Soviet union and East Germany.

The three-power nuclear test suspension conference met for the 92nd time in Geneva today. And delegates from the United States, Britain and Russia all reported some progress toward setting up a scientific study of ways to control high altitude explosions.

The 14-nation Atlantic congress wound up six days of discussions in London today -- with a final declaration calling for expansion of NATO'S political and economic role in the cold war. The declaration called -- among other points -- for increasing European military forces to minimum Nato strength as soon as possible ..... and prohibiting national governments from taking major decisions affecting Nato without previous consultation. ... France's bid for a full partnership with the United States and Britain in the business of running Nato's nuclear defenses brought on such hot debate yesterday -- the French delegate warned the issue might even lead to French withdrawal from Nato.

The United States said today it is making "every effort" to work out an agreement with France and Britain on the demands of President Charles de Gaulle to share custody of Nato nuclear weapons. / (Any agreement with France involving control of weapon stockpiles would require a change in United States law). / State department news officer Lincoln White says tri-partite talks are in progress in Washington -- to work out a mutual agreement on De Gaulle's demands.

In Paris, it's reported the bulk of Nato's atomic fighter-bomber force will be moved soon from France to Britain -- unless De Gaulle drops his request.

In Bonn, Chancellor Konrad Adenauer today won a decisive round in his battle with economics minister Ludwig Erhard -- to remain uncontested head of the West German government. / At a 40-minute private meeting of the Christian democratic party parliamentary group -- the two men made up their quarrel and Erhard accepted a vote of confidence. Both the 83-year-old Adenauer and the party apologized to Erhard for statements that were "apt to damage his esteem" in the struggle over West German leadership.

Erhard -- the chief architect of West Germany's post-war economic recovery -- had been the Christian democratic party's choice -- but not Adenauer's -- to succeed as chancellor when Adenauer decided to run for president. But then Adenauer changed his mind about moving on to the largely ceremonial job of president. And Erhard publicly challenged his decision to remain on as chancellor. The two men had two inconclusive meetings earlier in the day. After the party caucus -- and the apology from all -- Erhard agreed to stay in Adenauer's cabinet as economics minister. Erhard said he was satisified -- but newsmen said he didn't look it. The open fight between the two men apparently was settled -- but the hard feelings clearly lingered on. Erhard mumbled his "satisfaction" and posed for handshakes. But when he spoke during the party session, he said he had been deeply insulted by recent events.

Adenauer's unusual apology apparently placed Erhard on the road to the Chancellorship at some future date -- perhaps even before 1961-- the time for the next general elections.

In Washington, the government TODAY reported ~~today~~ one million more Americans found jobs in May. The increase makes a total of [redacted] 66-million-16-thousand employed -- a record for the month. The report also shows the number of idle workers ~~fell~~ dropped by 238-thousand. Which makes a total of three-million-390-thousand still unemployed. ~~An unusually large pick-up in factory employment accompanied the seasonal May rise in Farm work. There were substantial job gains in steel, and other primary metals industries ... in fabricated metals ... and machinery industries. There even was a small gain in auto employment.~~

President Eisenhower was described as "pleased" by the May improvement in the employment situation.. But the White House said he was still "concerned" about the continued existence of un-employment.

The senate foreign relations committee rebuffed the president today -- by [redacted] voting to put the foreign aid program's development loan fund on a long-term financial basis. The committee approved -- 11 to 4 -- chairman Fulbright's proposal. It calls for the treasury to finance the fund from regular government revenues. The treasury would put up one billion dollars a year for five years.

A federal appeals court ruled today that Teamsters union president James Hoffa and his union -- must obey reforms recommended by court-appointed monitors. The teamsters had sought to over-turn the broad anti-corruption program laid down by the monitors, and approved by Federal Judge F. Dickinson Letts. ~~The decision also gave Judge Letts power to veto a special union convention called by Hoffa to conduct new elections and end the monitors' supervision of teamsters affairs.~~

(Tallahassee — was used, next page)

Back in a moment

Jerry Bryan

In Tallahassee, Florida -- an all-male, all-white jury was picked tonight to try four white young men charged with the criminal assault of a 19-year-old negro coed.

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW

Wednesday, June 10, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: For the full story we swithh now to my collegue, Dan Schorr, in Geneva.

SCHORR: The reasons for the deep gloom that descended over the Western spokesmen at the Big Four conference last night are now known. At yesterday's secret session Gromyko of Russia submitted what amounted to an ultimatum and said he would put it on the record at the plenary session today. This he has now done. Gromyko has offered the West a one year extension of its occupation rights in Berlin, on several tough conditions. One is that Western forces be reduced to token strength. In secret session he mentioned one platoon for each of the Western three powers. Another is that all propaganda and so-called subversive activities against East Germany and other Communist countries of West Berlin be halted. Another is that during this year a peace treaty be negotiated with a divided Germany and an all German committee be formed as a forerunner of a confederation. If this proposal is not accepted, says Gromyko, then the Soviet Union will not be willing to confirm its consent to the continuation of the occupation regime in West Berlin. And, if the West does not negotiate a peace treaty, then a separate treaty will be signed with East Germany. The Western response to this has been prompt and unequivocal. At today's past three hour session Secretary Herter said that the sum and tone of these conditions are improper for presentation in a serious negotiation between soverèign states. This, he said is the same sort of threat with a time limit that the Russians launched last November. "Must we conclude," Herter asks, "that this statement has been made to interrupt the negotiations." And he said, "We are unwilling to negotiate under that threat, and we hope therefore, that the Soviet government will reconsider its position. Another plenary session was set for Friday. Later American spokesman Andrew Berding spelled out more

clearly what Herter had in mind. Said Berding, "The private negotiations have been interrupted. We are now more or less on a day-to-day basis. A great deal will depend on the plenary session on Friday. Our feeling," said Berding, "is that the next move is up to Gromyko." The Soviet spokesman, Deputy Foreign Minister Valerian Zorin denied that the Soviet proposal represents an ultimatum. "We have submitted our proposal to the Western Powers," he said, "and are ready to discuss them. Let them present their proposals." But, he added that if the Soviet plan is rejected Russia will not be willing to continue the present occupation arrangement with all the consequences ~~which~~ that will emanate from that fact. Those consequences are clear. The threat of Soviet interferance with Western access to Berlin. The crisis is now complete. The issue is joined. Gromyko has presented a proposal which the West refuses to discuss. Russia refuses to withdraw its proposal. This is as Western delegates here tonight, a Soviet attempt to force a breakdown in the conference, but lay the blame on the West. There are few tonight who will offer any bets that this conference will last longer than another several days. The only hope is that Gromyko at the last moment will withdraw his proposal and that hope is not very strong. The disappointment to the top Western delegates is great. They had not banked very heavily on substantial results from this conference. They had hoped at least for a stop-gap arrangement that would safeguard their rights in Berlin and open the way to a summit meeting. But, it now appears likely that if this conference ends in failure the Soviets will soon begin applying pressure against our exposed position in West Berlin. There is not much more for the West to offer. Another foreign ministers meeting or a meeting of the ministers deputies. It is not likely the Russians would accept that. It is not likely another meeting would accomplish much anyway. There is bitter disappointment among those, such as Selwyn Lloyd of Britain, who had hoped that the threat could be staved off by keeping the Soviets

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Trans. 5/16/59 J.F.

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GEORGE BRYAN

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Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Thursday, June 11, 1959

This is the news:

The Western Foreign ministers today put the Geneva Big Four talks on a day-to-day basis. And secretary of State Christian Herter told Soviet Foreign minister Andrei Gromyko that his plane is ready to leave for Washington on four hours' notice --- if the Russians refuse to negotiate "reasonably."

At his own request, Herter had a two-hour private meeting with Gromyko -- in an effort to save the month-old conference from collapse. They met at the Russian's villa. United States officials said it was a tense meeting. Herter told Gromyko that Russia's new ultimatum of yesterday -- that the west must get out of Berlin in a year or "face the consequences"-- had seriously damaged hopes for an East-West cold war settlement.

After their meeting, Herter and the other foreign ministers decided to go ahead with the Geneva conference on a day-to-day basis -- to give the Soviet union a chance to drop its one-year deadline for ending the occupation of West Berlin. A joint communique issued by the United States, Britain, France and West Germany said: "It was made clear to Mr. Gromyko by Secretary Herter that the talks in the next few days would determine the outcome of the conference." American officials said the session was designed to convince the Russians that Herter meant business when he said yesterday the United States never will negotiate under "deadlines, duress or threats."

Western officials declined to disclose Gromyko's reaction to his meeting with Herter. CBS news correspondent Daniel Schorr cables from Geneva that SOVIET sources are saying that Gromyko assured Herter his Berlin proposal was not meant as a threat or ultimatum -- and that Herter expressed himself as pleased with this statement. Schorr says American sources told him the first part was true -- but that Herter would be pleased with Gromyko's denial of the ultimatum -- if it were true. Soviet sources also are saying Gromyko and Herter discussed a summit conference -- which Herter said would depend on the success of THIS conference.

Correspondent Schorr says the soviet sources also say Herter and Gromyko are planning further talks Saturday and Sunday -- but this he has not been able to verify.

Communist sources also say Gromyko is planning a week-end visit to Moscow for an urgent meeting with Soviet premier Khruschev.

Khruschev -- now visiting the Latvian capital of Riga -- stood firm on the new soviet proposals on Berlin. He said today the West is pursuing what he called a "power policy" ... and that Gromyko's proposals "would lower tension in Europe and liquidate forever the remnants of World war Two."

Khruschev said West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer is "the present inspirer of the unwise policy of positions of strength."

Adenauer was having his own troubles in Bonn. The patched-up truce between Adenauer and Economics minister Ludwig Erhard wavered a bit after a day of angry debate in parliament. Opposition parties bitterly attacked Adenauer -- and criticized the Christian Democratic party for accepting his decision to remain chancellor. In a 20-minute speech, Adenauer said he has proved he STANDS on the principles of democracy. He said the "whole situation in the world" demanded that he change his mind not to run for president, and to stay on as chancellor.

Britain's home secretary said today, atom spy Klaus Fuchs will be released from prison late this month -- and can go to the Communist East if he wishes. Fuchs is the german-born scientist jailed in 1950 for betraying western atomic secrets to the Russians.

President Eisenhower asked Congress today to approve a limited sharing of nuclear secrets with the government of Greece. He submitted an agreement between the United States and Greek governments -- designed to strengthen the North Atlantic Treaty nations.

The United States today formally questioned the Cuban government on the way Premier Fidel Castro's land reform program is being carried out. The main point is concern that the land reform might take property away from Americans -- without adequate compensation. Castro has called land reform "more important than the revolution itself." It means the breaking up of estates and corporation-controlled farms for redistribution to farmers. And it has been attacked both within Cuba -- and outside.

~~In Washington, the Federal Civil rights commission announced today it will hold public hearings in Shreveport, Louisiana next month -- to investigate charges that negroes were barred from voting in northwest Louisiana. Louisiana officials had refused to allow Civil Rights~~

Edward R. Murrow: June 11, 1959. 7.45 p.m.

The right of Americans to travel abroad is in the news again. The case involves reporter William Worthy, Jr.,. In 1956 he went to Communist China and to Hungary, countries for which his passport was not valid. When he came home the State Department lifted his passport, but offered him another if he would agree to accept the restrictions. Worthy refused, and went to court to plead his right as a newsman to go where he pleases.

A three-judge United States Court of Appeals has upheld the State Department's action - has in effect said that the Secretary of State, acting on behalf of the President, can at his discretion deny American citizens the right to travel to specific areas. The court said: "In foreign affairs, especially in the intimate posture of today's world of Jets, radio and atomic power, an individual's yen to go and to enquire may be circumscribed." And it want on to say: "A blustering inquisitor, avowing his own freedom to go and do as he pleases, can throw the whole international neighborhood into turmoil."

This curious doctrine may come as a surprise to foreign correspondents who have worked for many years under dictatorships without either blustering or creating turmoil.

The court held that the Constitution gives the President the authority

to evaluate the military and political exigencies in foreign countries. The courts are the least able of all organs of government to make such evaluation, and they are wholly without authority to make them. "Judgement of what course of action will promote our foreign relations has been entrusted to the President, not to the courts, journalists, scholars, or even public opinion." So the court ruled against Mr. Worthy.

It will now be for the Supreme Court to decide whether this is the last word on the rights of unrestricted travel, for the case has been appealed. It is a simple issue. The Supreme Court has already ruled that the State Department cannot deny a citizen a passport because of his political affiliations or associations. This question is not raised in the Worthy case. The question at issue is whether the Secretary of State may say to a reporter or any other citizen: "You may not visit the following countries..."

The State Department has revised its policy about American reporters going to Communist China. The Department has agreed to give passports for Red China to representatives of a number of periodicals and agencies normally dealing with foreign news. The number has now risen to forty-four. But the Chinese are insisting on reciprocity -- that an equal number of Chinese correspondents be permitted to enter this country. The presence

of these reporters in China would be no more a peril to peace, nor more of a cause of turmoil than the presence of Mr. Worthy. And the President would be just as incapable of guaranteeing their safety. So what Mr. Worthy strove for has been going on even if he goes on losing. But the principles involved in this case have not been satisfied by the revised rules for newsmen in Communist China. The State Department is still saying "No" to everybody else who wants a passport to go to the forbidden areas.

It is clear that if the present ruling stands -- if it is not reversed by the Supreme Court -- then this Administration may continue to ban travel to certain areas of the world. This would mean that it would also be possible for any future Administration to ban travel to any other part of the world. It would, for example, be possible for a future Secretary of State - whatever his reasons, or for no reason -- to ban travel to Latin America, or to Italy, or to the Middle East. He could, in fact, prevent all of us from leaving the territory of the United States. What the Court of Appeals has said is that the President, through the Secretary of State, has the power to forbid travel abroad. That is the Court's interpretation of the Constitution. That is the law, says the Court, and we can't do anything to prevent it.

It seems to this reporter that more is involved in this case than just Mr. Worthy's right to go where he pleases. His ability as a reporter is not in question. Whether he is a "blustering inquisitor" or a mild, scholarly man, has no bearing. What is most at stake is the public's right to know, not only in China but everywhere, any place at any time. A close reading of the Court's ruling does not reveal any mention or recognition of this right. It is perhaps fantasy to suggest that at some future time some future Secretary of State could lock us all up in this country, could deny the right of exit, but under this ruling it could happen.

Back in a moment—

George Bryan—

WORD FOR THE DAY. June 11, 1959.

G. K. Chesterton once said: "I sometimes think it is a pity that people travel in foreign countries - it narrows their minds so much". But Samuel Johnson was nearer the mark when he said: "The use of travelling is to regulate imagination by reality, and instead of thinking how things may be, to see them as they are."

Goodnight and Good Luck!

Edward R. Murrow Friday, June 12, 1959

This is the news:

The Big Four foreign ministers met in formal session in Geneva for more than three hours today. They were ... trying to break out of a major crisis over Russia's proposal of a one-year deadline for western withdrawal from West Berlin. The Western ministers have lebeled the Soviet plan as totally unacceptable ... as an ultimatum ... and as a move to wreck the Geneva conference. Soviet foreign minister Andrei Gromyko said today his proposal was not an ultimatum. But he stood firmly behind his plan as a basis for further negotiations. And he insisted that a summit conference should be held ... even if the foreign ministers fail to make any progress.

One American official said it appeared "Gromyko was saying the requiem for this conference."

We will bring you a full report on Geneva from my colleague Dan Schorr in a few moments.

In Bonn, Germany -- Economics minister Ludwig Erhard got up before the parliament today and said he was interested in "cleaning up the past." He said Chancellor Konrad Adenauer DID say on May 14th at a cabinet meeting -- that his resolve to run for West German president was slipping away. But in truth, Erhard added, he did not know before he left for New York on June First -- that Adenauer had decided to remain in office as chancellor -- and not run for president as he had announced on April 7th. (Erhard has been widely regarded as the logical heir to the powerful position of chancellor.) Yesterday Adenauer told the parliament that when Erhard left for the United States -- he knew Adenauer was just about ready to renounce his candidacy for the figurehead position of ~~chancellor~~ President. Today Erhard said : "I am not looking backward -- but forward." And a spokesman for him said later that he considered the matter now closed.

In Washington, Defense secretary Neil McElroy today unveiled a new air defense plan. It calls for a five year, one and a half-billion dollar cutback in continental defense against manned bombers ... and heavy new emphasis on protection against enemy missiles. The new master plan proposes stepped-up spending on the army's Nike-zeus project. The nike-zeus, still years away from perfection -- is intended to intercept oncoming intercontinental ballistic missiles.

The new plan would mean less money for the army's nike hercules, and the air force bomarc. These are missiles capable of downing bombers, but too slow to cope with 18-thousand mile an hour ballistic missiles... and involved in the current army-air force feud. ..... Chairman Richard Russell of the senate armed services committee -- endorsed the new plan. He called the nike-zeus .. (an anti-missile missile) .. the "hope for the Future" in defending against enemy rockets. And he said development of the weapon could run into "billions" in defense spending in years to come. ... But another democrat on the committee -- former air force secretary Stuwart Symington -- blasted the new defense plan. He said ~~the "so-called revised combined air defense program is~~ the plan is at best only a compromise effort to satisfy each of the quarreling services." and he said it is certain to waste billions of dollars.

A White house panel of scientific experts called today for a new series of underground atomic and conventional explosions as soon as possible -- to help set up a fool-proof nuclear test detection system. The experts reported that it would be comparatively easy for any nation to cheat on a test detection system set up now. The 14-man panel said a vigorous research program is needed to resolve the present uncertainties in

distinguishing an underground atomic explosion -- from an earthquake.

United States ambassador James Wadsworth introduced the report to the three-power nuclear conference in Geneva. And the United States insisted that the conference make a complete analysis of underground explosions, to prevent cheating on an atomic test ban.

In the deadlocked steel contract talks -- the 12 major steel companies today refused to engage in separate bargaining talks with the United Steel workers union. [redacted] The union's 171-man international wage policy committee met in New York and ... after the company refusal ... authorized union officers to "take whatever steps they deem necessary to cope with the present situation." The current contract covering half a million steel-workers -- expires June 30th.

Federal mediation chief Joseph Finnegan said he would confer later this month with the two top representatives of the union and industry. There is no indication now when the negotiations might be resumed.

The House brushed aside administration protests today -- and passed a bill to increase price supports and curb costly wheat surpluses. The vote was 188 to 177. The senate had passed a different bill. A committee now will work on a compromise measure.

Now here is Dan School Report from Geneva -

Back in a moment -
George Bunyan -

WORD FOR THE DAY June 12, 1959.

Traditionally the Russians are tough, patient, bitter bargainers. The Roman Emperor, Marcus Aurelius, pretty well described the situation in Geneva today when he wrote: "All things are the same - familiar in enterprise, momentary in endurance, coarse in substance. All things now are as they were in the day of those whom we have buried."

Goodnight and Good Luck!

CBS RADIO NEWWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW

Friday, June 12, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: And now, here is Dan Schorr's report from Geneva.

SCHORR: At the end of its fifth week the foreign ministers conference is still afloat but foundering badly. Today some emergency repairs were made to the leaky hull which may keep it above water for another few days. At today's plenary session Secretary Herter asked Gromyko of Russia to repeat for the record what he had told him privately yesterday, that his tough proposal on Berlin was not meant as an ultimatum. Gromyko somewhat beligerantly complied. He said the Soviet plan was not an ultimatum, a threat or a dictot, and he hoped he wouldn't hear such terms used any more. Gromyko did not however, withdraw the proposal itself which has a built-in ultimatum. It offers a stay of execution of Western occupation rights for one year or perhaps gradual extension is a better way of putting it. If the proposal is not accepted Russia refuses to recognize Western rights which means swift execution. The Western ministers noted Gromyko's assurance that he intended no ultimatum. On the strength of this they scheduled another private meeting with Gromyko on Monday. What happens after that is still obscure. The British, anxious to push on with these talks hoping against hope for some outcome before Parliament adjourns in a few weeks, are inclined to take Gromyko's assurances at face value and go on negotiating. The Americans, the West Germans, and the French are inclined to press for withdrawal of the Soviet proposal and if Gromyko refuses to say there is little point in continuing this conference. Sometime early next week if Gromyko sticks to his guns, the Western ministers will have the problem of harmonizing their views. It is not likely if Gromyko still is stubborn that Britain's Selwyn Lloyd will prevail against his collegues. The technique then probably will be to propose a recess of about a month in the conference

with the ministers' deputies perhaps meeting in between. But, this would probably not be acceptable to the Russians who say they want to go upward not downward from here, that is, they want a summit conference next. In fact, it seemed today to the American deligates, that Gromyko was already sounding the requiem for the foreign ministers conference and pointing toward the summit. Yesterday in a private talk between Herter and Gromyko the summit problem came up for the first time since Herter in his opening speech a month ago laid down the criteria for American assent to a top level meeting. Herter warned Gromyko that President Eisenhower would not go unless there was progress at this meeting at least on Berlin. Gromyko objected to setting such conditions. Today in the plenary session Gromyko expanded on that point. He said, "A summit meeting cannot be approached from the viewpoint of a bargain or a deal." He said any link between the results of a foreign ministers conference and a heads of government meeting is unjustified. And any government that places obstacles on the road to the summit, Gromyko warned, would be accepting grave responsibilities. For reasons unknown no Western minister chose to reply to Gromyko on this point today. Less officially American sources said tonight that the American position on the summit meeting had not changed. And, as of now, none of the American criteria for such a meeting has been met. Those criteria are positive agreement over as wide a field as possible and narrowing of differences between viewpoints and preparation of constructive proposals for the heads of government. It appears likely that a good part of the closing days of this conference will be devoted to a debate about the summit. The Soviets take the position that the West, having had the foreign ministers conference it asked for and regardless of the meager results which Khrushchev in fact forecast, that the West is now committedto go to the summit. The West with varying degrees of emphasis thinks otherwise and will argue otherwise.

But, when this conference collapses as it now seems almost certain it will, the West will have to reasses its position on the a summit or, at least, so the Soviets seem to be sure. At that point the only way to stave off the Soviet threat to close in on Berlin would be to give in to Soviet pressure for a top level parley that would not end the Berlin threat. It would at that point appear as the only way of buying a little more time. The Soviets are playing their cards here with cool precision. They have in the past few days played a somewhat tougher hand that was expected six weeks ago when the Communist foreign ministers met in Warsaw to plan their tactics. At that time it seemed the Russians would go through the motions of arguing here in Geneva, but avoiding any breakdown that would jeopardize a summit meeting. If their attitude has stiffened, it is partly because the Western position under German pressure has also stiffened, making impossible a tacit understanding to just let things be until the summit. The West has demanded confirmation if its position in Berlin, not just until a summit but until German unification. This is not the moderate price the Russians expected to pay. And in Adenauer's decision to stay in the driver's seat in Bonn the Russians see no early prospects of a softening of West Germany's attitude. So apparently they have decided to risk a breakdown of the foreign ministers conference and count on their ability to get a summit conference anyway. Now back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

Trans. 6/10/59 J.F.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 PM EDT

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Now, back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

MURROW: This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. But first here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: Traditionally the Russians are tough, patient, bitter bargainers. The Roman Emperor, Marcus Aurelius, pretty well described the situation in Geneva today when he wrote: "All things are the same - familiar in enterprise, momentary in endurance, coarse in substance. All things now are as they were in the day of those whom we have buried."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Monday June 15, 1959

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Soviet foreign minister Andrei Gromyko stalked grim-faced out of today's crucial session. Western spokesmen said his unyielding attitude at the meeting -- gave no encouragement whatever that the soviets would back off on their demand for a one-year deadline for allied occupation of west berlin.

12

(follow Geneva, which is lead to come)

Important progress WAS made today at the [redacted] Nuclear test suspension conference in Geneva. The Russians accepted an American proposal to join a three-power scientific study of the problem of detecting high altitude nuclear explosions. Russian experts will join Western scientists in Geneva on June 22nd -- to study instruments and methods of detecting [redacted] atomic explosions at altitudes ranging from eighteen to thirty miles. The group will report back to the full conference in a week.

(19)

In Washington, congress today passed and sent to President Eisenhower a 230-million dollar authorization bill for atomic energy construction. The bill is about fifty-one million dollars beyond the president's budget figure ... but he is expected to sign it.

(23)

One atomic energy [redacted] official -- Ulysses Staebler of the commission's reactor development [redacted] division -- said today the government is considering construction of a plant for converting sea water into fresh water with nuclear heat. He said a design decision may be made this month.

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(59)

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Leaders of West Germany's ruling Christian Democratic party today chose agriculture minister Heinrich Luebke as their new presidential candidate. Fifty-seven party leaders unanimously chose the 64-year-old LUEBKE at a five-hour meeting called by Chancellor Konrad Adenauer. He will oppose socialist Carlo Schmid -- considered by some a strong candidate -- and Free democrat Max Becker on July first. Luebke -- scarcely known outside farming circles -- was announced as a mediator who would fill the ceremonial post of federal president "with great dignity." ... ~~Showed firmly into the background at the today's meeting was the domestic and foreign furor caused by Adenauer's decision on June fourth -- to step out of the presidential race and stay as chancellor.~~

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The back-swell from the quarrel between economics minister Ludwig Erhard and Adenauer when Adenauer reversed his decision to run for the presidency -- was still so strong today that Luebke asked for formal assurance of future support from both the party and Adenauer before he accepted the nomination.

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French labor unions have called off a threatened railroad strike set for tomorrow. President Charles De Gaulle's government said it would draft the railroad men into the army for fear the scheduled strike would produce transport chaos, and set off a general strike movement. The French transport minister has promised the rail workers to discuss increased bonuses.

32

~~In Italy, bank clerks today joined the striking seamen's unions. The seamen's walk-out has tied up more than forty ships with about ten thousand passengers all over the world. The seamen want higher pay.~~

In India, the government has moved its armed forces into the communist-ruled state of Kerala -- after five more persons were killed today. The five were killed -- and at least 20 injured -- when police opened fire into a crowd picketing a government-run school. Ten persons have been killed in clashes between police and anti-reds in the Indian state in the last three days. Kerala is the only state in the world with a freely-elected communist government. The clashes began when opposition parties launched their campaign to oust the communist regime.

40

Dominican exiles in Havana say an armed uprising has begun against the government of General Rafael Trujillo. They say a radio broadcast -- from exiles violently hostile to Trujillo -- reports that a rebel force ambushed a truckload of soldiers. The exiles gave no indication of the size of the uprising. Reports from the Dominican capital said there was no information available about an uprising.

President Eisenhower is considering making some speeches outside Washington -- to rally the nation behind his labor, foreign aid and other major legislative proposals. Republican national chairman Thruston Morton told newsmen of the proposed speeches after a white house conference with the president this morning. ..... ~~Report of the talks brought hot criticism from senate democratic leader Lyndon Johnson. He said: "It is strange the president doesn't wait for congress to get through its work before using the republican national committee to pass judgment on its accomplishments."~~

Just today the House began debate on president Eisenhower's multi-billion dollar foreign aid bill. Chairman Thomas Morgan of the house foreign affairs committee -- urged his colleagues to be "hardboiled and realistic." But he said further cuts in the administration bill could lead to defeat in the cold war.

Earlier, the house passed and sent to the senate a veterans' pension reform bill. The vote was 226 to 34. The measure would set up a sliding scale of payments based on veterans' outside income -- rather than the present flat-rate payments. 53

In the senate, majority leader Lundon Johnson said today that if necessary, he will keep the senate in overtime sessions this week -- to vote on the confirmation of commerce secretary Lewis Strauss and other priority business. 56

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WORD FOR THE DAY June 15, 1959.

one said

Woodrow Wilson: "Nobody can guarantee the world against the ugly passions that sometimes get abroad. But if the nations of the world will in deed and truth agree to put arbitration and discussion always first and war always last, I say that we have an immense insurance against war."

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
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Oneatomic energy official---Ulysses Staebler of the Commission's reactor development division -- said today the government is considering construction of

a plant for converting sea water into fresh water with nuclear heat. He said a design decision may be made this month.

Leaders of West Germany's ruling Christian Democratic Party today chose agriculture minister Heinrich Luebke as their new presidential candidate. Fifty-seven party leaders unanimously chose the 64-year old Luebke at a five-hour meeting called by Chancellor Konrad Adenauer. He will oppose socialist Carlo Schmid -- considered by some a strong candidate -- and Free Democrat Max Becker on July first. Luebke -- scarcely known outside farming circles-- was announced as a mediator who would fill the ceremonial post of federal president "with great dignity." The back-swell from the quarrel between economics minister Ludwig Erhard and Adenauer when Adenauer reversed his decision to run for the presidency - was still so strong today that Luebke asked for formal assurance of future support from both the party and Adenauer before he accepted the nomination.

French labor unions have called off a threatened railroad strike set for tomorrow. President Charles DeGaulle's government said it would draft the railroad men into the Army for fear the scheduled strike would produce transport chaos, and set off a general strike movement. The French transport minister has promised the rail workers to discuss increased bonuses.

In India, the government has moved its armed forces into the communist-ruled state of Kerala -- after five more persons were killed today. The five were killed, and at least 20 injured -- when police opened fire into a crowd picketing a government-run school. Ten persons have been killed in clashes between police and anti-reds in the Indian state in the last three days. Kerala is the only state in the world with a freely-elected communist government. The clashes began when opposition parties launched their campaign to oust the communist regime.

President Eisenhower is considering making some speeches outside Washington -- to rally the nation behind his labor, foreign aid and other major legislative proposals. Republican national chairman Thruston Morton told newsmen of the

the proposed speeches after a White House conference with the president this morning.

Just today the House began debate on President Eisenhower's multi-billion dollar foreign aid bill. Chairman Thomas Morgan of the House Foreign Affairs Committee -- urged his colleagues to be "hardboiled and realistic." But he said further cuts in the administration bill could lead to defeat in the cold war.

Earlier, the House passed and sent to the Senate a vererans' pension reform bill. The vote was 226 to 34. The measure would set up a sliding scale of payments based on veterans' outside income -- rather than the present flat-rate payments.

In the Senate, majority leader Lyndon Johnson said today that if necessary, he will keep the Senate in overtime sessions this week - to vote on the confirmation of commerce secretary Lewis Strauss and other priority business.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. But first here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: Woodrow Wilson once said: "Nobody can guarantee tha world against the ugly passions that sometimes get abroad. But if the nations of the world will in deed and truth agree to put arbritration and discussion always first and war always last, I say that we have an immense insurance against war."

Goodnight and good luck.

DAN SCHORR: Geneva piece not transcribed.

to Edward R. Murrow

Pawling, New York
Tues., June 16, 1959

This is the news:

The defense department said today communist jet fighters attacked a United States navy patrol plane over the international waters of the Sea of Japan last night. One of the fourteen crewmen aboard was seriously wounded. The navy plane -- although riddled -- managed to fly seven hundred miles to safety to an air base on the southern Japanese island of Kysuhu. The Pentagon said at least two Russian-built Mig fighters were involved. They bore red star markings -- the communist insigne. The Russians, Red Chinese and communist north Koreans all use migs. The point of attack was over international waters about 85 miles east of Wonsan, North Korea. This is within jet fighter range of Red China and Russian terrritory. The defense department said the navy plane was on a Routine training patrol from its base on Japan. It has not been reported whether the American plane fired back. The red jets made six passes -- firing tracer bullets. The crew is still undergoing intensive questioning by naval intelligence officers.

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x x x (intelligence officers.)

The state department in Washington termed the attack "vicious and unwarranted." It said the United States would protest as soon as the nationality of the attackers is learned. ... This is the first such incident in the Far East since last november. There have been 33 such incidents involving American and communist aircraft since 1950.

Assistant secretary of state Walter Robertson -- who has charge of Far Eastern Affairs -- said the attack was "deliberately timed to create tension" at a critical stage in the Geneva talks."

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(pick-up geneva intro to Schorr).

For the day's developments in the Big Four foreign ~~ministerial~~ ministers' conference, we switch now to my colleague Dan Schorr in Geneva:

tape runs ~~[illegible]~~ approx: 2:11 ∞

end cue ... sent it off to Gromyko. Now back to ERM in New York.

(erm)

Assistant secretary of state Andrew Berding says the fate of the current Big Four talks will depend on the reception Gromyko gives to the Western plan tomorrow.

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Steel wage negotiators met for more than two and a half hours in New York city today -- but failed to agree on how further talks should be conducted. The negotiators issued a joint statement in which they said they had not been able to solve a procedural dispute over whether their talks should continue on a joint basis ... or a company-by-company basis. But both sides indicated there would be further efforts to solve the problem and set up a firm schedule of meetings. ... They met as Democratic senator Stuart Symington of Missouri called on President Eisenhower to prevent a strike when the current steel contracts expire June 30th. Symington recalled that presidents roosevelt and Truman stepped in during other steel crises.
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The House Ways and Means committee today approved President Eisenhower's request for a temporary increase in the national debt ceiling to 295 Billion dollars. But it refused to grant the full increase he wanted in the permanent ceiling. He had asked that the permanent legal limit to the national debt be increased to 288 billion dollars. The committee voted on 285 billion. ~~If the action is upheld by the House and Senate -- the administration would almost be forced to come back to Congress in the 1960 election year -- to ask for a further increase in the permanent limit.~~

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The House Ways and Means committee also put aside for later consideration, President Eisenhower's request that interest rate limits be removed from individual savings bonds and long-term marketable bonds.

Rebpblican congressman Alvin Bentley of Michigan said today he may try to cut President Eisenhower's nearly four billion dollar foreign air request by up to six hundred million dollars. Bentley is a member of the House foreign affairs committee -- and a long-time critic of high foreign aid spending. ..... Yesterday the senate foreign relations committee voted to increase the [redacted] total to four-billion-165-million dollars. The House version -- which came up for debate today-- totals some three and a half billion dollars. Republican leaders said after a White House meeting this morning -- that President Eisenhower had warned national security would suffer -- if funds for over-seas military aid are cut.

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Page 6

FCC-12

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Gaby — on the
a Story
FCC is Missing,
It runs 12 lines,
I think.
minor

WORD FOR TODAY June 16, 1959.

one said of compromise

1) Thomas Hughes: "He never wants anything but what's right and fair; only when you come to settle what's right and fair, it's everything that he wants and nothing that you want. And that's his idea of a compromise."

2) Edmund Burke: "All government - indeed, every human benefit and enjoyment, every virtue and every prudent act - is founded on compromise and barter."

3) Rudyard Kipling: "Man propounds negotiations, Man accepts the compromise. Very rarely will he squarely push the logic of a fact to its ultimate conclusion in unmitigated act."

CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Tuesday, June 16, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... For the day's developments in the Big Four foreign ministers' conference, we switch now to my colleague, Dan Schorr in Geneva.

SCHORR: The West tonight delivered to Soviet delegation headquarters a paper for the attention of Foreign Minister Gromyko. It was the Western proposal on Berlin; the sum of what the Western ministers have been talking about in public and private sessions for the past three weeks. It states that Western troops, perhaps in somewhat reduced numbers, must remain in West Berlin. It said that propaganda activities should be controlled "if" the control applies to East as well as West Berlin. It says the West must have continued access to Berlin. It does not insist that the occupation regime be specifically reaffirmed, as long as it's understood that these rights do persist.

The contents of the proposal have already been rejected by Gromyko. This is for the record. For the people of the world to judge who has been more reasonable. If Gromyko officially rejects the Western proposal tomorrow, and continues to insist on his own, which we have rejected, then this conference is about over, at least for now. The West would then propose a recess, which the Soviets are unlikely to accept. The Western delegations know this and they're prepared to face the consequences.

For the first time tonight there's a sense of real unanimity in the Western camp. The British are no longer looking for ways out. They've given up their search for some patchwork limited agreement that would pass the buck to the (indistinct). And the astonishing thing is that the tightening of the Western position is due to Gromyko. At the crucial moment, an hour-and-a-half before the decisive meeting

of the Western ministers, Gromyko paid a call on Secretary Herter. At the same time Communist sources launched rumors that Gromyko was proposing a last minute compromise, a standstill arrangement in Berlin, a summit meeting, then another foreign ministers session. It turned out to be no such thing. As Herter reported to this waiting colleagues, Gromyko said his mission was merely to inquire where we stand in the conference, and he indicated there was no change in the Soviet position. That about settled it as far as the Western ministers were concerned. They completed drafting their proposal, sent it off to Gromyko.

Now back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

Trans. - P. O.

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

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MURROW: Assistant Secretary of State Andrew Berding says the fate of the current Big Four talks will depend on the reception Gromyko gives to the Western plan tomorrow.

Steel wage negotiators met for more than two and a half hours in New York City today -- but failed to agree on how further talks should be conducted. The negotiators issued a joint statement in which they said they had not been able to solve a procedural dispute over whether their talks should continue on a joint basis...or a company-by-company basis. But both sides indicated there would be further efforts to solve the problem and set up a firm schedule of meetings. They met as Democratic Senator Stuart Sumington of Missouri called on President Eisenhower to prevent a strike when the current steel contracts expire June 30th. Symington recalled that presidents Roosevelt and Truman stepped in during other steel crises.

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meeting this morning -- that President Eisenhower had warned national security would suffer -- if funds for over-seas military aid are cut.

The Federal Communications Commission has refused to reverse its ruling that equal time on newscasts be given to all qualified political candidates. Last March President Eisenhower called the ruling ridiculous. Today White House News Secretary Hagerty said the President still feels that it is a ridiculous situation. The President has asked Attorney General William Rogers to see what action the government can take. The original ruling grew out of a case brought by Lar Daly, a perennial candidate for mayor of Chicago earlier this year. The Commission then ruled that the Federal Communications Act referring to equal use of broadcast facilities by legitimate candidates in a political campaign also covers news programs, and not merely paid advertising or personal appearance time. CBS President Frank Stanton said in a speech that he feared what would happen once crackpot candidates realized what an opportunity lay before them to be seen and heard.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. But first here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: Thomas Hughes once said of compromise, "He never wants anything but what's right and fair; only when you come to settle what's right and fair, it's everything that he wants and nothing that you want. And that's his idea of a compromise."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Wed., June 17, 1959

This is the news:

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(Tape runs 3:55
Ends on cue: "--to ERM in NY."

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The President was asked about the attack...two days ago...on a Navy patrol bomber over the Sea of Japan. / The aircraft was fired on by Communist Migs...and Mr. Eisenhower said he was "greatly concerned" over the apparent inability of the Americans to fire back. / He said he had asked the Navy for a complete report of the incident. / Members of the crew told reporters in Japan today, that the forward gun turret was non-operating because of a lack of spare parts. / Members of Congress also demanded an explanation. Chairman Russell of the Senate Armed Services Committee said he wanted to know what prompted the Navy "to send out a partially helpless plane, in an area known to be dangerous." / Admiral Arleigh Burke, chief of naval operations, personally ordered an investigation. / And less than three hours after the President's news conference, the Defense Department issued a statement, based on a preliminary report. / The statement points out that the aircraft was assigned to reconnaissance, and not to anti-submarine duty. For this reason, it says, the forward gun turret "deliberately was rendered inoperable, by utilizing the space for reconnaissance-type equipment. The top turret had been removed for a similar purpose. / And it gives this account of what took place in the American aircraft when the attack

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Senate Democratic Leader Johnson has ordered a thorough study of the incident to be made by the staff of his preparedness subcommittee. ###

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The House during the day narrowly defeated an attempt to cut military foreign aid by 140 million dollars. The vote was 103 to 101. The action came as the House drove toward passage of a three-billion, 600-million-dollar authorization bill for both military and economic assistance.

A House judiciary subcommittee approved a compromise civil rights bill today that would allow the government to take a direct part in school integration disputes. At the same time, a Senate subcommittee on constitutional rights took an opposite stand...voting not to give the attorney general injunctive power to force compliance.

Senate-House conferees have given their formal approval to a stop-gap bill aimed at reducing the surplus of wheat. Wheat farmers would be paid 5 percent more in price supports if they plant 20 percent less. This, despite Mr. Eisenhower's statement at his news conference that he did not believe price supports should be raised.

Mr. Eisenhower rejected the idea that representatives in the steel dispute be called to a White House conference in an effort to avert a nationwide strike. But he welcomed a reporter's suggestion that the government issue impartial figures on productivity and wages in the steel industry. Union and company negotiators did reach agreement today on how to proceed with the contract talks, and regular collective bargaining---that is, direct negotiation with four representatives on each side---will resume on Friday. //

Here in New York today, a federal grand jury indicted former Teamsters President Dave Beck on charges of accepting 200 thousand dollars from two trucking companies in June, 1954. Under the Taft-Hartley law, a union is prohibited from taking money from management. Roy Fruehauf of Detroit and Burge Seymour of New York---two trucking executives---also were indicted. Arraignment has been set for a week from today.

The government announces that...last month...personal income in the United States rose to a new record annual rate. The government said it saw in this a "strong hope" for further increases in employment.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. (pause) But first, here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

Word for Today

This is the sixth anniversary of the anti-Communist uprising in East Germany, and in West Berlin tonight fifty thousand persons marked the anniversary with a torch-light parade. Thomas Jefferson said "The people are the only sure reliance for the preservation of liberty." And George Chapman, the ~~British dramatist~~ said, "Blood, though it sleep a time, never dies."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Wednesday, June 17, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 P. M.

MURROW: This is the news. There was no showdown at the Big Four foreign ministers meeting today. For a direct report on what did happen we switch to Geneva and my collegue Daniel Schorr.

SCHORR: Gromyko dropped one shoe today but not the other. At a secret session of the Big Four foreign ministers Gromyko spent 15 minutes attacking the so called final Western proposal on Berlin, but did not pronounce his final rejection. Gromyko said his remarks were preliminary,reserved the right to make further comments at another private meeting tomorrow. The whole session today with translation lasted about a half hour, the shortest one yet. It left the Western ministers with no doubt in their minds that the basic concept of the Western plan is unacceptable to the Russians, but unclear about how the Russians would proceed from here. The contents of the Western proposal embodied in a paper of less than 600 words are now known. The proposal does not ask specific confirmation of the occupation regime in Berlin, but implies it by speaking of the existing situation and the agreement now in force. It says that Western forces in Berlin will be held at their present level of about 11,000, perhaps to be reduced if developments permit and that they'll be armed only with conventional weapons. It says that there will be unrestricted access to West Berlin, but agrees that German personnel may be used on the routes without prejudice to existing basic responsibilities which means that the East Germans will be acting as agents for the Soviets. It says that disputes about access will be settled by a Big Four commission which could consult German experts if necessary. It says measures should be taken in both parts of Berlin to avoid actions which might disturb public order, and finally, it proposes that these arrangements remain in effect until German unification unless modified by Four Power agreement. The

concessions to the Soviet viewpoint are the ceiling on our troops and the implied promise of reduction, the promise not to introduce atonmic weapons into Berlin, the acceptance of East Germans as Russian agents in controlling the life line to West Berlin. Gromyko indicated today that these concessions do not go far enough. Russia wants the occupation regime ended. It wants Western troops not just limited but reduced to token strength, a platoon per country. But, this was not Gromyko's last word on the subject. It is not certain that Gromyko's last word will come tomorrow. It may be of significance that the East German news agency tonight withdrew a midday dispatch saying the Western proposal could not be accepted as a basis for discussion, and substituted one saying that it contains points that could be used as a basis for negotiation if the West is ready to give satisfactory explainations. Communist sources here say tonight that Gromyko is awaiting instructions from Moscow. The Western ministers, however, are not very hopeful that the new instructions will reverse the negative Soviet attitude. At best, it is thought Gromyko will try to get a simulteneous discussion of the Western and Soviet proposals, trying to wed some elements of ours to the main points of theirs. The impression persists that the Soviets are getting ready to write off the foreign ministers conference and to try to force a summit meeting without a Berlin settlement. In this air, Gromyko today won an advantage by delaying his final reply. Today's foreign ministers session began at the precise moment that President Eisenhower started his news conference in Washington. Bromyko was surely aware of the New York Times story indicating that the President might be willing to go to the summit without a Berlin settlement. But, by delaying his answer to the Western proposal Gromyko gained the advantage of knowing what the President had to say. The risks for the Soviets in rejecting the Western plan on Berlin now seem greatly reduced. Now, back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

Trans 6/19/59 J.F.

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Here in New York today, a federal grand jury indicted former Teamsters President Dave Beck on charges of accepting 200 thousand dollars from two trucking companies in June, 1954. Under the Taft-Hartley law, a union is prohibited from taking money from management. Roy Fruehauf of Detroit and Burge Seymour of New York---two trucking executives---also were indicted. Arraignment has been set for a week from today.

The government announces that...last month...personal income in the United States rose to a new record annual rate. The government said it saw in this a "strong hope" for further increases in employment.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: This is the sixth anniversary of the anti-Communist uprising in East Germany, and in West Berlin tonight fifty thousand persons marked the anniversary with a torch-light parade. Thomas Jerferson said, "The people are the only sure reliance for the preservation of liberty." And George Chapman said, "Blood, though it sleep a time, never dies."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., June 18, 1959

This is the news:

The House tonight passed legislation authorizing three and a half billion dollars for foreign aid. This is a figure 366-million dollars below President Eisenhower's original request. The measure now goes to the Senate, where the foreign relations committee has approved a bill authorizing 200-million dollars more than the President asked for. Both measures would have the money for the Development Loan Fund come out of the Treasury...a move which was opposed by Mr. Eisenhower, who said that it makes heavy new government borrowing necessary. The House...in taking its final action...eliminated the extra 100 million dollars voted by the Foreign Affairs Committee for loans to

under-developed countries.

Senate-House conferees have reached agreement on an omnibus housing bill. The measure...calling for expenditure of one and a third billion dollars... is a compromise. The amount was sharply reduced from what both chambers had approved earlier in order to avert a presidential veto.

The Senate may vote late tonight on the nomination of Lewis Strauss as secretary of commerce. The outcome would be close. ~~Democratic Senator Dodd of Connecticut said today that he would vote for confirmation.~~ He is the eighth Democrat to announce that he would side with the ~~Administration on this~~ issue.

The House today...by a margin of 14 votes...rejected the compromise bill to curb wheat surpluses. The measure would have increased the price supports on wheat.

In Geneva today, the foreign ministers conference again marked time... after Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko announced that he would like another 24 hours in which to reply to the latest Western proposal on Berlin. It is assumed that Gromyko is awaiting new instructions from Moscow. If he rejects the final Western offer, it is assumed that the conference will adjourn. Secretary of State Herter's aircraft arrived in Geneva today to bring him home, just in case.

The Defense Department said today that no orders have been sent to the Far East Command to provide jet escort for patrol flights. However, it said, under existing orders commanders "may or may not provide escort at their own discretion." The Navy issued a similar statement...after congressional sources had said that because of the attack on a patrol bomber on Monday reconnaissance aircraft henceforth would be accompanied by jet fighters. The Navy called the attack (by two Communist Migs over the Sea of Japan) an act of "lawless banditry". It said: "We are not escorting patrol planes, we are not escorting commercial airliners or surface ships operating through free air or sea spaces of the world."

The Senate Armed Services Committee today recommended that the promotion of Air Force General Emmett O'Donnell to four-star rank be approved. The promotion had been opposed by Senator Margaret Chase Smith of Maine...who accused O'Donnell of "smearing" her reputation as a member of the Air Force Reserve, a charge which he has denied. O'Donnell is due...upon Senate confirmation...to command the Air Force in the Pacific.

A Senate subcommittee today opened hearings on various bills proposed for amending Section 315 of the Federal Communications Act. The Federal Communications Commission has said...in a 4 to 3 ruling...that candidates for public office not only must be allowed equal opportunity for making political broadcasts...but that minor and major candidates must also be given equal time on regularly scheduled news programs. President Eisenhower has called the ruling "ridiculous". Today, as the hearings opened, it was proposed by five of the seven members of the F.C.C. that Congress rewrite Section 315...exempting newscasts and the coverage of political conventions and other special events from the equal-time provision. The F.C.C. majority contended that under the law...as now written...it had no choice but to rule as it did. The first industry witness was Frank Stanton, president of CBS...who urged enactment of the measure introduced by Democratic Senator Hartke of Indiana. In addition to exempting newscasts from the equal time provision, the Hartke bill also would make the provision apply only to major candidates. Also exempted would be panel discussions, news documentaries and political debate. Stanton said that the issue...as it affects newscasts...is most urgent.

If a change is not made in this respect, he said, "simple mathematics establishes that we will have no choice but to turn our microphones and cameras away from all candidates during campaign periods."

Rioting broke out ~~today~~ in Durban, South Africa today between Negroes and whites. Shots were exchanged...and at least a dozen persons, including a police constable, were wounded as the violence spread throughout the native quarter. Cars were stoned. A school was set on fire, and according to one report, the situation is still out of control. ~~The rioting began with a demonstration growing out of the government's ban on home-brewed beer. But South Africa's apartheid policy and growing nationalistic sentiment in Africa are believed to have been contributing factors.~~

In Dublin tonight, Eamon de Valera was officially announced winner in ~~[illegible]~~ yesterday's election for president. The presidency of Eire is largely a ceremonial office. The real power rests in the ~~office~~ post of prime minister, which deValera...now 77...had long held.

Queen Elizabeth and her husband, Prince Philip, arrived in Canada today for a six-week tour...after flying from London by jet. Next week, at Montreal, the Queen will participate with President Eisenhower in the

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formal dedication of the St. Lawrence Seaway. And on July sixth, she will visit Chicago for one day.

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Edward R. Murrow: June 18, 1959. 7.45 p.m.

It may be too simple to say that the reason the Russians have been so tough in Geneva, is because they are exploiting the weakness that has developed in the Western alliance. But it certainly is a plausible explanation. And it is given weight by the news that President Eisenhower, Prime Minister Macmillan and President De Gaulle may meet in Paris this summer. The chief object of such a meeting would be to iron out differences with the French. Not that the French problem is the only symptom of a Western illness. Dr. Adenauer's decision to hang onto the West German Chancellorship was certainly no gesture of strength but its opposite. It revealed his fear of an increasing peril to the alliance.

To speak of weakness in the alliance is not to say that the unity at the Four Power talks at Geneva has broken down. It hasn't. The diplomatic front has been solid. No member of the team has been tempted to give in to the Russians on Berlin. The weakness is in the organization and power of NATO, and the Russians are in the advantageous position of knowing that whatever the Foreign Ministers say at Geneva, the chief organization of their strength in Europe is in critical disorder. For France has served notice that it will not go on co-operating with NATO as it now stands.

This has not been done all at once. General De Gaulle has not laid down any ungracious ultimatum to his associates. He has used a series of decisions to alert them to his determination to win for France a greater role in NATO and world affairs. The first was his withdrawal of French Mediterranean forces from NATO Command. Then he wrote to Mr. Eisenhower and Mr. Macmillan proposing that a directorate of the three take over the guidance of NATO. He asked for a concerted military policy outside Europe by the three countries. He complained that the United States is not supporting France in its dealings with Algeria, as much as to say that we must do so if we want French co-operation. He told his associates that it is wrong to expect France to be the main base of operations in Europe without having a voice in decisions about using nuclear weapons. He also has insisted on France becoming a nuclear power. And more recently he has rejected the assignment by NATO of nuclear stockpiles to France unless France shares the authority over the bombs. ~~He also wants Frenchmen in three NATO posts, one to be deputy Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, another to be Commander of Allied Forces in the Mediterranean, and the third to be Commander of the Iberian sector of the Atlantic Naval Command.~~

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without stirring up public passions. But they are most far-reaching demands. They ask that France be promoted from being a second-rate power to membership in the nuclear club of the great powers. They ask a special partnership with the United States and Britain, not only inside NATO, but in world affairs outside Europe.

De Gaulle does not pretend that France has the military strength that entitles it to these additional powers. But this is because he does not believe that military strength is an essential criterion. All the same, France is in a strong position to bargain with its Allies. Western defense in Europe without France would be unthinkable. And De Gaulle himself is in a unique bargaining position. When he took over in France last year, the choice for the French people was to give him vast presidential powers in a weakened republic, or submit to a fascism of French colonels. The people did not hesitate, they preferred De Gaulle. The alternative to De Gaulle today is the same, it still is a fascism of French Colonels, and the Allies can be in no doubt as to which they prefer. They must appease De Gaulle or risk losing virtually everything.

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Back in a moment —

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Word for Today

NATO would seem in need of some overhauling...so that as allies we can act together more effectively. I recall an observation that ~~Lord~~ Field Marshall Montgomery recently made to this reporter with reference to NATO. He said: "We don't understand that change is inevitable. We don't understand that progress is not inevitable. Progress depends on courage to face facts, and then to take decisions based on those facts."

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 PM EDT

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GEORGE BRYAN

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Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Fri., June 19, 1959

This is the news:

The Big Four foreign ministers have agreed to recess their conference for three weeks. They will hold another plenary session tomorrow, go home...and then meet in Geneva again on July 13th. The call for a recess came from the West, after Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko answered the final Western proposals on Berlin with a set of counter-proposals which the West found unacceptable. Gromyko suggested the signing of a non-aggression treaty between the two Germanies, pending reunification. And he offered to extend the occupation status of West Berlin for 18 months. (He <u>had</u> set a 12-month deadline for the Western occupation forces to get out of the city). Secretary of State Herter joined the

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foreign ministers of Britain and France in a statement making clear that they have no intention of agreeing to the liquidation of their rights in Berlin. A three-week recess, they said, would give all governments concerned an opportunity to examine the deadlock which has resulted after six weeks of talks.

For a report on how the situation looks at first hand, we now switch to Geneva and David Schoenbrun.

(Tape runs 4:05
Ends on cue: "--to ERM in NY.")

Soviet Premier Khrushchev said today in a speech in Moscow that if the foreign ministers conference fails, then a meeting at the summit will become "all the more necessary." He would be "glad", he said, to go...not only to one...but to several summit meetings. Khrushchev accused the West of hindering a German settlement. And he said that if the West continues in this policy, nothing remains for the Soviet Union but to sign a separate peace treaty with East Germany. If Russia is forced to sign such a treaty, he said, it would be an "illusion" for the West to believe that the East Germans would simply serve as agents of Russia

in administering the communications to West Berlin. He claimed East Germany would then be a sovereign state and that the fate of the Allied lifeline to Berlin would be completely up to the East Germans. Khrushchev made these statements at a Kremlin ceremony...marking the end of two weeks of talks with East German leaders.

It is announced in Bonn that the West German presidential election will be held next July first in Berlin, as originally scheduled. Under the West German constitution, the president is elected by Parliament. A decision on whether the West German parliament would meet in Berlin had not been expected until next Tuesday.

The West German economics minister...Ludwig Erhard...indicated today that he might resign, as a result of disparaging remarks made about him by Chancellor Adenauer. Erhard told a Christian Democratic Party caucus: "I can only continue my work if it is guaranteed that I remain protected from such disparagment and that my work within the framework of my present responsibilities is secured."

In Argentina, reports persist that Army commanders are about to call on President Frondizi to resign. And there are rumors that a majority of naval officers are siding with the Army in the government crisis. The capital city of Buenos Aires remained calm today, but troops were seen massing in various parts of the city. According to one report, Frondizi will be asked to step down in favor of his vice president. Another report is that he will be permitted to stay in office if he changes his policies and officials said to favor the return of Peron are ousted from the government.

In Congress today, the House approved a measure that would raise the legal (ceiling on the national debt..."temporarily"...) to 295-billion dollars. The permanent ceiling, under the bill, would be 285-billion dollars. The measure now goes to the Senate.

Today...for the second time since he took office...President Eisenhower called reporters into his office so that they might hear him read a special statement. The first occasion was in 1957, when he criticized action taken by Congress on a foreign aid measure. Today he was provoked by refusal of the Senate to confirm Lewis Strauss (straws) as secretary of commerce. The vote...49 to 46 against confirmation...was taken late last night. Senators opposed to the appointment thought that Strauss in his dealings with Congress when chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission had been less than candid. There was also opposition to him because of his role in the Dixon-Yates power controversy. In his statement...read to reporters today... Mr. Eisenhower called Admiral Strauss "a man who in war and in peace has served his nation loyally, honorably and effectively under four different Presidents." "If the nation," he said, "is to be denied the right to have as public servants in responsible positions men of his proven character, ability and integrity...then indeed it is the American people who are the losers through this sad episode."

Vice President Nixon said in Chicago today that the majority in the Senate had used its power to kick the President "in the teeth." The public,

he predicted, will be outraged. He said Democratic Leader Johnson "may have won the victory, but he will lose the war."

The government reports that...last month...the cost of living reached a new all-time high. / The consumer index went up one-tenth of one percent...due to higher prices in all major categories, including food, clothing, transportation and medical care. / A Labor Department spokesman calls the increase "seasonal". There has been no break-through, he says, on the cost-of-living front. / The take-home pay of factory workers last month also reached a new high.

Today...in the steel dispute...union and management negotiators met for two hours, then recessed until Monday. / Both sides declined comment after today's meeting. Their contract runs out on July first.

The Public Health Service announces that the incidence of paralytic polio continues to be higher than it was a year ago. / Fifty-five new paralytic cases were reported last week, compared with twenty-five in the same week in 1958.

Leeth-er

The lieutenant governor of Louisiana...Lether Frazar...today accepted the opinion of the state attorney general that he take over as acting chief executive...in view of the committment of Governor Earl Long to a mental institution. / Long was committed last night after he walked out of

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a New Orleans hospital and announced that he would start performing the duties of his office "at once". On entering the hospital voluntarily, he had agreed to undergo treatment for at least two weeks.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. (pause) But first, here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

Word for Today

The foreign ministers are taking a three-week recess. Russia is adamant... and, in making concessions, we have gone about as far as we can go. As James Thurber once said, "You might as well fall flat on your face as lean over too far backward." Or, as Benjamin Franklin expressed it, "One sure way to get the last word in an argument is to say "all right."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Friday, June 19, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: For a report on how the situation looks at first hand we now switch to Geneva and David Schoenbrun.

SCHOENBRUN: There isn't a scowl in Geneva tonight. All is sweetness and light. No more tension, no more suspense, no threat of crisis, above all no more dialogues of deaf men, at least ~~xxxx xxxx~~ not for 3 and a half weeks. The news that the ministers had agreed to recess this conference until July 13 was greeted by cheers here at the Maison de la Press. Weary newsmen, nerve-racked by days of reporting that tomorrow will bring the absolutely final climactic breakdown session congratulated each other joyfully for having at last reached the point where we can say that tomorrow will be the last session of the ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ current phase of negotiations. The deputies will meet tomorrow morning at 10:00 A.M. to draft the final communique. At 11:00 the ministers will meet to endorse the communique and officially to formalize the agreement to recess the conference until July 13. The decision to recess was taken this afternoon at a secret session. It was the West that asked for the recess. Gromyko agreed readily enough but he had to have one last argument before leaving so he disagreed about the date of the return. The West had proposed the middle of next month, July 15, but Gromyko didn't like that because it was in the middle of the week. This bothered him for some unknown reason. Maybe he has an orderly mind. He proposed instead July 13, which is Monday, beginning of the work week. There was some argument about this too but finally the West decided to make a concession and ~~xxx~~ yielded the point so, after six weeks, ten secret sessions, 18 plenary sessions, the twain shall separate to meet again another day. As one Western official put it smilingly, "It's better than war~~xx~~", to

which most people would say, "Amen." The question is, however, how much better than war is it? Or, rather, how much has it helped to put the threat of war further off. Just what, in fact, has happened here in 6 weeks time? Has this conference been the total failure that it appears to be in recessing without agreement? On the face of the facts, yes. It has been a total failure, With East and West as far apart as ever on the fundamental issue which is the existence of a free Western Sector in Berlin with an unrestricted lifeline to the Federal Republic. The West is united on this issue and will not retreat on it. Nothing that restricts, limits or brings into question in any way the right of Western troops to station in Berlin and circulate freely will be accepted. Yet, it is that very right which the Soviets have challenged throughout this meeting and which, according to Western delegations tonight, they challenged once again at today's first secret session. The Western spokesmen say that Gromyko's proposals for Berlin are written in such a way that they would cancel out our rights. For example, one Soviet clause provides that communications of West Berlin with the outside world would be kept in their present set up for the duration of a new agreement proposed for 18 months. Western experts on Russia say that if we accepted this 18 month stand-still it would mean that the Russians would argue at the end of the period that our rights had expired. Now this is not what the words say but it's the way Russians interpret words and we cannot give them that chance. Gromyko denies this. His spokesman, Kharlamov, said that he told Herter today it wasn't true but the West doesn't trust him and he will not clear things up by saying specifically, explicitly that our rights would be preserved. This being the case there was little point in continuing the talks so both sides agreed that a recess might be useful. Tempers can cool down, irreconcilable positions will grow a bit fuzzy as times goes by. This conference has already usefully cleared away a lot

of underbrush and each side knows more about the other's views and if you'll remember the deadline of May 27 has come and gone and has already been forgotten. This is, therefore, not the beginning of the end of peace talks. It is the end of the beginning of a new round of negotiations. One might say tonight that he who talks and runs away will live to talk another day.

Now back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

Trans. 7/2/59-B.K.

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For a report on how the situation looks at first hand, we now switch to Geneva and David Schoenbrun.

SCHOENBRUN: There isn't a scowl in Geneva tonight. All is sweetness and light. No more tension, no more suspense, no threat of crisis, above all no more dialogues of deaf men, at least not for three and a half weeks. The news that the ministers had agreed to recess this conference until July 13th was greeted by cheers here at the Maison de la Press. Weary newsmen, nerve-racked by days of reporting that tomorrow will bring the absolutely final climactic breakdown session congratulated each other joyfully for having at least reached the point where we can say that tomorrow will be the last session of the current phase of negotiations. The deputies will meet tomorrow morning at 10:00 AM to draft the final communique. At 11:00 the ministers will meet to endorse the communique and officially to

formalize the agreement to recess the conference until July 13. The decision to recess was taken this afternoon at a secret session. It was the West that asked for the recess. Gromyko agreed readily enough but he had to have one last argument before leaving so he disagreed about the date of the return. The West had proposed the middle of next month, July 15, but Gromyko didn't like that because it was in the middle of the week. This bothered him for some unknown reason. Maybe he has an orderly mind. He proposed instead July 13, which is Monday, beginning of the work week. There was some argument about this too but finally the West decided to make a concession and yielded the point so, after six weeks, ten secret sessions, 18 plenary sessions, the twain shall separate to meet again another day. As one Western official put it smilingly, "It's better than war," to which most people would say, "Amen." The question is, however, how much better than war is it? Or, rather, how much has it helped to put the threat of war further off? Just what, in fact, has happened here in six weeks time? Has this conference been the total failure that it appears to be in recessing without agreement? On the face of the facts, yes. It has been a total failure, with East and West as far apart as ever on the fundamental issue which is the existence of a free Western Sector in Berlin with an unrestricted lifeline to the Federal Republic. The West is united on this issue and will not retreat on it. Nothing that restricts, limits or brings into question in any way the right of Western troops to station in Berlin and circulate freely will be accepted. Yet, it is that very right which the Soviets have challenged throughout this meeting and which, according to Western delegations tonight, they challenged once again at today's first secret session. The Western spokesmen say that Gromyko's proposals for Berlin are written in such a way that they would cancel out our rights. For example, one Soviet clause provides that communications of West Berlin with the outside world would be kept in their present set up for the duration of a new agreement proposed for 18 months. Western experts on Russia say that if we

accepted this 18 month stand-still it would mean that the Russians would argue at the end of the period that our rights had expired. Now this is not what the words say but it's the way Russians interpret words and we cannot give them that chance. Gromyko denies this. His spokesman, Kharlamov, said that he told Herter today it wasn't true but the West doesn't trust him and he will not clear things up by saying specifically, explicitly that our rights would be preserved. This being the case there was little point in continuing the talks so both sides agreed that a recess might be useful. Tempers can cool down, irreconcilable positions will grow a bit fuzzy as time goes by. This conference has already usefully cleared away a lot of underbrush and each side knows more about the other's views and if you'll remember the deadline of May 27 has come and gone and has already been forgotten. This is, therefore, not the beginning of the end of peace talks. It is the end of the beginning of a new round of negotiations. One might say tonight that he who talks and runs away will live to talk another day.

Now, back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

MURROW: Soviet Premier Khrushchev said today in a speech in Moscow that if the foreign ministers conference fails, then a meeting at the summit will become "all the more necessary." He would be "glad," he said, to go...not only to one... but to several summit meetings. Khrushchev accused the West of hindering a German settlement. And he said that if the West continues in this policy, nothing remains for the Soviet Union but to sign a separate peace treaty with East Germany. If Russia is forced to sign such a treaty, he said, it would be an "illusion" for the West to believe that the East Germans would simply serve as agents of Russia in administering the communications to West Berlin. He claimed East Germany would then be a sovereign state and that the fate of the Allied lifeline to Berlin would be completely up to the East Germans. Khrushchev made these statements at a Kremlin ceremony...marking the end of two weeks of talks with East German leaders.

It is announced in Bonn that the West German presidential election will be held next July first in Berlin, as originally scheduled. Under the West German constitution, the president is elected by Parliament. A decision on whether the West German parliament would meet in Berlin had not been expected until next Tuesday.

The West German economics minister...Ludwig Erhard...indicated today that he might resign, as a result of disparaging remarks made about him by Chancellor Adenauer. Erhard told a Christian Democratic Party caucus: "I can only continue my work if it is guaranteed that I remain protected from such disparagement and that my work within the framework of my present responsibilities is secured."

In Argentina, reports persist that Army commanders are about to call on President Frondizi to resign. And there are rumors that a majority of naval officers are siding with the Army in the government crisis. The capital city of Buenos Aires remained calm today, but troops were seen massing in various parts of the city. According to one report, Frondizi will be asked to step down in favor of his vice president. Another report is that he will be permitted to stay in office if he changes his policies and officials said to favor the return of Peron are ousted from the government.

In Congress today, the House approved a measure that would raise the legal ceiling on the national debt..."temporarily"...to 295-billion dollars. The permanent ceiling, under the bill, would be 285-billion dollars. The measure now goes to the Senate.

Today...for the second time since he took office...President Eisenhower called reporters into his office so that they might hear him read a special statement. The first occasion was in 1957, when he criticized action taken by Congress on a foreign aid measure. Today, he was provoked by refusal of the Senate to confirm Lewis Strauss as secretary of commerce. The vote...49 to 46 against confirmation...was taken last night. Senators opposed to the

appointment thought that Strauss in his dealings with Congress when Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission had been less than candid. There was also opposition to him because of his role in the Dixon-Yates power controversy. In his statement read to reporters today...Mr. Eisenhower called Admiral Strauss "a man who in war and in peace has served his nation loyally, honorably and effectively under four different Presidents." "If the nation," he said, "is to be denied the right to have as public servants in responsible positions men of his proven character, ability and integrity...then indeed it is the American people who are the losers through this sad episode."

Vice President Nixon said in Chicago today that the majority in the Senate had used its power to kick the President "in the teeth." The public, he predicted, will be outraged. He said Democratic Leader Johnson "may have won the victory, but he will lose the war."

The government reports that...last month...the cost of living reached a new all-time high. The consumer index went up one-tenth of one percent...due to higher prices in all major categories, including food, clothing, transportation, and medical care. A Labor Department spokesman calls the increase "seasonal." There has been no break-through, he says, on the cost-of-living front. The take-home pay of factory workers last month also reached a new high.

Today...in the steel dispute...union and management negotiators met for two hours, then recessed until Monday. Both sides declined comment after today's meeting. Their contract runs out on July first.

The Public Health Service announces that the incidence of paralytic polio continues to be higher than it was a year ago. Fifty-five new paralytic cases were reported last week, compared with twenty-five in the same week in 1958.

The lieutenant governor of Louisiana...Lether Frazar..today accepted the opinion of the state attorney general that he take over as acting chief executive... inview of the committment of Governor Earl Long to a mental institution. Long was

committed last night after he walked out of a New Orleans hospital and announced that he would start performing the duties of his office "at once." On entering the hospital voluntarily, he had agreed to undergo treatment for at least two weeks.

This is Ed Mrrrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: The foreign ministers are taking a three-week recess. Russia is adament... and, in making concessions, we have gone about as far as we can go. As James Thurber once said, "You might as well fall flat on your face as lean over too far backward." Or, as Benjamin Franklin expressed it, "One sure way to get the last word in an argument is to say all right."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Mon., June 22, 1959

This is the news:

A new satellite was launched today at Cape Canaveral. The vehicle was a Vanguard rocket. All three stages fired successfully. It is presumed that the twenty-two and a half pound satellite...about the size of a basketball...failed to orbit. The satellite contained instruments for measuring the intensity of direct sunlight and the amount of heat reflected by the earth...information which could help in forecasting the earth's weather.

In Washington today, the joint congressional atomic energy committee opened hearings on the effects of large-scale nuclear war. A Defense Department expert, Dr. Frank Shelton, made the statement that even in the event of a massive nuclear assault, "the worldwide hazard to the countries not attacked would

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not be very important in terms of their survival." Dr. Shelton conceded, under questioning, that he was referring to fallout from the high altitude bombs, not to local fallout. Intense local fallout could spread for hundreds of miles.

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Secretary of State Herter will report to the American people tomorrow night on the deadlocked foreign ministers conference...which is scheduled to resume on July thirteenth. CBS Radio will carry the broadcast at 9 p.m. tomorrow, Eastern Time. Mr. Herter also will appear before the House Foreign Affairs Committee tomorrow morning, and then before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in the afternoon. This morning, he reported in person to the President. He said yesterday...on his return from Geneva...that Russia had "revealed clearly" that the true desire is to absorb West Berlin into Communist East Germany and keep the country divided until it can be brought under Soviet influence. Today, in talking with Mr. Eisenhower, he reportedly was not optimistic... although he is still hoping that some progress can be made. When Mr. Herter saw reporters today, he declined to speculate on the possibility of

27

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[redacted]

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The Soviet newspaper Pravda today attacked the decision of the West German government to hold its presidential election next month in West Berlin. Pravda charged that those responsible for the decision were trying to poison the international atmosphere, so as to "break" the Geneva talks/

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42

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Reports from Cairo...which are not confirmed...say that Premier Kassem of Iraq has arrested the top Communist officer in the Iraqi army. No reason was given...but Kassem has been reported alarmed over growing Communist influence.

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(more)

In Tallahassee, the four white youths convicted of raping a Negro co-ed were sentenced today to life imprisonment. In returning a verdict of guilty, the jury had recommended mercy. Otherwise, the judge would have been required to impose the death penalty. [No white man ever has gone to the electric chair in Florida for attacking a Negro woman. Thirty-seven Negroes have paid the supreme penalty for attacks on white women.]

White House News Secretary Hagerty was operated on this afternoon for appendicitis. His condition...after removal of the appendix...is described as being "as comfortable as could be expected."

My colleague David Schoenbrun is standing by in Paris with a special report...so we switch now to the French capital. /Note...tape runs six minutes and ten seconds, with standard return cue. Consequently, to allow time for sign-off, we should go into tape at seven thirty-five straight up./

That was my colleague, David Schoenbrun, reporting from Paris on the "sickness" in the NATO alliance.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today.

Word as follows: The British historian Macaulay said: "It is evident that many great and useful objects can be obtained in this world only by cooperation. It is equally evident," he said, "that there cannot be efficient cooperation if men proceed on the principle that they must not cooperate for one object unless they agree about other objects." Goodnight and good luck. Miss

CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Monday, June 22, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: My colleague, David Schoenbrun, is standing by in Paris with a special report so we switch now to the French Capital.

SCHOENBRUN: French Foreign Minister Couve de Murville today reported to NATO on the results or rather the lack of results of the last six weeks of talks in Geneva. As the resident minister in this capital of the Atlantic Alliance, the French diplomat spoke for his British and American colleagues who could not be here in person for today's meeting. He was speaking, therefore, not only for France but for America and Britain too, a fact that should give at least symbolic satisfaction to the French who've been demanding for a long time now a close coordination of the three big powers of NATO who, the French insist, should speak with one voice to report one common policy for the security of the Free World. This French view of three power cooperation was laid down first in a letter sent by General De Gaulle to Prime Minister Harold Macmillan and to President Eisenhower last September 24th. The text of that letter has never been published but some of the major points it made have been revealed in all three capitals this past month and have been the storm center of a controversy that has shaken the Atlantic Alliance. Hardly a week goes by without some new irritation, some prodding of the old sore. Indeed the controversy between France and her principal partners in NATO did not begin on September 24th last year and it was not provoked by Charles De Gaulle alone. The (indistinct) of the Atlantic Alliance, the frictions between France and America have very deep roots which were planted in the soil of the Fourth Republic long before that ill fated institution collapsed. The roots of evil that are poisoning the Atlantic Alliance were planted first on the soil of North Africa. That's where the trouble began and that's where it must end or

the Alliance may end with it. Ever since the Algerian revolt broke out in November, 1954 there has been a strain between France and America and a sickness inside the Atlantic Alliance. Algeria is the principal source of infection but it's not the only source. Like a cancer that spreads through a healthy body, the clash of interests in North Africa from Rabat, Morocco to Cairo, Egypt has been sapping the strength of the Western allies. When finally, as was inevitable, the Tunisian nationalist leader Habib Bourguiba and the King of Morocco came back from exile in triumph we moved immediately to win back their friendship in order to make that area more secure, more friendly for the West. And, just as inevitably, that move, necessary though it was, ended defeated in the frustrated French and when, as was also inevitable, Bourguiba and the King of Morocco expressed their sympathy for the cause of Algerian independence the situation worsened because this for the French was a stab in the back, indeed in the heart. Two years ago the British and the Americans sent arms to Bourguiba to build up his small forces, to give some solidity to his regime, and this infuriated the French because Bourguiba was helping the Algerian rebels. The Atlantic Alliance was already in danger of being shipwrecked in the Mediterranean region. Coming as this did after the very grave crisis of Suez, when America joined with Russia in comdemning the Anglo-French invasion of Egypt, it almost broke up the Alliance. Now all of that happened before Charles De Gaulle came back to power and this should be kept in mind at all times if we are to understand what is happening and what might be done to end this eternal menace to the Western world at a moment when we are challenged as never before by the Russians. Thus, when Charles De Gaulle came back to power we find that he inherited a long term sickness of the Alliance. It is the French peoples' feeling that the Americans were good allies in Europe but false allies in Africa. De Gaulle himself felt this very deeply but

De Gaulle felt even more than this for De Gaulle has a vision of the world, a vision of French grandeur and a vision too of the role of the West in its competition with the East. According to De Gaulle, NATO is an organization that is far too limited to Europe and to a very narrow military alliance. He thinks that the three powers of NATO ought to have a global strategy, a political one, an economic one and a military one to meet the Russians everywhere in every area to make our world safe. Now this is a policy he has expressed to President Eisenhower. President Eisenhower may feel very much the same way in principle but De Gaulle is asking in practice for some things that President Eisenhower simply cannot give to him. He cannot, for example, share atomic secrets with the French because we have a law preventing that and he cannot give the French a veto over our use of the atomic weapon as De Gaulle is demanding and as for a pool of help to the other countries in the world America is a big and rich nation with many interests; France is a small and not so rich nation and De Gaulle is asking for equality where equality really doesn't exist and so France and America are far apart with many irritations with De Gaulle feeling that we are false allies; with De Gaulle feeling he is being kept out of the councils of the great and we are irritated with the French because they won't integrate their air defense with our air defense. They won't give us atomic bases in France in the common cause. We feel that they're trying to blackmail us. Now where does this end up? Which one of these sides is going to win its debate? Only one thing is predictable, only Russia can win this kind of a debate. It is now more urgent than ever for Eisenhower and De Gaulle to get together and with Macmillan too to try to work out a truly common front of the Western world to face the crisis that we are bound to face over Berlin.

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Trans.-7/2/59-B.K.

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MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 PM EDT

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MURROW: That was my colleague, David Schoenbrun, reporting from Paris on the "sickness" in the NATO alliance.

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GEORGE BYRAN

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Goodnight and good luck.

Edward R. Murrow Tues., June 23, 1959

This is the news:

Congress completed action on a compromise housing bill today and sent it to President Eisenhower for his signature. The measure contains public housing features which are opposed by the Administration, and Budget Director Maurice Stans says he will recommend to the President that he exercise his veto power. The vote in the House today was 241 to 177...a margin short of the two-thirds majority necessary to override a veto. The bill authorizes expenditures of 1-billion, 375-million dollars over a two-year period; it also contains provisions for continuing the mortgage insurance program administered by the F.H.A. The Senate passed the measure last night.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee today issued a 72-page report calling for a "major transformation" in the foreign aid program. The committee would have much more emphasis placed on military assistance to Western Europe and on economic help to the under-developed countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. It recommends enactment of a four-billion-dollar foreign aid measure...authorizing the Development Loan Fund each year (for the next five years) to borrow up to one billion dollars from the Treasury. It would also have President Eisenhower submit a definite plan for the progressive reduction and eventual elimination of virtually all economic assistance under the program, except loans. The committee report calls foreign aid "an indispensable tool" of American foreign policy.

~~At nine o'clock tonight, Eastern time,~~ Tonight Secretary of State Herter will make his radio and television report on the deadlocked foreign ministers conference. During the day, Mr. Herter briefed members of the House Foreign Affairs and Senate Foreign Relations Committees. Chairman Morgan of the House committee says, "We were assured that the policy of firmness will stand. No optimism was expressed by the secretary so far as

the Russians are concerned." Republican Senator Dirksen (who heard the other briefing) says that Herter nevertheless has not given up hope that an agreement which could lead to a summit conference may be reached.

In London today, British Prime Minister Macmillan told the House of Commons that it would be "a mistake" to under-rate what has been accomplished thus far in the Geneva talks. "The positions," he said, "certainly are more clarified and in some respects nearer together."

In West Germany, Chancellor Adenauer and Economics Minister Erhard today exchanged a new set of letters in their intra-party dispute. Erhard had been offended by statements made by Adenauer, questioning his ability to serve as chancellor. Today, Adenauer sent a new letter to Erhard saying: "You have my full confidence as a politician and as a man. I am looking forward to a resumption of cooperation, full of trust." Erhard replied: "I am prepared to subjugate my personal sensitivities." But he insisted, "I must have the guarantee that I may continue my work undisturbed." Leaders of the Christian Democratic Party say that they now consider the argument settled.

President DeGaulle flew to Italy today for a five-day visit. He was greeted at the Milan airport by the president and premier of Italy and

received a 101-gun salute. Officially, General DeGaulle is participating in the 100th anniversary celebration of battles which led to unification of the Italian states. The visit would appear, however, to have a deeper meaning. DeGaulle predicted today that his conversations with Italian leaders would be "of considerable importance for Europe and the world."

A French Army communique reports 534 Algerian rebels killed in action in the past week. French losses in the same period are listed as 39 dead.

In Argentina, President Frondizi has begun consulting various business and political leaders preparatory to forming a new coalition cabinet. In this, Frondizi is bowing to pressure from the Army, which has accused him of allowing Communists and followers of Peron to take part in the government. The former cabinet resigned last night.

Dr. Klaus Fuchs today was released from a British prison...after serving nine years and three months of a fourteen-year sentence for passing nuclear secrets to Russia. Police immediately escorted him to a Polish airliner, bound for East Berlin.

Steel negotiations WENT ON today...as (a wildcat strike) continued against the Jones & Laughlin plant in Pittsburgh. Two other steel mills in

Cleveland, Ohio and Vandergrift, Pennsylvania, were crippled by similar walkouts. The wage policy committee of the United Steelworkers Union has been summoned to meet here in New York next Thursday. Union President David McDonald said the committee "always meets when we get close to the deadline." The present contracts expire a week from tomorrow.

In Springfield, Missouri...the riot by more than a hundred mental patients in a federal prison hospital has been put down by tear gas. All five guards who had been held hostage were released. Two of them suffered lacerations.

Edward R. Murrow: June 23, 1959. 7.45 p.m.

Eight state governors called on President Eisenhower yesterday on their way to Russia, where they will meet heads of federated states of the Soviet Union. A week from today a deputy prime minister of the Soviet Union, Fral Kuzlov, will open a Soviet exposition in New York and then engage in a two-week tour of the country on an official visit. In August Vice President Nixon will go on a similar mission to Moscow, open an exposition there and tour the country officially. Yet this is the time when negotiations between the three Western powers and the Soviet Union over Berlin have broken down, and when, if the crisis were grave, the air would be filled with foreboding. Quiet, grim and discreet military preparations would be the order of the day. Exchanges of high officials would be in jeopardy, if not already postponed. Travelers would be frightened, if not actually forbidden to venture into the territory of their country's rivals. The world would know that the statesmen had failed, and that the consequences could be both tremendous and catastrophic.

It is well to point out what a grave international crisis is like to make it clear that the present breakdown of the four-power talks is not yet like this.

But to say what it is like is not easy. At present each side ~~is~~

is exercising skill and patience to avoid getting blame for a failure from world opinion. The West has re-affirmed its intention to uphold the freedom of West Berlin and its own right of occupation. The East has offered to extend the deadline of Western occupation but insists on a new regime in which Western troops are reduced to a symbolic handful, and access is under the control of East Germany. Ultimately, if neither side budges on essentials, the day will come when there must be a showdown. A showdown would mean the use of force, the use of force would be local war, and local war would bring a nuclear war dangerously close. But that is still some way off.

Before the four-power conference began, many insiders -- probably most insiders -- were sure it was going to succeed, that is, permit a meeting at the Summit. Khrushchev had acknowledged the legal right of the Western occupation of West Berlin, and had offered the status of a free city with United Nations participation. So the job of the conference, it seemed, was to substitute a new free city statute for the present Western rights of occupation.

For unexplained reasons the conference did not focus on a new West Berlin statute. Both sides presented their maximum terms, and when it came to minimum demands, something had happened to change the original concept

of a probable agreement. Gromyko even tried to nullify Khrushchev's admission that the allies had a legal right to be in West Berlin. And somehow the issue over Berlin changed from the right of West Berlin to be free to the right of the West to be there. The two are not the same, though of course the right of West Berlin to be free is guaranteed by the continuation of the Western occupation.

But West Berlin could be free -- free in theory, that is -- as a free city guaranteed by the great powers with United Nations participation. The ten thousand Western troops in Berlin are themselves only a symbol. In event of war they could not by themselves defend West Berlin. So some other symbol should be conceivable. And if the West freely negotiated the nature of this symbol and the terms of a new statute, the Berlin issue could be honorably resolved, at least until its terms were violated or challenged by East Germany or the Soviet Union.

What presumably kept the conference from developing into this kind of negotiation was a hardening in the Kremlin. Khrushchev seems to have been tempted to take a tough line by noting the growing paralysis of NATO due to France's differences with its allies, and the break within the Adenauer ranks in West Germany. He may have thought the Allies were conveniently going to

pieces for his benefit.

If Western disunity brought on the tough line, the situation is one that Western unity might correct. And the thing to watch for, is not only talks with the Russians, but between President Eisenhower, President De Gaulle and Prime Minister Macmillan. It just may be that Khrushchev has overplayed his hand. By getting tough he might actually drive the Allies together. Stalin managed to unite them when all other arguments failed. It could happen again.

Back in a moment.-

George Bryan-

Word for Today

Nations...as well as individuals...forget their differences in the face of common danger. And Khrushchev, simply by getting tough, might cause Allied unity to be restored. A long time ago, John Dryden noted that friendship is made more sacred by adversity. And E.W. Howe said, "A good scare is worth more to a man than good advice."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 PM EDT

This is the news:

Congress completed action on a compromise housing bill today and sent it to President Eisenhower for his signature. The measure contains public housing features which are opposed by the Administration, and Budget director Maurice Stans says he will recommend to the President that he exercise his veto power. The vote in the House today was 241 to 177...a margin short of the two-thirds majority necessary to override a veto. The bill authorizes expenditures of 1-billion, 375-million dollars over a two-year period; it also contains provisions for continuing the mortgage insurance program administered by the F.H.A. The Senate passed the measure last night.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee today issued a 72-page report calling for a major transformation in the foreign aid program. The committee would have much more emphasis placed on military assistance to Western Europe and on economic help to the under-developed countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. It recommends enactment of a four-billion-dollar foreign aid measure...authorizing the Development Loan Fund each year (for the next five years) to borrow up to one billion dollars from the Treasury. It would also have President Eisenhower submit a definite plan for the progressive reduction and eventual elimination of virtually all economic assistance under the program, except loans. The committee report calls foreign aid "an indispensable tool" of American foreign policy.

Tonight, Secretary of State Herter will make his radio and television report on the deadlocked foreign ministers conference. During the day, Mr. Herter briefed members of the House Foreign Affairs and Senate Foreign Relations Committees. Chairman Morgan of the House committee says, "We were assured that the policy of firmness will stand. No optimism was expressed by the secretary so far as the Russians are concerned." Republic Senator Dirksen (who heard the

other briefing) says that Herter nevertheless has not given up hope that an agreement which could lead to a summit conference may be reached.

In London today, British Prime Minister Mammillan told the House of Commons that it would be "a mistake" to under-rate what has been accomplished thus far in the Geneva talks. "The positions," he said, "certainly are more clarified and in some respects nearer together."

In West Germany, Chancellor Adenauer and Economics Minister Erhard today exchanged a new set of letters in their intra-party dispute. Erhard had been offended by statements made by Adenauer questioning his ability to serve as chancellor. Today, Adenauer sent a new letter to Erhard saying: "You have my full confidence as a politician and as a man. I am looking forward to a resumption of cooperation, full of trust." Erhard replied: "I am prepared to subjugate my personal sensitivities." But he insisted, "I must have the guarantee that I may continue my work undisturbed." Leaders of the Christian Democratic Party say that they now consider the argument settled.

President DeGaulle flew to Italy today for a five-day visit. He was greeted at the Milan airport by the president and premier of Italy and received a 101-gun salute. Officially, General DeGaulle is participating in the 100-th anniversary celebration of battles which led to unification of the Italian states. The visit would appear, however, to have a deeper meaning. DeGaulle predicted today that his conversations with Italian leaders would be "of considerable importance for Europe and the world."

A French Army communique reports 534 Algerian rebels killed in action in the past week. French losses in the same period are listed as 39 dead.

In Argentina, President Frondizi has begun consulting various business and political leaders preparatory toforming a new coalition cabinet. In this, Frondizi is bowing to pressure from the Army, which has accused him of allowing Communists and followers of Peron to take part in the government. The former cabinet resigned last night.

Dr. Klaus Fuchs today was released from a British prison...after serving nine years and three months of a fourteen-year sentence for passing nuclear secrets to Russia. Police immediately escorted him to a Polish airliner, bound for East Berlin.

Steel negotiations went on today...as a wildcat strike continued against the Jones & Laughlin plant in Pittsburgh. Two other steel mills in Cleveland, Ohio and Vandergrift, Pennsylvania, were crippled by similar walkouts. The wage policy committee of the United Steelworkers Union has been summoned to meet here in New York next Thursday. Union President David McDonald said the committee "always meets when we get close to the deadline." The present contracts expire a week from tomorrow.

In Springfield, Missouri...the riot by more than a hundred mental patients in a federal prison hospital has been put down by tear gas. All five guards who had been held hostage were released. Two of them suffered lacerations.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. But first here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: Nations...as well as individuals...forget their differences in the face of common danger. And Khrushchev, simply by getting tough, might cause Allied unity to be restored. A long time ago, John Dryden noted that friendship is made more sacred by adversity. And E.W. Howe said, "A good scare is worth more to a man than good advice."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Wed., June 24, 1959

This is the news:

According to a French Army communique, the rebel force which attacked the Algerian port city of Bone early today has been wiped out. The action took place on the outskirts of Bone...about a mile from the city limits... and lasted for eight hours. For the first five hours, the rebels were engaged by French commandos...driven into a pocket...and then surrounded by tanks. Fighter-bombers were dispatched to the scene of the action, and for the next three hours the rebel force...said to number forty-six men...was bombed and strafed. The French say that thirty-one of the rebels were killed and fifteen captured. None escaped. Six French soldiers died in the operation. The number of French wounded is not reported. It was the largest direct attack made by the rebels on a majpr city

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since the start of the four-and-a-half-year-old Algerian revolt...even though it appears, from its size, to have been a suicide mission. (I should like to examine the Algerian problem further in a few minutes).

Chancellor Adenauer of West Germany wants a meeting with President Eisenhower, British Prime Minister Macmillan and French President DeGaulle before the foreign ministers conference resumes on July thirteenth. My colleague, Ernest Leiser, cables me from Bonn tonight that Adenauer has been "rebuffed" in his efforts to arrange such a meeting. The reason given, Leiser says, is that it is "technically impossible" for the heads of the four Western governments to get together. This is partly true because of General DeGaulle's current visit to Italy. Leiser reports, however, that the main reason the meeting almost certainly will not be held is that both President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Macmillan are understood to be unenthusiastic about the idea. Publicly, the West German government is saying that Adenauer has taken no initiative to bring such a meeting about. Although this is formally correct, he has let it be known that he thinks a meeting of Western heads of government should take place within the next three weeks. If this meeting does not occur, it is highly likely that Adenauer will go to London and have a talk with Macmillan anyway.

He does not agree with the prime minister that the West should meet Russia at the summit and would seek to convince Macmillan that real danger is involved.

In Congress today, Secretary of State Herter received praise from both sides of the aisle for his report to the American people last night on the deadlocked foreign ministers conference. Senate Democratic Leader Johnson said it was a "good" talk, placing the blame for the stalemate "squarely where it belongs"---on Russia. Senate Republican Leader Dirksen said that Mr. Herter had "demonstrated forcefully that he is worthy of his spurs as secretary of state."

In the House today, Republicans joined Southern Democrats to pass a states rights bill strongly opposed by the Administration. The measure... which now goes to the Senate...provides that federal laws may not override state laws in the same field, such as civil rights. There are two exceptions to this provision. A federal law may cancel out a state law on the same subject if Congress at some future date says specifically that it may. Or, if the state law is in direct conflict with the federal statute. The House passed a similar bill last year, but it died in the Senate.

The Senate today passed legislation authorizing the expenditure of more than four billion dollars for running various federal agencies, including the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. A move to cut down on the money for this department was defeated, and the measure... altogether...authorizes 388-million dollars more than the President requested. More than 180-million dollars extra was voted for the research programs carried on by the National Institutes of Health. The House has passed a similar bill...authorizing slightly less money, and the two measures now go to a conference committee.

The Senate Rules Committee today approved a measure that would make public the names and salaries of all Senate employes. The vote in the committee was unanimous.

The Senate Finance Committee voted 9 to 8 for the repeal of the 10 percent federal excise tax on all passenger travel. But strong resistance to the measure is expected in the House.

President Eisenhower today issued a special statement calling again for an increase in the federal gasoline tax...in order to put the nation's super-highway program on a pay-as-you-go basis. He said that by not increasing the tax, Congress already had jeopardized "the orderly

development of our vital road network." It was a situation, he said, in which every motorist should show "great concern".

The steel industry today proposed an indefinite extension of the union contracts due to expire next Tuesday midnight. But the spokesman for the industry denied a story..published in Iron Age..that the companies were about to make a new settlement proposal. The companies' position, he said, is that there must be no increase in employment costs. Earlier in the day, the president of the steelworkers...David McDonald... had called the report "news to me." Negotiations in the steel dispute are continuing.

A federal judge today refused to dismiss the contempt of Congress charges brought against Bernard Goldfine, the Boston industrialist who befriended Sherman Adams. Goldfine is charged with refusing to answer questions about his gifts to Adams put to him by a House investigating subcommitee.

In Argentina, President Frondizi has reshuffled his cabinet in an effort to stave off criticism and stay in office. The major change has the member of a small minority party... Alvero - ALBO ga Rye ~~Alvero Alsogaray~~... taking over both the ministeries of labor and economics. The new cabinet member thus becomes virtual "czar" of economics in Argentina.

Edward R. Murrow: June 24, 1959. 7.45 p.m.

The sudden outburst of rebel ~~strength at Bone~~ activity in Algeria puts a stop to the confident French talk that the Algerian revolution has been brought to the point of collapse. De Gaulle has done wonders, but he has not done this. Peace still eludes him. He has uprooted the army disloyalists who put the cause of the Colonists ahead of their duty to France. He has extended civil rights to the Moslems, and laid the ground for a new social order in which they will be first-class citizens running their own affairs. He has made integration attractive instead of a doom. But he has not made it as alluring as independence. The war goes on.

The test of De Gaulle's Fifth Republic is peace in Algeria. He can achieve his other goals - a reformed parliamentary system, a stabilized economy, restored prestige in the world, and still fail if he does not make peace in Algeria. He and his success are captives in that land. If he fails there, he fails everywhere. The alternative to him last year was a coup by fascist colonels. It will be the same if he does not wind up the business of bloodshed and hatred in North Africa. The survival of democracy in France itself is at stake.

But it is only fair to point out that in North Africa De Gaulle may be

attempting the impossible. He cannot make Algeria independent, throwing away the labor, investment and talent of a century of colonists, whose contribution is essential to France itself. He cannot make it less than independent - so it now seems - without continuing a war that saps France's lifeblood, its economy and the good will of its allies. There are, to be sure, glimpses of a Sahara brought to bloom, running with oil, and of the birth of a new non-colonial commonwealth of French associates in which Algeria would have both wealth and well-being. But this vision also calls for peace.

American policy is much more at the mercy of events in Algeria than we like to think. By our nature and tradition we are committed to the cause of people seeking independence from imperial rule. So we are bound to be sympathetic with the Algerian revolutionists. We sympathized with them very warmly when the Fourth Republic tried to crush them without offering the basic social changes De Gaulle has now begun. But if it is independence they want, we still sympathize with them.

This is more than sentimentality on our part. It is both spiritually and politically profitable. It preserves for us the regard of the common people of Africa, the Middle East, and Asia. We do not like or deserve to be called imperialists. It affects our position in the world. We want

it to be part of our strength that we encourage people who aspire to be free. So we do not see Algeria as De Gaulle sees it.

But we are the victims of two irreconcilable facts in our French policy. We cannot see the Algerians as De Gaulle sees them, but he is our ally in Europe, and we need him for our own security. De Gaulle complains because we do not support him in Algeria, which helps keep the revolt alive. He has a right to complain. We make him weaker. But we cannot suppress our natures, repudiate our traditions and snuff out our beliefs in the liberties of common people for De Gaulle's sake, even if it is in our interest to have De Gaulle a pillar of strength in Europe. We are inconsistent. We cannot dispense with the co-operation of France in Europe. But we cannot think like De Gaulle about Algeria.

The British, who are older hands in world affairs than we are, understand these philosophical pitfalls better than we. They know that there may be problems for which solutions simply do not exist. "One works at problems, one does not necessarily solve them," Prime Minister Macmillan said on a recent visit to this country.

Well, the State Department and the opinion-makers in this country have a problem to work on - how to encourage freedom in North Africa and still

preserve the alliance with France. They had better work at it wisely, for this may be one of the problems for which there is no solution.

Word for Today

There was a character...created by Charles Dickens...called Mr. Podsnap, who felt that whatever he put behind him automatically ceased to exist. "Mr. Podsnap," says Dickens, "even acquired a peculiar flourish of his right arm in often clearing the world of its most difficult problems by sweeping them behind him." Certainly the problem of Algeria cannot so easily be swept aside.

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., June 25, 1959

This is the news:

The United Steelworkers Union said today that it would extend its present contracts in the basic steel industry until July 15th, if any benefits won in the continued negotiations were made retroactive. The union was answering an industry proposal that the contracts be extended indefinitely beyond midnight Tuesday, when they are due to expire. There was no mention in the industry proposal of retroactivity. And a spokesman for the industry said...again...that there must be no increase in employment costs. He warned that if the union did not agree to an extension today, the steel companies would have to start banking their furnaces tomorrow. The union president, David McDonald, notified the

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twelve major steel producers of his offer...after being authorized to do so by the union's wage policy committee. "The union," he said, "desires to avoid a shutdown." It is offering to extend the contracts until the fifteenth of July "for the sole purpose of providing additional time in which to attempt to conclude a settlement."

(management reply to come?)

President Eisenhower today vetoed the price-support measures for tobacco and wheat. The wheat bill...while reducing acreage allotments by 25 percent...would have raised the level of government price supports to 90 percent of parity. Mr. Eisenhower...in his veto message...called this "a step backward", one which would make the wheat program "excessively expensive." The other vetoed measure would have held price supports for tobacco at the 1958 level for the next four or five years. The Administration wants the supports to be more flexible.

The Senate today passed...and sent to the White House...legislation raising the temporary ceiling on the national debt to 295-billion dollars.

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This is an increase of seven billion dollars over the present "temporary" debt ceiling. Soon after the Senate took this action, the Treasury announced that it will borrow five billion dollars in new cash early next month in order to pay its bills through September. It will raise the money by auctioning off short-term securities.

The Senate also voted today to repeal the 10 percent federal tax on passenger travel...but to take away the special tax advantage now enjoyed by people who own stock. Henceforth, in figuring their income tax, stockholders would not be able to subtract 4 percent of their income derived from dividends. These were amendments tacked onto a bill which may be passed later tonight.

The Senate Rackets Committee today resumed public hearings on the activities of the teamsters union. The business manager of the Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph...William POKE Poch...testified that (THE NEWSPAPER) paid an official of the union more than 100-thousand dollars over a nine-year period in order to avoid labor trouble. He identified the teamsters official as Theodore COZA Cozza, president of Local 211 in Pittsburgh. Cozza was placed on the payroll of the newspaper, he said, but did "little work". When Cozza was called to the witness stand, he invoked the Fifth Amendment.

The joint congressional committee...inquiring into the effect which an all-out nuclear attack would have on this country...received a report today from the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization. The committee was told that such an attack...involving some 260 nuclear weapons...probably would result in the death of 48-million, 900-thousand Americans. The experts "guessed" that about 23-million persons would be killed the first day...and that nearly 26-million others would suffer such severe injuries that they would die. It was pointed out that "even with this weight of attack," about three out of every four people in the United States would survive. The chairman of the committee...Representative Holifield of California...said that the "fact" is that the country has not faced up to the problem of survival in the event of nuclear attack.

The House Appropriations Committee refused today to grant President Eisenhower's request for two and a half million dollars for an underground shelter in Texas, from which civil defense operations might be directed if nuclear war comes. It approved a nine-million-dollar request for modernization of the National Space Agency's jet propulsion laboratory in Pasadena, California.

Tonight...at Vandenberg Air Force Base in California...the Air Force launched a Discoverer satellite, carrying a "life capsule" which it hoped to place in orbit and then retrieve as the satellite makes its 17th pass over the Pacific Ocean area. It is too early to tell whether orbit was successfully achieved. The satellite capsule would be ejected 26 hours after launching...if all goes well... and then parachuted to earth.

Russia today delivered notes to the United States and seven other countries...formally proposing the creation of an atom-free zone in the Balkans. Khrushchev first made the proposal in a speech as he was visiting Albania early this month.

In Rome today, President DeGaulle of France conferred with Italian leaders. They reportedly discussed...among other subjects...a proposal by DeGaulle for a security pact for the Western Mediterranean, linked to NATO.

In Spoleto, Italy... the condition of Louis "Satchmo" Armstrong is still reported grave, although he showed some slight improvement during the day. Armstrong is suffering from acute pneumonia. His physician says that reports that he suffered a heart attack are not true.

Averell Harriman can have a visa to go to China as a newsman but Justice William O. Douglas can't. This is the decision of the State Department. It told the National Geographic that the Supreme Court Justice does not qualify for a visa under procedures adopted by the Department.

Both the North American Newspaper Alliance, for which Governor Harriman is writing, and the National Geographic, which proposed to send Justice Douglas to China, are on the State Department's list of thirty-one organizations entitled to receive visas for Mainland China. When Governor Harriman was given a visa, National Geographic believed the way was clear to send Justice Douglas as its representative. He is a celebrated traveler, his books on Central Asia and the Middle East are among the most highly regarded in that field. It is not unfair to say that he is more of a professional traveler and more of a professional writer on his travels than Mr. Harriman. His qualifications to write about China are beyond challenge. But the State Department ignored his qualifications, and centered on a single disqualification-- he has another job. He is a high government official. The Department does not argue that if he went it would be a step nearer de facto recognition of Communist China. All it says is that he would not be a full-time

correspondent.

If anyone lifts an eyebrow at this and asks how Averell Harriman comes to be regarded as a full-time correspondent, there is an answer. Dean Acheson, who represented him as his Attorney at the State Department, contended that he has no other employment than with the North American Newspaper Alliance. Mr. Acheson did not contend that Mr. Harriman has no other means of support, or that journalism is his livelihood. After all, Mr. Harriman is the heir to the Harriman railroad fortune. Mr. Acheson said his work for the news syndicate is his only job at present. And he was prepared to go into court to establish that fact.

When the State Department set up its procedures about visas to China, it may have intended to restrict the privilege to professional journalists. But it did not say so in so many words. That let Mr. Harriman slip through. Justice Douglas couldn't.

It would be hard to argue that it makes a dime's worth of difference to United States interests to have Mr. Harriman go to China and to keep Justice Douglas out. Obviously both men should be free to go. Mr. Harriman is an elder statesman of acute political judgment, and anything he can report on conditions in China would be of prime interest. What Justice Douglas would

have to say might be of even greater interest. He has won his spurs as a keen observer of foreign peoples and countries.

But the State Department denies the Editor of the National Geographic the right to choose Justice Douglas, for all his attributes. It exercises a control over the Editor's selection of his own correspondent. Possibly the Department should have some control, so as to prevent some periodical or agency sending someone notoriously undesirable for political reasons. But to rule out a man, because he has a job, a job that happens to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, is hardly a tenable position.

The Worthy case, which raises the question of the right of the State Department to restrict the travel of newsmen, has been appealed to the Supreme Court. No doubt it is improper to assume, that Justice Douglas would rule against the State Department in that case, though it is not improper to point out, that he is one of the steadfast liberals in the court, and the liberals tend to prefer individual freedom, to arbitrary government regulations. But if the Worthy case does come before the court, Justice Douglas presumably would have to disqualify himself from judging it, since he has himself experienced State Department control. So the State Department not only has

silenced Justice Douglas on China, it may also have silenced him on its right to silence him.

Back in a moment —

George Bryan —

Word for Today

The State Department has ruled that Justice Douglas may not be granted a passport to visit Red China because he has a job. Mr. Harriman, who is a millionaire...but has no job except with the North American Newspaper Alliance... was issued a passport. One recalls the observation made by the elder Oliver Weldell Holmes a hundred years ago: "Logic is logic, that's all I say."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 PM EDT

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The Senate also voted today to repeal the 10-percent federal tax on passenger travel...but to take away the special tax advantage now enjoyed by people who own stock. Henceforth, in figuring their income tax, stockholders would not be able to subtract 4 percent of theirincome derived from dividends. These were amendments tacked onto a bill which may be passed later tonight.

The Senate Rackets Committee today resumed public hearings on the activities of the teamsters union. The business manager of the Pittsburgh Sun-Telegrahh... William Poch...testified that the newspaper paid an official of the union more than 100-thousand dollars over a nine-year period in order to avoid labor trouble. He identified the teamsters official as Theodore Cozza, president of Local 211 in Pittsburgh. Cozza was placed on the payroll of the newspaper, he said, but did "little work." When Cozza was called to the witness stand, he invoked the Fifth Amendment.

The joint congressional committee...inquiring into the effect which an all-out nuclear attack would have on this country...received a report today from the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization. The committee was told that such an attack...involving some 260 nuclear weapons...probably would result in the death of 48-million, 900-thousand Americans. The experts "guessed" that about 23-million persons would be killed the first day...and that nearly 26-million others would suffer such severe injuries that they would die. It was pointed out that "even with this weight of attack," about three out of every four people in the United States would survive. The chairman of the committee...Representative Holifield of California...said that the "fact" is that the country has not faced up to the problem of survival in the event of nuclear attack.

The House Appropriations Committee refused today to grant President

Eisenhower's request for two and a half million dollars for an underground shelter in Texas, from which civil defense operations might be directed if nuclear war comes. It approved a nine-million-dollar request for modernization of the National Space Agency's jet propulsion laboratory in Pasadena, California.

Tonight...At Vandenberg Air Force Base in California...the Air Force launched a Discoverer satellite, carrying a "life capsule" which it hoped to place in orbit and then retrieve as the satellite makes its 17th pass over the Pacific Ocean area. It is too early to tell whether orbit was successfully achieved. The satellite capsule would be ejected 26 hours after launching... if all goes well... and then parachuted to earth.

Russia today delivered notes to the United States and seven other countries... formally proposing the creation of an atom-free zone in the Balkans. Khrushchev first made the proposal in a speech as he was visiting Albania early this month.

In Rome today, President DeGaulle of France conferred with Italian leaders. They reportedly discussed...among other subjects...a proposal by DeGaulle for a security pact for the Western Mediterranean, linked to NATO.

In Spoleto, Italy...the condition of Louis "Satchmo" Armstrong is still reported grave, although he showed some slight improvement during the day. Armstrong is suffering from acute pneumonia. His physician says that reports that he suffered a heart attack are not true.

Averell Harriman can have a visa to go to China as a newsman but Justice William O. Douglas can't. This is the decision of the State Department. It told the National Geographic that the Supreme Court Justice does not qualify for a visa under procedures adopted by the Department.

Both the North American Newspaper Alliance, for which Governor Harriman is writing, and the National Geographic, which proposed to send Justice Douglas to China, are on the State Department's list of thirty-one organizations entitled to receive visas for Mainland China. When Governor Harriman was given a visa,

National Geographic believed the way was clear to send Justice Douglas as its representative. He is a celebrated traveler, his books on Central Asia and the Middle East are among the most highly regarded in that field. It is not unfair to say that he is more of a professional traveler and more of a professional writer on his travels than Mr. Harriman. His qualifications to write about China are beyond challenge. But the State Department ignored his qualifications, and centered on a single disqualification -- he has another job. He is a high government official. The Department does not argue that if he went it would be a step nearer de facto recognition of Communist China. All it says is that he would not be a full-time correspondent.

If anyone lifts an eyebrow at this and asks how Averell Harriman comes to be regarded as a full-time correspondent, there is an answer. Dean Acheson, who represented him as his Attorney at the State Department, contended that he has no other employment than with the North American Newspaper Alliance. Mr. Acheson did not contend that Mr. Harriman has no other means of support, or that journalism is his livelihood. After all, Mr. Harriman is the heir to the Harriman railroad fortune. Mr. Acheson said his work for the news syndicate is his only job at present. And he was prepared to go into court to establish that fact.

When the State Department set up its procedures about visas to China, it may have intended to restrict the privilege to professional journalists. But it did not say so in so many words. That let Mr. Harriman slip through. Justice Douglas couldn't.

It would be hard to argue that it makes a dime's worth of difference to United States interests to have Mr. Harriman go to China and to keep Justice Douglas out. Obviously, both men should be free to go. Mr. Harriman is an elder statesman of acute political judgement, and anything he can report on conditions in China would be of prime interest. What Justice Douglas would have to say might be of even greater interest. He has won his spurs as a keen observer of foreign peoples and countries.

The State Department denies the Editor of the National Geographic the right to choose Justice Douglas for all his attributes. It exercises a control over the Editor's selection of his own correspondent. Possibly the Department should have some control so as to prevent some periodical or agency sending someone notoriously undesirable for political reasons. But to rule out a man because he has a job, a job that happens to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, is hardly a tenable position.

The Worthy case, which raises the question of the right of the State Department to restrict the travel of newsmen, has been appealed to the Supreme Court. No doubt it is improper to assume that Justice Douglas would rule against the State Department in that case, though it is not improper to point out that he is one of the steadfast liberals in the court, and the liberals tend to prefer individual freedom to arbitrary government regulations. But if the Worthy case does come before the court, Justice Douglas presumably would have to disqualify himself from judging it, since he has himself experienced State Department control. So the State Department not only has silenced Justice Douglas on China, it may also have silenced him on its right to silence him.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. But first here is George Bryan with a word about the weather.

GEORGE BRYAN

MURROW: The State Department has ruled that Justice Douglas may not be granted a passport to visit Red China because he has a job. Mr. Harriman, who is a millionaire...but has no job except with the North American Newspaper Alliance... was issued a passport. One recalls the observation made by the elder Oliver Wendell Holmes a hundred years ago: "Logic is logic,that's all I say."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Fri., June 26, 1959

This is the news:

A Trans-World Airlines plane crashed in a thunderstorm near Milan, Italy, today...killing all 68 persons on board. Eyewitnesses say that the aircraft was struck by lightning soon after taking off from the Milan airport on a non-stop flight to Chicago. At least 22 of the passengers and six of the crew of nine were Americans. Three employes of the airline also were on board as non-paying passengers. The flight...No. 891...had originated in Athens and had made one previous stop in Rome. The wreckage...in what is believed to be the worst air accident ever to take place in Italy... was still burning two hours after the crash, despite heavy rain and the effort of seven fire-fighting companies.

In Washington, the Federal Aviation Agency today proposed that civil air regulations be revised so as to increase pilot proficiency and assure greater public safety. The agency says that it intends to ground all commercial pilots who have reached their 60th birthday and to prohibit all pilots 55 or older from commanding jets---unless they were qualified to pilot such aircraft before reaching age 55. Co-pilots would be required to qualify on every type of aircraft to which they might be assigned. The agency says that it will give interested parties an opportunity to file comments before putting these new orders in effect.

The United Steelworkers Union today broke off its negotiations with the four-man bargaining team representing the basic steel industry and proposed...instead...that the union negotiate directly with the twelve steel companies principally involved. The union president, David McDonald, suggested that the negotiating be done with the heads of these companies. The negotiating team representing the industry, he charged, had been indulging in a "farcical filibuster". [redacted]

Tonight, the industry turned down McDonald's suggestion. "No useful purpose," it said, "can be served by changing the present bargaining procedures." The negotiations thus would appear to be completely broken down.. ~~Here is some of the background:~~ Yesterday, the union offered to extend its present ~~negotiations~~ contracts until July 15th, if any benefits won in the continued negotiations were made retroactive. Last night, the industry rejected the offer...saying that any reference to retroactivity

"implied" that the steel companies eventually would grant concessions which they have no intention of making. Earlier, the union had turned down an industry offer to extend the contracts indefinitely...but nothing was said about making any agreements which might be reached retroactive. The strike deadline is now only four days away...since the present contracts expire at midnight Tuesday. Joseph Finnegan, director of the Federal Mediation Service, says that he knows of no government plan to intervene. But his agency, he points out, can always be invited to step in. Most of the steel companies say they will not start banking their furnaces until the week-end.

Teamsters President James Hoffa today made his 13th appearance before the Senate Rackets Committee in two and a half years. A member of the committee...Senator Kennedy of Massachusetts...accused Hoffa of failing to clean up his union as he had promised. In the past two days, Kennedy said, more than twenty union officials had invoked the Fifth Amendment when asked about alleged wrong-doing in the union. The Democratic senator told Hoffa: "I have no confidence in your ability...or willingness.. to get rid of any of these people." Hoffa replied that he was not

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going to be "stampeded"...but that each case would be investigated carefully before any decision was made. The teamsters president called Kennedy's labor bill "a strike-breaking, union-busting measure." "If you're trying to penalize the American labor movement because of Hoffa," said Hoffa, "then exempt them all except Hoffa."

Senate-House conferees agreed today on a compromise measure...continuing special corporate and excise taxes for another year. ~~Several of the provisions...written into the bill by the Senate yesterday...were knocked out.~~ One of these provisions...now eliminated...would have taken away the special tax advantage enjoyed by people who own stock. Another provision stricken from the bill would have increased the federal grants received by the states for old age assistance. It was agreed to repeal the 10 percent tax on local telephone charges, effective June 30th next year and to cut the 10 percent tax on passenger travel in half.

In Louisiana today, Governor Long fired the director of state hospitals and the superintendent of the mental institution to which he had been committed. The new officials...named to take their place...immediately gave the governor his release. Then within minutes a state judge signed papers dismissing the original commitment order...saying that, in view of

what had happened, it was the only course he could take. Veteran political observers in Louisiana say that now that Long is again in fact governor, his opponents will feel his power. When a reporter asked Long this afternoon whether he would seek revenge, he said: "You wait and see."

We are happy to report the condition of Louis "Stachmo" Armstrong much improved. The latest dispatch from Italy says that he sat up in bed today....wiggled his fingers as though he were playing his trumpet...and hummed "The Sunny Side of the Street".

Queen Elizabeth and President Eisenhower today formally opened the St. Lawrence Seaway as a symbol of cooperation between Canada and the United States. For that story we switch to an American destroyer...cruising in that seaway...and my colleague, Robert Pierpoint.

(Tape runs 3:13
Ends on cue: "--to ERM in NY."

(Into final piece no later than 7:39:30)

Edward R. Murrow: June 26, 1959. 7.45 p.m.

Tonight this reporter departs this microphone for a year's leave of absence - (a departure which has been rather overpublicised). Permit me a few words of personal explanation. I haven't been fired....haven't quit.... my health is alright. For many years, there has been a clause in my long-term contract with C.B.S., permitting me to take a year off...I asked for it - and the corporation granted it. For twelve of the more than twenty years that I have been broadcasting, reports have been made at this time. They have represented the work of many people, here and abroad. I am especially indebted to Raymond Swing and Ed Bliss. We have tried not to abuse this privileged opportunity to communicate and have not knowingly done violence to the truth. I would speak my gratitude to my colleagues and critics - both too numerous to mention by name.

The next year will be spent travelling, reading, listening, keeping silent - in the language of radio, receiving instead of transmitting - trying to fill in some of the enormous gaps in my knowledge of this fascinating world. Unless curiosity curdles, I shall return to face this frightening microphone with a little more knowledge and assurance - at least the illusion that I

know what I'm talking about.....being fully aware that some of you are of the opinion that this reporter has suffered from an acute case of that illusion for many years.. My thanks to those of you who have reminded me that an amplified voice does not increase the wisdom or understanding of the speaker.

At the end of the year I shall hope to have learned a little.. The hope may be vain....but the prospect of trying is most pleasing.

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This reporter now takes leave to travel, to examine at first-hand, to listen more and talk less...in hope that in the interval he may learn. Josh Billings had the right idea when he said, "It's better to know less than so much that ain't so." And of course Billings also had something when he said, "Silence is one of the hardest arguments to refute."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Friday, June 26, 1959
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: For that story we switch to an American destroyer cruising in that Seaway and my colleague, Robert Pierpoint.

PIERPOINT: As the President and Mrs. Eisenhower stepped off the Columbine and onto Canadian soil this morning they were ~~xx~~ met personally by Queen Elizabeth. "This is a very great honor", said President Eisenhower, smilingly shaking hands first with ~~the~~ the queen, dressed today ~~k~~ in bright ~~xxxx~~ turquoise silk, then with Prince Philip and Canada's Prime Minister Diefenbaker. After the brief welcoming ceremony at the airport the queen ~~xx~~ and the President rode together in one car down to the nearby St. Lawrence Seaway Canal while Mamie Eisenhower and Prince Philip followed behind in their own limousine. For perhaps the first time in history, at ~~xxxxxxx~~ least the first time in memory, no member of the U. S. Secret Service rode with the President who for once was guarded only by Britain's gracious queen and her military aide. At St. Lambert's Lock, just across the St. Lawrence River from Montreal, the official opening ceremonies were held. President Eisenhower called the 2300 mile long, billion dollar St. Lawrence Seaway the culmination of the x dreams of thousands of ~~xxxx~~ individuals on both sides of our common border. Far more than a technical and commercial triumph, said the President, it is above all a magnificent symbol to the entire world of the achievements possible to democratic nations working peacefully together. All the speakers, including the queen, were polite enough not to mention that most of the original impetus and the largest share of the funds for this vastly impressive project have come from Canada. Queen Elizabeth spoke in both English and fluent French, applauded the creative vision that had conceived and constructed a highway

which will open the middle of this continent to the commerce of the world. It is, said the queen, a magnificent monument to the enduring friendship of our two nations. That part of the opening ceremonies completed, the Presidential party joined the queen for a short trip aboard her 5,000 ton yacht Britannia. As the stately blue-hulled ship pulled slowly away from her mooring and entered a symbolic gateway to the canal the queen and the president stood side by side on the bridge. Fireworks exploded ~~xxxxxx~~ overhead parachuting down flags of Canada, Britain and America. Colored balloons were loosed to float upwards; a band played; crowds along the banks ~~xxxx~~ shouted and waved and everyone, including the President and the Queen, seemed to be having a great time. Borrowing binoculars from Prince Philip, ~~xxx~~ President Eisenhower interestedly watched the ~~xxxx~~ locks machinery as the Britannia was lifted from one level to another. During the five hour trip a chicken in wine ~~xxx~~ sauce stately luncheon was given by the Queen for the Presidential party. Meantime thousands of people gathered along the banks of the canal, stared, waved and cheered. Some folks even brought children in baby carriages to see the Queen and the President sail by and a tribe of Iroquois Indianas parked canoes and teepees along the canal, saluted the royal and presidential parties in full indian dress. At Lake St. Louis the Britannia proceeded slowly by a smart review of 16 Canadian and American ~~Skipx~~ Navy ships in full flagged array. Finally about 5:00 o'clock this evening the presidential party took leave of the Britannia, the Queen and Prince Philip, and President and Mrs. Eisenhower flew back to Washington having helped come true ~~xxxxxxxx~~ a magnificent dream, the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway. This is Robert Pierpoint aboard the U. S. Navy Destroyer DuPont and now back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

Trans.-7/2/59-B.K.

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

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7:45 - 8:00 PM EDT

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Goodnight and good luck!

Dewey

STATE OF NEW YORK
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER
ALBANY

R. BURDELL BIXBY
ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR

June 10, 1948

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Since Governor Dewey is out of the city, I want to thank you on his behalf for your letter of June 8th and for the very generous things you say about his appearance on your news program. I know he will appreciate them very much indeed.

With many thanks and kindest regards,

Cordially yours,

R. Burdell Bixby

RBB:HO

June 8, 1948

The Honorable
Thomas E. Dewey
Governor of the State of
New York
Albany, New York

Dear Governor:

Please accept my thanks for answering questions on my news program.

The response indicates that it was well received.

Sincerely yours,

FORD BOND RADIO PRODUCTIONS, INC.

810 RCA Building West • New York 20, N.Y. • Circle 7-2236

June 2, 1948

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The Governor has asked me to advise you that he will appear with you Friday, June 4th, 7:45 to 8:00 PM, but to give you warning of a possibility that may occur due to his travel plans.

He is leaving Boston on Friday at 3 PM on special plane to fly to New York. If the weather permits him to get through, he will be with you in the studio at whatever time you suggest. Please let me know at what hour and in what studio you would like him to meet you.

If the weather does prevent the plane from getting through, then he will appear with you on Monday evening, if this is satisfactory to you.

Very truly yours,

Ford

FB:JS FORD BOND

Pursuant to your suggestion - if weather does get in the way, I'll keep myself available on Friday to set up a two-way job between here and Boston

FB

June 1, 1948

The Honorable
Thomas E. Dewey
Governor of New York
Room 1527
Roosevelt Hotel
Madison Avenue and 45 Street
New York City

Dear Governor:

I am delighted. Here they are. Many too many. Some too blunt. Will do it wherever, whenever you say. Mr. Hagerty can reach me at any time, day or night, on Plaza 5-[illegible]000.

Sincerely yours,

STATE OF NEW YORK
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER
ALBANY

JAMES C. HAGERTY
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

April 12, 1948.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

On behalf of Governor Dewey I wish to thank you very much indeed for your thoughtfulness and courtesy in inviting him to participate in your radio interview.

I regret very much that although the Governor would like to do so his schedule is such that it is impossible for him at this time to accept your kind invitation.

Sincerely yours,

James C. Hagerty

2/26/48

The Honorable Thomas E. Dewey
Governor of the State of New York
Albany

The Honorable Earl Warren
Governor of the State of California
Sacramento

I WOULD GREATLY APPRECIATE A REPLY TO MY WIRE OF FEBRUARY 12TH. IN ORDER TO SAVE YOUR SECRETARY'S TIME THE WIRE READS: DURING LAST WEEK OF MAY AND FIRST WEEK OF JUNE I PLAN TO TRAVEL ABOUT THE COUNTRY INTERVIEWING SUCH CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION AS ARE WILLING STOP DURATION OF INTERVIEW TEN MINUTES TO BE DONE FROM SCRIPT ON THE BASIS OF QUESTIONS EYE WOULD SUBMIT TO YOU AT LEAST ONE WEEK BEFORE DATE OF BROADCAST STOP INTERVIEW WOULD BE BROADCAST OVER COMPLETE FACILITIES OF CBS STOP ORIGINALLY AT 7:15 PM EASTERN STANDARD TIME AND AGAIN IN RECORDED FORM TO REACH THE PACIFIC COAST AT 9:15 PM STOP INFORMATIVELY THIS IS PERIOD OF MY OWN NEWS PROGRAM HEARD FIVE NIGHTS WEEKLY MONDAY THRU FRIDAY AT THIS TIME STOP RESEARCHERS ESTIMATE NIGHTLY AUDIENCE IN EXCESS OF TEN MILLION MY SOLE INTEREST IN MAKING THIS SUGGESTION IS TO PUT TO YOU CERTAIN QUESTIONS WHICH WILL BE UPPERMOST IN THE MINDS OF RADIO LISTENERS STOP PROGRAM CAN ORIGINATE WHEREVER YOU SAY STOP IF YOU ARE PREPARED TO PARTICIPATE I WILL WORK OUT WITH YOUR SECRETARY EXACT DATE AND POINT OF ORIGINATION STOP WOULD APPRECIATE TELEGRAPHIC REPLY AT YOUR EARLIEST CONVENIENCE REGARDS

EDWARD R. MURROW
CBS, NEW YORK

JA got letter promise from Haggerty... Feb ?

JZ talked with Worley, in Haggerty office, Friday april 2

JZ talked with Haggerty, Monday April 5 and was told letter going into mail

JZ talked with Worley, Wed April 7, said he couldn't find copy of letter in files..promised relay dope to Haggerty who in Nebraska until Monday.

Mac Arthur

URGENT

May 27/48

SULLIVAN
MU-3-
9388

GENERAL DOUGLAS MAC ARTHUR
SUPREME ALLIED HEADQUARTERS
TOKYO

On March nine eye wired you inviting you to discuss your views as a candidate for the presidential nomination dash this to be done in a nine minute interview over full facilities of the Columbia Broadcasting System stop at that time you wired it would be impracticable to accept stop In view of today's invitation by Senate Appropriations Committee to return home would very much like you to reconsider my original proposal stop informatively, all Republican candidates have seldom been interviewed will be by end of next week stop several days still available if you care to participate stop would appreciate telegraphic reply at your earliest convenience best regards

Edward R. Murrow
CBS
New York

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

1220

(34)

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

1948 MAR 12 AM 2 48

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

NG24 GOVT DL PD=NEWYORK NY 12 136A

EDWARD R MURROW, REPORT DELIVERY=

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM 485 MADISON AVE=

PAREN Z-41720 PAREN APPRECIATE YOUR INVITATION BUT REGRET IT WILL BE IMPRACTICABLE TO ACCEPT PD REGARDS PD=

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THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

MARCH 9, 1948

GENERAL DOUGLAS MAC ARTHUR

SUPREME ALLIED HEADQUARTERS

TOKIO

DURING LAST WEEK OF MAY AND FIRST WEEK OF JUNE I AM INTERVIEWING SUCH CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION AS ARE WILLING STOP INFORMATIVELY ALL CANDIDATES SO FAR CONTACTED HAVE ACCEPTED INVITATION STOP DURATION OF INTERVIEW TEN MINUTES TO BE DONE FROM SCRIPT ON THE BASIS OF QUESTIONS I WOULD SUBMIT TO YOU IN ADVANCE STOP YOUR REPLIES COULD BE RECORDED AT YOUR CONVENIENCE AND THE RECORDING THEN SHIPPED BACK TO THE STATES STOP INTERVIEW WOULD BE BROADCAST OVER COMPLETE FACILITIES OF CBS STOP ESTIMATED AUDIENCE ON MY FIVE NIGHTS WEEKLY NEWS SHOW IN EXCESS OF TEN MILLION STOP MY SOLE INTEREST IN MAKING THIS SUGGESTION IS TO PUT TO YOU CERTAIN QUESTIONS WHICH WOULD BE UPPERMOST IN THE MINDS OF RADIO LISTENERS STOP AS MENTIONED PREVIOUSLY YOUR REPLIES COULD BE RECORDED AT ANY TIME CONVENIENT TO YOU STOP IF YOU ARE PREPARED TO PARTICIPATE I WILL WORK OUT FURTHER DETAILS WITH YOUR SECRETARY STOP WOULD APPRECIATE TELEGRAPHIC REPLY AT YOUR EARLIEST CONVENIENCE BEST REGARDS

ED MURROW

CBS NEW YORK

Martin

WESTERN UNION

RECEIVED
1948 MAY 20 AM 11:53
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

WU13 GOVT PD

BX WASHINGTON DC MAY 20 949A

EDWARD R MURROW

CBS

MUST DECLINE FOR TWO REASONS. FIRST I AM NOT A CANDIDATE.
SECONDLY DATES NOT AGREEABLE.

JOSEPH W MARTIN JR MC

1047A.

5/18/48

THE HONORABLE JOSEPH E. MARTIN
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DURING LAST WEEK OF MAY AND FIRST WEEK OF JUNE I PLAN TO TRAVEL ABOUT THE COUNTRY INTERVIEWING SUCH CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION AS ARE WILLING STOP DURATION OF INTERVIEW TEN MINUTES TO BE DONE FROM SCRIPT ON THE BASIS OF QUESTIONS EYE WOULD SUBMIT TO YOU AT LEAST ONE WEEK BEFORE DATE OF BROADCAST STOP INTERVIEW WOULD BE BROADCAST OVER COMPLETE FACILITIES OF CBS AT 7:45 PM EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME STOP INFORMATIVELY THIS IS PERIOD OF MY OWN NEWS PROGRAM HEARD FIVE NIGHTS WEEKLY MONDAY THRU FRIDAY AT THIS TIME STOP RESEARCHERS ESTIMATE NIGHTLY AUDIENCE IN EXCESS OF TEN MILLION MY SOLE INTEREST IN MAKING THIS SUGGESTION IS TO PUT TO YOU CERTAIN QUESTIONS WHICH WILL BE UPPERMOST IN THE MINDS OF RADIO LISTENERS STOP PROGRAM CAN ORIGINATE WHEREVER YOU SAY STOP IF YOU ARE PREPARED TO PARTICIPATE DATES STILL OPEN ARE MONDAY, MAY 24, WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, MONDAY, MAY 31, OR TUESDAY, JUNE 1st. STOP IF AGREEABLE WILL WORK OUT WITH YOUR SECRETARY EXACT DATE AND POINT OF ORIGINATION STOP WOULD APPRECIATE TELEGRAPHIC REPLY AT YOUR EARLIST CONVENIENCE REGARDS

EDWARD R. MURROW
CBS NEW YORK

HAROLD E. STASSEN
1010 PILLSBURY BUILDING
MINNEAPOLIS 2, MINNESOTA

June 1, 1948

Mr. Edward Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
Rockefeller Plaza
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Just a note to express my appreciation and pleasure at the opportunity to be with you on your broadcast last Wednesday evening.

Please accept my sincere thanks.

I shall look forward to seeing you sometime in the near future, possibly during the Convention in Philadelphia.

Best regards,

Harold E. Stassen

HES/el

Ed Jansen

May 24/48

WARREN BURGER
STASSEN-FOR-PRESIDENT HEADQUARTERS
MINNEAPOLIS

Regarding Mr. Stassen's Wednesday night interview with Edward R. Murrow this confirms Boston origination from studios of WBZ 7:45 pm edt. Charles Ashley is the News Editor and knows about the arrangements. It would be extremely helpful if Mr. Stassen could be in the studio around ~~at~~ 5:30 to go over the questions with Mr. Murrow. The Stassen-Murrow spot will run nine minutes and in that period we would like to cover following questions sent in by listeners. If you have one or two you'd like to add yourself that's agreeable with us. These are questions worded in general way: (1) You have done more traveling at home and abroad than any of other Republican candidates. In speaking to people what do you find is their dominant attitude and concern (2) You've been quoted as saying you wouldn't accept Vice-Presidential nomination on ticket with Dewey. Why (3) If nominated and elected, who would you appoint Postmaster General (4) You have said you are against helping Socialist countries in Europe. Please clarify (5) In February 1948 you said the high price curve has definitely been broken. Do you still think so (6) How much of the current high prices can be blamed on speculation (7) You, Dewey and Taft claim you will each have the most pledged delegates when the convention opens. What's your estimate (8) Why do you want to be President (9) What's the best book you've read recently (10) How would you deal with Russia if elected (11) What

advice would you give a young man wanting to enter politics (12) Where do you stand on the President's Civil Rights Program (13) How have you stood the rigors of the campaign so far (14) what's your favorite quotation and questions. I presume you'll arrange to get these questions to Mr. Stassen tomorrow. I'll call you around noon tomorrow and check further with you. Many thanks for your kind cooperation. Best regards.

John Aaron
CBS
New York

WESTERN UNION

RECEIVED
1948 MAY 20 PM 3:18
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

M

WU31 PD

BD MINNEAPOLIS MINN MAY 20 1238P

JOHN A AARON

CBS

GOVERNOR STASSEN MAY HAVE TO MAKE RECORDING IN NEW YORK TUESDAY OR WEDNESDAY DUE TO CONFLICT IN DATES FOR FRIDAY. CONSIDER AND ADVISE WHAT ARRANGEMENTS AVAILABLE

WARREN E BURGER STASSEN FOR PRESIDENT HEADQUARTERS

209P..

N

March 8/48

Warren Burger
Stassen-For-President Headquarters
Minneapolis

Just to confirm our telephone conversation Edward R. Murrow will expect Mr. Stassen on his broadcast Friday evening, May 28th, 7:45 p.m. edt for roughly ten minutes, point of origination to be either Washington or New York. Will keep you advised on further details. Many thanks for your kind cooperation. Best regards.

John A. Aaron
CBS, New York

Stassen

WESTERN UNION

RECEIVED
1948 FEB 17 PM 4:08
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

WUN25 PD

MINNEAPOLIS MINN FEB 17 204P

EDWARD R MURROW

CBS

PLEASED TO ACCEPT YOUR INVITATION JOIN IN

CBS INTERVIEW BROADCAST.

WORK OUT SCHEDULING WHEN READY

WITH WARREN BURGER MY HEADQUARTERS, PHONE MAIN 5212,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA. BEST REGARDS

HAROLD E STASSEN

343P

5212

HAROLD E. STASSEN
1028 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

EARL E. HART
SECRETARY

February 13, 1948.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
New York, New York.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Your telegram of February 12, 1948, to Governor Stassen comes to our office when he is out of the city.

It is being forwarded to him immediately for his personal consideration.

Sincerely,

Leonard E. Edwards

Leonard E. Edwards.

BC

Stassen

June 8, 1948

The Honorable
Harold E. Stassen
1010 Pillsbury Bldg.
Minneapolis 2, Minn.

Dear Mr. Stassen:

Please accept my belated thanks for answering questions on my news program.

The response indicates that it was well received.

Sincerely yours,

Taft

June 8, 1948

Senator Robert A. Taft
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Taft:

Please accept my belated thanks for answering questions on my news program.

The response indicates that it was well received.

Sincerely yours,

WESTERN UNION

WESTERN UNION

WESTERN UNION

WESTERN UNION

RN N

Taft

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1948 FEB 20 PM 12:45

C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

WU25 PD

WASHINGTON DC FEB 20 1157A

EDWARD R MURROW

CBS

SENATOR TAFT IS WILLING ON INTERVIEW PLEASE LET US KNOW SUGGESTED DAY AS SOON AS POSSIBLE REGARDS

BILL MCADAMS PUBLIC RELATIONS ADVISER TO SENATOR TAFT

1231P

Thomas

June 8, 1948

Mr. Norman Thomas
303 Fourth Avenue
New York 10, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Thomas:

Please accept my belated thanks for answering questions on my news program. The response indicates that it was well received.

Sincerely yours,

Socialist Party U. S. A.

303 FOURTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 10, N. Y. • GRamercy 7-9584

May 24, 1948

Mr. Henry A. Wallace
39 Park Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Wallace:

I read with interest your debate challenge to discussion of foreign policies with leaders of the old parties. If the debate is to be well rounded and comprehensive, it should certainly include a spokesman for the Socialist Party and its position. There are two reasons of especial force to support this suggestion.

1. Since 1944, we have steadily supported a policy differing both from the present bipartisan policy and from your own. Our policy, in the light of events, would greatly have promoted peace.

2. In important particulars, we represent the point of view of those European socialists who are the main hope of the world for a democratic peace.

As you know, our Socialist program for peace would, in some important points, agree with yours. But we think your discussion of universal disarmament inadequate, especially in respect to the necessary controls. Moreover, we find it hard to believe in the validity of any man's approach to lasting peace who supports, as apparently you do, not only the Yalta and Potsdam agreements, but the Russian interpretation of them.

Believe me,

Sincerely yours,

Norman Thomas

NT:BM

Socialist Party U. S. A.

303 FOURTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 10, N. Y. • GRamercy 3-4286

FOR RELEASE after 5 PM Sunday, May 23, 1948

THOMAS UPHOLDS "THE RIGHTS OF MAN"

In a major campaign address on civil liberties and freedom, Norman Thomas, the Socialist presidential candidate, declared that: "In America we Socialists have fought for human freedom and racial equality in innumerable struggles in which we have met no allies from the National Association of Manufacturers."

His address on "The Rights of Man" was carried on the nationwide "Living-1948" program of the National Broadcasting Company Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Thomas attacked all totalitarianism - both fascist and communist - as well as private capitalism. He insisted that the "socialist ideal is not a society equivalent to a herd of 'contented cows' still milked by a master."

The Socialist nominee declared that the Mundt Bill is "a dangerous and unnecessary piece of legislation" which might "become a cover for dangerously repressive activity" and under which "Communists might escape better than others since they are more practiced in underground activities."

While not attacking loyalty tests in general, Mr. Thomas vigorously opposed the present conduct of loyalty tests and the general attitude of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. He called for legislation to remove racial discrimination by both public and private agencies, called for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, asked for compensation for the Japanese-Americans evacuated from the West Coast during the war; and opposed all forms of peacetime conscription.

The full text of Mr. Thomas' speech follows:

THE RIGHTS OF MAN

Radio Speech on "Living-1948" over the National Broadcasting Company, May 23, 1948
by Norman Thomas, Socialist Party Candidate for President of the United States

We Socialists use the great phrase "freedom, peace and plenty" to characterize the kind of society which men might establish. The condition of these blessings is the practice of fraternity among men regardless of race or creed or nationality or color.

In two former speeches on the air since my nomination, I have dealt principally with problems of plenty and peace. I have argued that inflationary prices, expectation of depression, and the continuing tensions which breed serious strikes, are inherent in the jumbled capitalism, miscalled free interprise, and not excrescenses on it. Specific reforms may accomplish a little, but only by intelligent planning under democratic control in an economy whose commanding heights are in possession of the people, can depression and poverty be conquered. Our Socialist platform, which can be had by writing the Party office, 303 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N.Y., outlines our program specifically for the winning of plenty.

It also sets forth our program for the winning of peace. Indeed freedom, peace and plenty are tied together beyond the power of any nation or party successfully to separate them. But there could be a triumphant policy for winning peace which the Administration is destroying by its sins of ommission and commission. No military aid to regional alliances will save peace in a world in which the armament race continues. The failure of the Administration to realize this, specifically its failure to take advantage of the opportunity the Soviet dictatorship presented it to state the case for universal disarmament under the effective international controls for which Henry Wallace did not ask, is disastrous in terms of world leadership and the confidence of mankind. To be sure, Secretary Marshall is right in saying that the Kremlin should show its desire for peace by cooperation in a long series of matters in which it now balks progress. Stalin's critics are right in pointing out the irregularities of his policy, including his efforts to act as a campaign adviser and assistant to his American ally, Henry Wallace. Nevertheless, whatever may be Stalin's reasons, his attitude does present a hope for mitigating the cold war and taking it out of the field of military competition. President Truman's refusal to take advantage of the situation is not only an error in tactics but an ominous indication that in his confused and uncoordinated policy hope in extravagant military power which has never yet saved mankind from war is prevailing over more constructive elements. From time to time, I shall discuss the whole foreign policy at length. I now point out that if my insistent demand for the end of an armament race and the creation of an international security force had been heeded, the United States would not be shamefully confronted by the contemptuous rejection of all pleas for order and peace in the Middle East.

In this speech, my main concern is the problem of freedom. More and more it is the fashion of the apologists of an American capitalism which cannot explain its failure to conquer poverty to declare that capitalism is the economic condition of freedom whereas Socialism in Hayek's much-quoted phrase is the road to serfdom. Actually the road to serfdom in Europe was built by capitalism and passionate nationalism: by the failure of the social order to conquer poverty or prevent depression: by men's fear of freedom and its responsibilities: and by their docile acceptance of peactime military conscription as part of an insensate armament race. Hayek loses claim to confidence when he ignores these

factors. Democratic socialism in contrast to fascist and communist totalitarianism has stood for human rights. The freest countries in Europe are those in which democratic socialism is the most powerful factor. In America we Socialists have fought for human freedom and racial equality in innumerable struggles in which we have met no allies from the National Association of Manufacturers.

In our complex times there can be no true freedom save in fellowship. Unnecessary poverty breeds tyranny. The workers and their children cannot eat freedom in place of bread. Freedom has always languished in every military state. In our day it can flourish only in a society dedicated to the conquest of war and poverty in which men are citizens in industry as well as in the political state. This is the cardinal principle of democratic socialism. We Socialists are dedicated to the achievement of a fellowship of free men. In our minds, the state exists for men rather than men for the state and nothing is more important than the preservation and increase of civil liberty.

It is America's glory that it has given in its Bill of Rights legal expression to the great teaching of men like Milton and Mill and Thomas Jefferson concerning men's inalienable right to freedom from arbitrary arrest and cruel and unusual punishment; to orderly public trial for alleged offenses; to liberty of conscience, speech and association. We Americans have not always lived up to our ideals but in this country men have had a freedom unknown in military and totalitarian states. We have prospered as we have respected Jefferson's advice that the time for the state to intervene is against overt acts or the clear and present danger of them. Our history proves Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes' famous formula that "the best test of truth is the power of the thought to get itself accepted in the competition of the market." I do not say that truth always wins. I say that its chances of victory are better under conditions of freedom than when governments of self-seekers or honest fanatics try to enforce their concept of truth by repression and cruelty.

Most Americans give lip-service to these ideals but in practice we Americans have not been altogether free from the universal human tendency of men to cry for freedom when they are in a minority and then, if they get power, to transfer their devotion to "truth" which must be enforced against freedom by all the cruel devices of the authoritarian state. Hence the battle for liberty is never won. The eternal vigilance of the people will always be the price of their liberty.

The concept of freedom, or what constitutes civil liberties, inevitably must change with changing times. Freedom can't mean exactly the same thing to a pioneer like Daniel Boone in the wilderness of America and to the dweller in a crowded city. The modern state has been compelled to assume social function foreign to Jefferson's time. Years ago the nation had to intervene to abolish chattel slavery. Today, in addition to the old freedom, men are talking and demanding the right to work under decent conditions and the right to leisure. Such demands inevitably tie up with the whole economic structure and are one more proof of the way in which freedom, peace and plenty are indivisible.

It is easier to embody the right to work and the right to leisure into legal declarations than to carry them out under a militaristic or authoritarian state. There is a tendency not confined to the Soviet bloc of nations to equate freedom with an equality of slavery among men kept more or <u>less</u> happy on the Roman formula by bread and circuses. Our socialist ideal is not a society equivalent to a herd of "<u>contented</u> cows" still milked by a master.

If some of our concrete problems of civil liberty arise from the necessity of invoking positive state action in behalf of racial equality and workers' rights to a decent life, a different problem is presented by the existence in considerable number of men and organizations who demand civil liberty for themselves although they are openly contemptuous of the Jeffersonian doctrine of freedom. There is for instance such an organization as the Ku Klux Klan. In the middle thirties around Tampa, Florida, I came in close contact with that infamous organization. It was responsible for innumerable whippings and the ghastly Shoemaker murder. It is an old and honored principle in Anglo-American law that guilt must be personal: that crime cannot be proved by association. I think we must recognize that in the case of a secret, invisible "empire" with the record of the Ku Klux,Klan there is no such thing as an innocent membership; that to join it is to enter into conspiracy against public peace and order and that legal action, recognizing this fact, is not in violation of a Bill of Rights.

Far less simple is the problem presented by the Communist party and its front organizations. They are not engaged in overt acts of subversion at this moment. The party has every right to advocate its own social and economic theories. If we are to give reality to the American idea that ballots can be a blessed and effective substitute for bullets, we must lean over backwards to protect the rights of the most radical parties. The difficulty that the organized Communist movement presents is threefold. (1) In power it denies all civil liberties and establishes a completely totalitarian system. (2) On the road to power its great leader Lenin expressly justified the use of lies and deceits so that today it is a matter of party discipline for communists wherever possible to deny their allegiance. (3) Communists demand for themselves a liberty that they will not extend to others when they get power and which they seek to deny to others even now whenever they temporarily have power. For example, communists and communist sympathizers in considerable numbers proceeded from a Madison Garden meeting where they applauded Henry Wallace as a champion of liberty to take part in a riotous demonstration against the showing of a film, "The Iron Curtain", in a New York theater.

Not only does the American communist movement partake of these three characteristics, but it has proved by its changes of line that it is completely subservient to a foreign dictator in Moscow. All this presents a problem Thomas Jefferson never envisaged. How are we to deal with those who would deny freedom and still keep it for ourselves?

It is, of course, impossible to discuss all the questions I have raised or suggested in one short speech. My best immediate service will be to explain our Socialist position in reference to specific issues.

(1) The Mundt Bill: We believe this a dangerous and unnecessary piece of legislation. The House passed it in something approaching the kind of hysteria which led it once to pass President Turman's demand for power to draft labor, which later was blocked in the Senate. The Mundt Bill should share the same fate. I say this although I am in sympathy with the alleged purpose of the bill, namely, to deal with Communism by a program of pitiless publicity. I have been saying for years that we need a Pure Food and Drug Act for labeling American social and political movements so that the people may recognize them for what they are. But the Mundt Bill does more than that. Part of the confusion in the unsatisfactory debate between Messrs. Stassen and Dewey arose from the fact that the bill in action would, if successful, outlaw the Communist Party and impose grave criminal penalties on communists. And that is entirely contrary to

American regard for civil liberty. The bill's effect would go far beyond its declared intention. Under the great powers given the Attorney General, the operation of the bill might be extended to organizations not communist controlled and become a cover for dangerously repressive activity. Communists might escape better than others since they are more practiced in underground activities. I doubt the bill's constitutionality in it's present form and I am certain that it raises dangers to civil liberties greater than any evils it may cure. There is no such clear and simple case against the Communist Party as there is against the Ku Klux Klan and the wrong way of dealing with it might present greater dangers to American democracy than the party now presents.

(2) Loyalty tests: Of course the government has the right and the duty to take precautions to assure itself that its employees will work in good faith without sabotage or betrayal of secrets. The question involved is not the opinion of government employees but their probable conduct under pressure of a disciplined party. The communists have only themselves to blame that both their avowed theory and their practice, for example in Canada during the war, make suspicion reasonable. Socialists have recognized the fact even while they have disapproved of the present conduct of loyalty tests and the general attitude of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. The latter organization has always tended to confuse judgements on opinions to which every American has a right with the loyal performance of obligation in the public service. The Committee has neither properly defined its terms nor properly and fairly conducted its inquiries. Dies, Rankin and J. Parnell Thomas have been perfect illustrations of the type of men who ought not to be chairmen of an investigating committee concerned only with turning on the light. There can be no question that reactionary forces are deliberately trying to stir up hysteria on the so-called loyalty issue. This is the basis of all Socialist criticism of the procedures of the House Committee and of the Truman Administration in connection with loyalty tests.

(3) Legislation to remove racial discrimination by public and private agencies: Notice that I say public <u>and private</u> agencies. Labor unions, Bar and Medical associations, exercise the equivalent of governmental powers in their field. By all means it is desirable that such agencies, on their own volition, should remove discriminations, as most labor unions and now the Bar and medical associations are doing. Legislation, however, in their fields, as in the field of fair employment, is emphatically in order. We endorse the specific proposals of the President's Committee on Civil Rights. There can be no other basis for democracy than the practice of the doctrine that each individual is entitled to equal and positive protection of the laws and that, regardless of race, creed, or color, he shall have the rights and obligations common to all American citizens.

It is true that our great hope of winning the positive fraternity on which, rather than any mere toleration, our democratic hope depends, requires the education of all in the right attitudes. Nothing can be more important than the kind of work in this field done by certain labor unions in the South and such admirable organizations as the Fellowship of Southern Churchmen. But the educational process requires expression in law and may itself be stimulated by properly considered legislation.

The best way to prevent continued discrimination in the matter of voting, we Socialists long have held, would be the enforcement of the provision in the 14th Amendment empowering Congress to reduce representation in proportion as the right to vote is denied by racial discrimination in law and the enforcement of it. In 1944 one vote in the State of Mississippi had the weight of approximately 7 votes

in New York. Partly this was due to the dangerously undemocratic method of electing the President through the electoral college. A constitutional amendment for the election of the President is imperatively in order. Partly the situation was due to race discrimination in violation of the American doctrine of civil liberty and in contempt of the American effort to persuade other nations to conduct elections fairly. It must be ended.

(4) Labor legislation: Necessarily, labor legislation is bound up with the issue of civil liberties. The subject is too big for full discussion in this speech. It is a legitimate function of government to protect the right of labor to organize and to strike, a right the exercise of which has been a tremendous force in social progress and the vindication of the human dignity of the worker. The government also has a right to protect the interests of the community as a whole. The objection to the Taft-Hartley Act is that it fails properly to fulfill either of these functions. The case against it is briefly stated in the Socialist platform, and in its civil liberties aspects, has been carefully elaborated by the American Civil Liberties Union. I endorse the specific demand of my party for the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act.

In so doing I admit that there is room for constructive legislation. I am particularly concerned that we find a way to give individual workers in the unions - to which all of them ought to belong - the protection of a bill of rights against the practices of those unions in which disciplinary and other procedures are unfair and undemocratic. I believe that such protection can be given without injecting the government into the actual conduct of the internal affairs of unions. Under all circumstances, even in a socialist society, unions must be free, that is, not the creatures of the state as they are in Stalin's empire.

(5) Legislation in compensation for the injustice of wartime evacuation of Japanese-Americans on the West Coast: What was done by the military evacuation in the war created a precedent enormously dangerous to all our liberties. Injustice to the evacuees and the harm to our liberties may be partially repaired by giving evacuees compensation for their economic losses and by admitting men and women born in Japan (who have proved their loyalty through long years of residence in this country) to the naturalization denied them under our discriminatory laws.

(6) Peacetime military conscription: Of all governmental offenses against civil liberties, none is more serious in its effect on the individual in society than the present proposal to enact peacetime military conscription in America. This is a demand that young men surrender 1, 2, 3 years of their lives to the absolute disposal of the military state which imposes its will on their conscience and trains them in implicit obedience, the fine flower of which is acceptance of the totalitarian state. In no way is such peacetime service analagous to the positive and beneficial compulsions of education or to obligation for jury service. In Europe it has proved a chief enemy of democracy.

Any of the various bills now before Congress will not only violate an ancient American freedom - its enforcement will embitter and divide American opinion. Already Negro spokesmen have made their determined opposition to the segregation probable under such conscription. There are no absolutely fair standards under which local draft boards can select a comparatively small number of young men for this service while others live their normal lives. The economic and ideological costs of conscription will be enormous. On the basis of European experience, it has never guaranteed any nation's safety. The overwhelming necessity which might justify so drastic an action has not been proved by brass-

hats zealous for their own power. It is only the Army - not the Air Force or the Navy - which says that it cannot get enough men by voluntary enlistment of free men. Not only will the enactment of peacetime conscription be a tremendous blow to the ancient tradition of American freedom, but also by its direct and indirect effects it will make less likely the ending of the armament race on which all our hope of peace depends.

We Socialists will fight the enactment of any form of peacetime military conscription under Selective Service with or without military training. If such legislation is enacted, we shall carry on the fight for its repeal. Here is a supreme illustration of the way the struggle for plenty, peace, and freedom are bound together. To that whole struggle, we Socialists shall dedicate ourselves.

Its various aspects will require more detailed examination in other speeches. This speech and the Socialist Platform may be had on application to the Socialist Party Office, 303 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, New York.

****

1948 MAY 17 PM 6:58
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT.

MR JOHN AARON, CBS, NY

MSG NO 9, KGGM ALB2 MAY 17

RE YOUR QST 1842, WISH TO ADVISE THAT IT WILL CERTAINLY BE OKAY TO CARRY HENRY WALLACE, 9 ON JUNE 3, 1948, TO BE COVERED BY EDWARD R MURROW. WE WILL LOOK FORWARD TO CARRY THE PGM ON THIS DATE 4.45-5.00 PM MST,.

A R HEBENSTREIT

333 Fourth Ave
New York May 20/48

Edward R Murrow
Radio Sta W.C.B.S. Cit

Dear Mr Murrow

you most generous offer to night for questions to be asked presidential hopefuls would be most wonderful "if" you are "big" enough to answer mine, which effects every man woman and child, even if they are not aware of it - here it is if you dare ask it

How is it Mr Thomas after nearly five years of loyal support of my advertising fight, you have not even once, in all your many speeches, as much as uttered the word, and why he ignored my telegram of congratulations, copy attached David B Lewis

A Telegram to Mr Thomas
Still to be answered

Copy

Mr Norman Thomas
71 Irving Place City

"Heartiest Congratulations to your Nomination of the Candidacy for President to the office of the United States by the Socialist party You and your party cannot lose the election if you will only expose how the two other major parties and their Stable commissions have systematically withheld for years the knowledge from the General public the manner of billions of dollars annually being paid by them in indirect taxes for useless and fraudulent advertising that I predict ~~the~~ will amount for 1948 to as much as the recent tax reduction effecting not all the people as does indirect taxation Stop Good luck and count on my fullest cooperation David B Levy

One million copies of the attached letter have been pledged to be distributed exclusively by disabled veterans before election, as they unfortunately will not be able to forget the last war to their dying day, while the "would be" Americans act as if nothing ever happened and for a little advertising contribute to confessed traitors (of the very war that left them disabled) radio programs, helping to swindle their fellow Americans by the million What rats!

I predict that million letters will readily mount to ten million letters, when it becomes generally known, that these same traitors (who ordinarily would be shot at sun rise) tried to railroad me to prison on the false charge, that I tried to bring physical harm to President Truman, a damnable lie, intended to get rid of me So with your cooperation, they could carry on their swindles uninterruptedly

Copy to contributors
to the "Bride & Groom"
program daily - 4 P.M.

Edward J. Leary

71 IRVING PLACE
NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

February 6, 1948

Mr. David B. Levy, Pres.
Sterling Products Corp.
333 Fourth Ave.
New York City 10

Dear Mr. Levy:

Thank you for your last letter. As I frequently say to various people, you are doing an heroic one-man job.

Unfortunately I was speaking myself out of town and could not hear Morris Ernst.

Sincerely yours,

Norman Thomas

Norman Thomas

NT:JM "THE GREATEST SWINDLE ON EARTH"

Mr. Thomas is one of the founders and trustees of the American Broadcasting Co. (WJZ) Town Hall who had Bishop G. Bromley Oxman debate the Ten Commandments and immediately following refused Mr. Thomas and myself a debate on "Honest Advertising," costing their fellow-Americans many MANY millions of dollars on Bayer Aspirin ALONE in their swindles.

(COPY TO PRESS AND RADIO, THE CO-SWINDLERS)

I GLADLY WAIVE MY FREE SPEECH RIGHTS

to tell you in no uncertain terms that you will be a traitor to the American public, now that your country is leading up again to a state of great emergency, if you continue as a co-swindler to promote Sterling Drug, Inc. swindle products, unless the Federal Trade Commission denies officially my charges on their following products: Bayer Aspirin

OUT OF 65 BRANDS TESTED
✓21 PROVED SUPERIOR TO BAYER'S

Philip's Milk of Magnesia, Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder, Molle Shaving Cream, which are either actual swindles or fraudulent claims. There is no room in this country for proven traitors - swindlers and all round cheats. So you can get your share of their loot

Only idiots buy BAYER ASPIRIN costing ten times that of other brands. Would these same morons entrust their lives, in the event of another war, to TRUMAN and his cabinet, who with the F.T.C., F.C.C., SEC, F.B.I. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, DEP'T. OF STATE, TREASURY DEP'T., U.S. SENATE posistently for years refused to protect their interest in the face of dozens of appeals? accompanied with similar proof as this.—over—

Ehrenburg Calls Americans Hypocrites and Gangsters.

Moscow, May 1 (A. P.).—Ilya Ehrenburg, in one of the most critical commentaries on the United States so far published in

STERLING DRUG, INC. ARE FOUNDERS OF BRAND NAMES F'D'T'N

In the name of full justice this circular in its entirety was first submitted to STERLING DRUG, INC. to insure the accuracy of its charges

"Stop Kidding" Mr Commissioner

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON

EWIN L. DAVIS
COMMISSIONER

January 6, 1948.

Bait for the POOR and IGNORANT

Mr. David B. Levy, President,
Sterling Products Corporation,
333 Fourth Avenue,
New York 10, New York.

Dear Mr. Levy:

I am in receipt of copies of your communications to and replies from certain Government officials and agencies, which you mailed to me under date of December 31, 1947, and which I have noted.

I am passing these on to the appropriate parties in the Commission for their consideration in connection with any pending related matters.

Yours sincerely,

Ewin L. Davis

Ewin L. Davis,
Commissioner.

Get this exquisite
FLEUR-DE-LIS CHATELAINE
with Crescent Moon and Star

finished in real gold and set with genuine imported Rhinestone! Yours for only

25¢

(including tax and postage) and a Lyons Toothpaste carton ... or a Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder box top.

Order today... send coupon below.

September 18, 1945.

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter dated September 8, 1945, in further reference to the practices of Sterling Drug, Inc., in advertising and distributing Bayer Aspirin and Phillips' Milk of Magnesia, and requesting to be informed as to the present status of the above-numbered application for complaint.

"cease and desist orders" F.T.C. Docket No. 3596. 3rd violation

In reply, you are advised that the investigation of this matter has been completed and the facts developed are receiving consideration with a view to determining appropriate action, with respect to which you will be fully informed

Ewin L. Davis

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Instead Suppressed

Truman

RECEIVED
1948 MAY -5 PM 2:14
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

WU 16 PD

RB WASHINGTON DC MAY 5 1111A

EDWARD R MURROW

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

ACKNOWLEDGING YOUR WIRE OF MARCH 9 AND FOLLOW UP OF APRIL 26 STOP DUE TO ERROR REPLY TO ORIGINAL WIRE WAS NOT SENT STOP CONCERNING SUGGESTED TRUMAN INTERVIEW COMMA WE REGRET PRESIDENT IS UNABLE REPEAT UNABLE TO ACCEPT INVITATIONS TO APPEAR ON EXCLUSIVE BROADCASTS OR COMMERCIAL PROGRAMS STOP RECOGNIZE AND APPRECIATE YOUR MOTIVES AND THOUGHTFUL APPROACH TO CAMPAIGN SITUATION BUT BELIEVE YOU UNDERSTAND AND CAN APPRECIATE PRESIDENTS POSITION

J HOWARD MCGRATH EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE

1235P

9 26.

April 26, 1948

J.H.MC GRATH
CHAIRMAN, DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

I WOULD GREATLY APPRECIATE A REPLY TO MY ~~MR~~ WIRE OF MARCH 9TH. IN ORDER TO SAVE YOUR SECRETARY'S TIME IT READ AS FOLLOWS: DURING LATE PART OF MAY AND EARLY PART OF JUNE I PLAN TO TRAVEL ABOUT THE COUNTRY INTERVIEWING SUCH CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION AS ARE WILLING STOP INFORMATIVELY ALL THOSE CONTACTED SO FAR HAVE ACCEPTED INVITATION STOP DURATION OF INTERVIEW TEN MINUTES TO BE DONE FROM SCRIPT ON BASIS OF QUESTIONS I WOULD SUBMIT AT LEAST ONE WEEK BEFORE DATE OF BROADCAST STOP INTERVIEW WOULD BE BROADCAST OVER COMPLETE FACILITIES OF CBS ORIGINALLY AT 7:45 EASTERN STANDARD TIME AND AGAIN IN RECORDED FORM TO REACH THE PACIFIC COAST AT 9:45 PM STOP INFORMATIVELY THIS IS PERIOD OF MY OWN NEWS PROGRAM HEARD FIVE NIGHTS WEEKLY MONDAY THRU FRIDAY AT THIS TIME STOP RESERRCHES ESTIMATE NIGHTLY AUDIENCE IN EXCESS OF TEN MILLION STOP MY SOLE INTEREST IN MAKING THIS SUGGESTION IS TO PUT TO MR. TRUMAN CERTAIN QUESTIONS WHICH WILL BE UPPERMOST IN THE MINDS OF RADIO LISTENERS STOP PROGRAM CAN ORIGINATE WHEREVER YOU AND MR. TRUMAN SUGGEST STOP BEST AVAILABLE DATES ARE MAY 21, 24, or 25 OR JUNE 7 THRU 11 STOP HOWEVER IF ALTERNATIVE DATE IS PREFERRED I MIGHT BE ABLE TO DO SOME RESHUFFLING STOP ~~WEEK~~ WOULD APPRECIATE YOUR DISCUSSING THIS WITH MR. TRUMAN AND IF HE IS PREPARED TO PARTICIPATE I WILL WORK OUT FURTHER DETAILS WITH YOU STOP WOULD APPRECIATE TELEGRAPHIC REPLY AT YOUR EARLIEST CONVENIENCE BEST REGARDS

EDWARD R. MURROW
CBS NEW YORK

March 9, 1948

J.H. McGRATH
CHAIRMAN, DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

DURING LATE PART OF MAY AND EARLY PART OF JUNE I PLAN TO TRAVEL ABOUT THE COUNTRY INTERVIEWING SUCH CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION AS ARE WILLING STOP INFORMATIVELY ALL THOSE CONTACTED SO FAR HAVE ACCEPTED INVITATION STOP DURATION OF INTERVIEW TEN MINUTES TO BE DONE FROM SCRIPT ON BASIS OF QUESTIONS I WOULD SUBMIT AT LEAST ONE WEEK BEFORE DATE OF BROADCAST STOP INTERVIEW WOULD BE BROADCAST OVER COMPLETE FACILITIES OF CBS ORIGINALLY AT 7:45 PM EASTERN STANDARD TIME ~~AND AGAIN IN RECORDED FORM TO REACH THE PACIFIC COAST AT 9:45 PM~~ STOP INFORMATIVELY THIS IS PERIOD OF MY OWN NEWS PROGRAM HEARD FIVE NIGHTS WEEKLY MONDAY THRU FRIDAY AT THIS TIME STOP RESEARCHERS ESTIMATE NIGHTLY AUDIENCE IN EXCESS OF TEN MILLION STOP MY SOLE INTEREST IN MAKING THIS SUGGESTION IS TO PUT ~~TO MR. TRUMAN~~ TO YOU CERTAIN QUESTIONS WHICH WILL BE UPPERMOST IN THE MINDS OF RADIO LISTENERS STOP PROGRAM CAN ORIGINATE WHEREVER YOU ~~AND MR. TRUMAN~~ SUGGEST STOP BEST AVAILABLE DATES ARE MAY 21, 24, or 25 OR JUNE 7 THRU 11 STOP HOWEVER IF ALTERNATIVE DATE IS PREFERRED I MIGHT BE ABLE TO DO SOME RESHUFFLING STOP WOULD APPRECIATE YOUR DISCUSSING THIS WITH MR. TRUMAN AND IF HE IS PREPARED TO PARTICIPATE I WILL WORK OUT FURTHER DETAILS WITH YOU STOP WOULD APPRECIATE TELEGRAPHIC REPLY AT YOUR EARLIEST CONVENIENCE BEST REGARDS

ED MURROW
CBS NEW YORK

Hon Joseph E. MARTIN
House of Rep
Wash. D.C

HENRY A. WALLACE

39 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

July 8, 1948

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed Murrow:

Thank you for your note of June 8. I am glad that you had good response to the broadcast we did from Albuquerque.

It was a real pleasure to appear on your program. I feel you must have one of the best informed audiences in America because of the generally high caliber of your program.

Sincerely yours,

H A Wallace

10

June 8, 1948

Mr. Henry A. Wallace
Wallace for President Hq.
39 Park Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Wallace:

Please accept my belated thanks for answering questions on my news program.

The response indicates that it was well received.

Sincerely yours,

UP184

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M., JUNE 3-(UP)-HENRY A. WALLACE SAID TONIGHT THAT THE REAL PROBLEMS OF TODAY ARE BEING OBSCURED BY CHARGES OF "COMMUNIST AND RED."

THEN IN A RADIO INTERVIEW (CBS) WALLACE COMMENTED ON THE FACT THAT COMMUNISTS SUPPORT HIM AS A CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT.

THE THIRD-PARTY LEADER SAID THAT IF THE COMMUNISTS BACK THE SAME THINGS HE BACKS, THEN THEY ARE FOR HIM IN THAT RESPECT.

WALLACE ENDED A 15,000 MILE WESTERN SWING AT AN ALBUQUERQUE RALLY TONIGHT WITH A CALL FOR A "PROGRESSIVE POLITICAL MOVEMENT" TO END THE PRESENT BI-PARTISAN FOREIGN POLICY.

LR1240A

ADDX

(EDD)

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., JUNE 3--(AP)--HENRY WALLACE SAID TONIGHT HE "WILL NOT REPUDIATE ANY SUPPORT WHICH COMES TO ME ON THE BASIS ON INTEREST IN PEACE."

"COMMUNISTS," HE ADDED, "ARE INTERESTED IN PEACE....."

HIS ADDITION OF COMMUNIST SUPPORT CAME ON AN INTERVIEW OVER A NATIONAL RADIO NETWORK (NBC). HE WAS ASKED:

"HOW MUCH SUPPORT DO YOU GET FROM THE COMMUNISTS AND DO YOU WELCOME IT?"

WALLACE ANSWERED:

"According to the newspapers I am getting a lot of support from the Communists --- and the Communist leaders seem to think they have to endorse me every other day or so.

"There's no question that this sort of thing is a political liability.

"The Communists offer my support of progressive capitalism. They support me because I say that we can have peace with Russia. I will not repudiate any support which comes to me on the basis of interest in peace. The Communists are interested in peace because they want a successful socialist experiment in Russia. I am interested in peace because I want our American system to demonstrate the enduring vitality of which it is capable...."

HE DECLARED IN AN ADDRESS PREPARED FOR DELIVERY LATER AT A RALLY THAT IF THE TAFT-HARTLEY BILL SHOULD PASS, "WE SHALL DEFY IT."

"THREATS OF THE YEARS OF IMPRISONMENT WILL NOT STOP THE NEW PARTY (CAPS N, P) FROM FIGHTING FOR PEACE," HE SAID.

WALLACE WILL LEAVE TOMORROW FOR NEW YORK.

FJ754PCS

A36WX

LABOR DISPUTES (450)

BY MAX

BUST IT

A36KX (LA-T)

(WEST OUT)

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M., JUNE 4--(AP)--HENRY WALLACE COMPLETED HIS WESTERN TOUR HERE LAST NIGHT WITH THE ASSERTION HE "WILL NOT REPUDIATE ANY SUPPORT WHICH COMES TO ME ON THE BASIS OF INTEREST IN PEACE."

WALLACE ADDED THAT "COMMUNISTS ARE INTERESTED IN PEACE..."

THE THIRD PARTY PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE FLIES BACK TO NEW YORK TODAY.

HE SPOKE TO AN ESTIMATED 3,000 PERSONS AT A NEW PARTY (CAPS N, P) RALLY. HE DELETED FROM HIS ADDRESS IN DELIVERY A PHRASE IN THE PREPARED SPEECH THAT IF THE MUNDT-NIXON BILL SHOULD PASS "WE SHALL DEFY IT." HE SAID MERELY THAT IF THE BILL PASSES "THREATS OF TEN YEARS OF IMPRISONMENT WILL NOT STOP THE NEW PARTY FROM FIGHTING FOR PEACE."

VR304ACS

May 28/48

Ed Frisby
Wallace-For-President Headquarters
39 Park Avenue
New York City

This is to confirm Mr. Wallace's interview with Edward R. Murrow on Thursday, June 3 7:45 pm edt or 4:45 pm New Mexico time with point of origination CBS studios in Albuquerque - KOGM. A.R. Hebenstreit is station manager and contact there. We have two way lines ordered from 7:30 to 8:00 pm edt and suggest if possible that Mr. Wallace arrange to be at KOGM by 7:30 edt so that he and Mr. Murrow can try out circuits before air time. I'll call you early next week to check final arrangements. Questions follow:

May 17/48

A.R. Mebenstreit
KGGM
Albuquerque
New Mexico

Informatively Edward R. Murrow is doing presidential candidates series with declared candidates on question and answer live basis and would appreciate your cooperation. He would like to do Henry Wallace from KGGM studios on Thursday night, June 3 7:45 pm edt. Mr. Wallace has agreed to this arrangement. We will order two way lines into KGGM and will contact you again well in advance of broadcast date. Many thanks for your assistance. Regards

John Aaron
CBS
New York

Wed
Dewey - June 2
Wallace - June 3 Thurs

Henry Wallace

WESTERN UNION

RECEIVED

1948 FEB 16 PM 2:15

C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

WU17 PD

EU NEWYORK NY FEB 16 1246P

EDWARD R MURROW

CBS

MR WALLACE WILL BE GLAD TO GIVE YOU INTERVIEW AS OUTLINED IN YOUR WIRE OF FEB 12. HIS ITINERARY FOR END OF MAY NOT CLEAR YET, BUT SHOULD KNOW IN ABOUT TWO WEEKS

RALPH E SHIKES PUBLIC RELATIONS DIRECTOR NATIONAL WALLACE FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE MU 3 5580

204P

12 3 5580.

Warren

June 8, 1948

The Honorable
Earl Warren
Governor of the State of
California
Sacramento, California

Dear Governor Warren:

Please accept my belated thanks for answering questions on my news program.

The response indicates that it was well received.

Sincerely yours,

UPS

SACRAMENTO, CAL., JUNE 3.--(UP)--CALIFORNIA'S GOV. EARL WARREN MADE CLEAR TODAY THAT THE CALIFORNIA DELEGATION SUPPORTING HIS PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION HAS NOT BEEN PLEDGED TO ANY "SECOND CHOICE" CANDIDATE.

IN A RADIO INTERVIEW (CBS), WARREN REITERATED THAT THE CALIFORNIA DELEGATION IS PLEDGED TO HIM AS A FAVORITE SON CANDIDATE AND TO HIM ALONE.

POLITICAL OBSERVERS SAID THAT WARREN'S ULTIMATE CHANCES AS A CANDIDATE HINGED ON THE POSSIBILITY OF A COMPROMISE IN THE EVENT THE CONVENTION BECOMES DEADLOCKED.

JS1046A

UP135

1ST GENERAL LEAD POLITICS

BY UNITED PRESS

THE LURE OF THE WEST BECKONED THREE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES TODAY.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN HITS THE TRAIL TONIGHT, BOARDING A SPECIAL TRAIN FOR A PRE-CONVENTION WESTERN TOUR ON WHICH HE WILL MAKE FIVE MAJOR SPEECHES AND NUMEROUS REAR-PLATFORM APPEARANCES.

REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL ASPIRANT HAROLD E. STASSEN IS EN ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA FOR A CONFERENCE WITH GOV. EARL WARREN. TODAY HE STOPPED AT DES MOINES FOR A LUNCHEON DATE WITH 19 OF IOWA'S 23 DELEGATES TO THE GOP NATIONAL CONVENTION. NONE OF THE DELEGATES IS COMMITTED TO ANY CANDIDATE.

HENRY A. WALLACE, THIRD-PARTY PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE, ALREADY IS IN THE WEST. HE SPOKE LAST NIGHT AT PHOENIX, ARIZ., AND WILL ADDRESS A RALLY TONIGHT AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO STADIUM IN ALBUQUERQUE TONIGHT.

MEANWHILE, THE POLITICAL NEWS OUT OF CALIFORNIA WAS NOT REASSURING--

EITHER TO THE FAVORITES IN THE GOP PRESIDENTIAL RACE OR TO THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

GOV. WARREN HAS SERVED NOTICE THAT THE CALIFORNIA DELEGATION SUPPORTING HIS GOP PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDACY HAS NOT BEEN PLEDGED TO ANY "SECOND CHOICE" CANDIDATE. THIS WILL NOT BE ANY COMFORT TO CANDIDATES SUCH AS GOV. THOMAS E. DEWEY OF NEW YORK, SEN. ROBERT A. TAFT OF OHIO AND STASSEN--EACH OF WHOM IS COUNTING ON "SECOND CHOICE" SUPPORT TO WIN THE NOMINATION. CALIFORNIA HAS A FAT 53 VOTES.

THE BAD NEWS FOR THE DEMOCRATS IN CALIFORNIA IS THAT AT LEAST NINE OF THE STATE'S 23 CONGRESSMEN AT THE NEXT SESSION WILL BE REPUBLICANS. THREE WILL BE DEMOCRATS. THE OTHER 11 WILL BE DECIDED IN THE NOVEMBER ELECTION. THE MINIMUM OF NINE GOP SEATS WAS ASSURED ON THE BASIS OF NEARLY COMPLETE RETURNS FROM TUESDAY'S PRIMARY. THE NINE REPUBLICANS AND THREE DEMOCRATS WON THE NOMINATIONS OF BOTH PARTIES IN A STATE WHERE REGISTERED DEMOCRATS HOLD A 3 TO 2 EDGE OVER REPUBLICANS.

OUT OF THE WEST ALSO CAME A POLITICAL PREDICTION. FORMER REP. CLARE BOOTH LUCE, R., CONN., PREDICTED AT OMAHA THAT SEN. ARTHUR H. VANDENBERG OF MICHIGAN WILL GET THE GOP PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION "INSTANTLY" IF THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

June 2, 1948

EARL WARREN
EXECUTIVE MANSION
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

MANY THANKS FOR REALLY FIRST RATE BROADCAST BOTH IN CONTENT AND IN MANNER OF PRESENTATION STOP SORRY TO HAVE JUMPED THE QUESTIONS AROUND BUT MAYBE WE CAN ANSWER THE OTHERS IN XXXXXXXXXX XX BROADCASTS FROM PORTSMOUTH OR PHILADELPHIA AGAIN MANY THANKS

ED MURROW

(MORE)835PM..

MURROW: GOVERNOR WARREN, HERE'S A QUESTION THAT SEVERAL LISTENERS

RECEIVED
1948 JUN -2 PM 9:48
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

6/2

CBS 12-- CALIFORNIA'S GOVERNOR WARREN TELLS MURROW: STATE G. O.P. DELEGATION DOES NOT HAVE SECOND CHOICE... PREDICTS WALLACE WILL WIN HALF MILLION VOTES IN STATE

GOVERNOR EARL WARREN OF CALIFORNIA TOLD EDWARD R. MURROW TONIGHT THAT HIS STATE'S DELEGATION TO THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION, PLEDGED TO WARREN, DOES NOT HAVE A SECOND CHOICE.

INTERVIEWED BY MR.MURROW /CBS 7.45PM EDT/ WHO WAS IN NEW YORK, GOVERNOR WARREN IN SACRAMENTO, ALSO ESTIMATED THAT HENRY WALLACE, THE THIRD PARTY PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE, MIGHT WIN AS MANY AS A HALF MILLION OF THE FOUR MILLION VOTES HE EXPECTS TO BE CAST IN CALIFORNIA.

THIS WAS ANOTHER IN A SERIES OF INTERVIEWS WITH PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES BY MR. MURROW. HIS AUDIENCE HAS HEARD FROM SENATOR TAFT, HAROLD STASSEN AND NORMAN THOMAS. TOMORROW MR. MURROW WILL ASK QUESTIONS OF HENRY WALLACE IN ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO. ON FRIDAY NIGHT, GOVERNOR DEWEY WILL BE INTERVIEWED IN NEW YORK.

HERE IS THE TEXT OF THE MURROW-WARREN INTERVIEW:

MURROW: AS I UNDERSTAND IT, THE CALIFORNIA DELEGATION IS COMMITTED TO YOU. HAVE THEY MADE A SECOND CHOICE?

WARREN: NO, THEY HAVE NOT. THIS IS A FIRST-CHOICE DELEGATION, ELECTED YESTERDAY FOR A SPECIFIC PURPOSE. IT WILL REMAIN SO AS LONG AS THERE IS AN OPPORTUNITY TO ACCOMPLISH THAT PURPOSE. IT WAS FORMED BY OUR REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, THE STATEWIDE REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATIONS AND ELECTED REPUBLICAN OFFICIALS. I CONSENTED TO ITS FORMATION ONLY WHEN ASSURED THAT IT WAS A BONAFIDE MOVEMENT AND NOT DESIGNED TO STOP OR HELP SOMEONE ELSE UNDER COVER. I HAVE RECENTLY BEEN ASSURED BY THE INDIVIDUAL DELEGATES THAT THEY DO NOT HAVE A SECOND CHOICE.

MURROW: GOVERNOR WARREN, WHAT STRENGTH WILL YOU HAVE AT PHILADELPHIA IN ADDITION TO THAT CALIFORNIA DELEGATION?

WARREN: THAT'S SOMETHING THAT NO ONE HAS THE ANSWER TO RIGHT NOW. I HAVE NOT SOUGHT THE ELECTION OF DELEGATES PLEDGED TO ME, EXCEPT IN CALIFORNIA. I HAVE MADE NO CAMPAIGN IN ANY OTHER STATE. I HAVE SPENT NO MONEY AND HAVE NO ORGANIZATION WORKING. BUT MY NAME WILL BE PLACED IN NOMINATION. AND IT MUST BE REMEMBERED THAT THERE ARE AT LEAST HALF OF THE DELEGATES TO THE CONVENTION WHO ARE UNPLEDGED BY THEIR STATES. WHAT THESE DELEGATES WILL DO WHEN CONFRONTED WITH THE ACTUAL CONDITIONS OF THE CONVENTION REMAINS TO BE SEEN. I MAKE NO PRETENSION CONCERNING DELEGATE STRENGTH AT THIS TIME.

6/2

CBS 12-- FIRST ADD.. MURROW..

MURROW: WELL, GOVERNOR, THE WAY THAT CONVENTION LOOKS, IT SEEMS THAT ANYONE WHOSE NAME IS PLACED IN NOMINATION MAY GET IT. SO WE'LL GET AHEAD WITH SOME QUESTIONS. IF YOU WERE PRESIDENT AND FACED WITH A CHOICE OF REDUCING TAXES OR REDUCING THE NATIONAL DEBT, WHICH WOULD YOU DO?

WARREN: NOW THAT QUESTION COULD BE CONSTRUED AS ASKING IF I AM FOR HIGH TAXES OR NO HIGH TAXES.

MURROW: WELL THAT WASN'T THE WAY IT WAS MEANT.

WARREN: BUT I AM SURE THAT IS NOT WHAT YOU MEAN, BECAUSE THE PEOPLE MUST PAY FOR THE NATIONAL DEBT THROUGH TAXES AT ONE TIME OR ANOTHER. IT IS MY BELIEF THAT NO BUSINESS, INDIVIDUAL OR GOVERNMENT, CAN BE ON THE ROAD TO SOLVENCY AS LONG AS IT HAS AN ENORMOUS DEBT

AND FAILS TO DO ANYTHING ABOUT IT. I BELIEVE THAT IF THE UNITED STATES IS TO REMAIN ON THE ROAD TO SOLVENCY, IT MUST NOT ONLY QUIT DEFICIT SPENDING BUT MUST ALSO MAKE SUBSTANTIAL ANNUAL PAYMENTS ON THE PRINCIPLE OF THE NATIONAL DEBT. I DO NOT BELIEVE IT WILL BE NECESSARY TO MAKE A CHOICE BETWEEN SUCH PAYMENTS AND TAX REDUCTION. BECAUSE AMERICA WITH FULL STEAM UP IS CAPABLE OF DOING BOTH AT THE SAME TIME. HOWEVER, IF FORCED TO A CHOICE, I WOULD SAY THAT WE MUST FIRST REDUCE THE NATIONAL DEBT

MURROW: GOVERNOR, AS I READ THESE CAMPAIGN SPEECHES, IT SEEMS TO ME THAT THE WEST HAS PICKED UP ANYTHING FROM...OH... ONE TO THREE CABINET MEMBERS. AT LEAST THEY'VE BEEN PROMISED. DO YOU THINK ANYTHING WILL COME OF IT?

WARREN: WELL, I'M NOT FAMILIAR WITH WHAT OTHER CANDIDATES HAVE SAID ON THIS SUBJECT, BUT IT STANDS TO REASON THAT THE WESTERN STATES ARE ENTITLED TO FAIR REPRESENTATION AT THE POLICY-MAKING AND ADMINISTRATIVE LEVELS OF THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION. I AM SURE THAT NO SUCCESSFUL REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE WOULD DEPRIVE THE WEST OF SUCH REPRESENTATION AS DID THE NEW DEAL FOR 12 CONSECUTIVE YEARS. DURING THAT TIME THERE WAS NOT A SINGLE CABINET MEMBER OR HIGH ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER FAMILIAR WITH WESTERN AFFAIRS BY REASON OF HAVING LIVED IN THAT PART OF THE COUNTRY. EVERY PART OF THE UNITED STATES SHOULD BE FAIRLY REPRESENTED, TO GIVE THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION AN UNDERSTANDING OF THE PROBLEMS OF THE NATION AS A WHOLE.

THE FUTURE CONDITIONS OF THE CONVENTION REMAINS TO BE SEEN. I MAKE NO PRETENSION CONCERNING DELEGATE STRENGTH AT THIS TIME.

MURROW: GOVERNOR WARREN, HERE'S A QUESTION THAT SSEVERAL LISTENERS HAVE SENT IN. THEY SAY THAT RETAIL PRICES ARE STILL GOING UP. IF YOU'RE ELECTED PRESIDENT, WHAT'LL YOU DO ABOUT THE HIGH COST OF LIVING?

WARREN: THERE'S NO MAGIC FORMULA FOR REDUCING PRICES. THE ANSWER HOWEVER IS TO BE FOUND IN INCREASED PRODUCTION AND NATIONAL MORALE. OUR WORLD RECOVERY PROGRAMS AND DEFENSE PROGRAM COMPETE WITH OUR PEOPLE FOR ESSENTIALS OF LIFE AND CRITICAL MATERIALS, LEAVING MOST COMMODITIES IN SHORT SUPPLY. SO LONG AS THIS CONDITION EXISTS, PEOPLE WILL BID FOR WHAT THEY NEED OR WANT AND IT WILL BE A CONTINUOUS BATTLE TO BRING OUR PRICES DOWN. WE ARE COMMITTED TO BOTH OUR RECOVERY AND DEFENSE PROGRAMS AS ESSENTIAL FOR THE SECURITY OF OUR COUNTRY. EVEN THOUGH THEY DO HAVE A TENDENCY TOWARD INFLATION. THIS MAKES IT NECESSARY THAT WE BRING INTO PLAY GOVERNMENTAL POLICIES THAT WILL STIMULATE PRODUCTION TO A POINT WHERE THE AMOUNT OF GOODS AVAILABLE WILL BALANCE WITH THE DEMAND FOR THEM. WHEN THIS IS ACCOMPLISHED, COMPETITION WILL REDUCE PRICES TO MORE REASONABLE LEVELS. NOW, THERE ARE SO MANY OF THESE THINGS THAT WE COULDN'T ENUMERATE THEM ALL AT ONE TIME. BUT WE MUST DESIGN OUR TAX LAWS SO AS TO ATTRACT AVAILABLE CAPITAL INTO PRODUCTIVE ENTERPRISES. WE MUST IMPROVE THE COLLECTIVE BARGAINING PROCESS TO PREVENT MAJOR WORK STOPPAGES. WE MUST SEE TO IT DURING THIS TIME OF SHORTAGES THAT OUR PUBLIC WORKS ARE LIMITED TO THOSE THAT ARE ESSENTIAL EITHER FROM A HUMANITARIAN OR WEALTH-PRODUCING VIEWPOINT. WE MUST TAKE MORE INTEREST IN BOTH GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE RESEARCH FOR NEW PRODUCTS AND NEW METHODS.

MURROW: GOVERNOR WARREN, HERE'S A QUESTION THAT SSEVERAL LISTENERS HAVE SENT IN. THEY SAY THAT RETAIL PRICES ARE STILL GOING UP. IF YOU'RE ELECTED PRESIDENT, WHAT'LL YOU DO ABOUT THE HIGH COST OF LIVING?

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WE HAVE TO DEVELOP SKILLED WORKMEN AND MANAGERS THRU VOCATIONAL TRAINING. WE CAN STIMULATE HEALTHY WORLD TRADE ON A RECIPROCAL BASIS. WE CAN REALLY ATTACK MONOPOLY AND ITS ARTIFICIALLY-FIXED PRICES. AND LASTLY, WE CAN ORGANIZE A FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO ELIMINATE SO FAR AS POSSIBLE BOTH DUPLICATION AND WASTE. IF THESE THINGS ARE DONE BY AN UNDERSTANDING ADMINISTRATION, WE CAN KEEP AMERICA ECONOMICALLY STRONG AS SHE MUST BE IF SHE IS TO SERVE BOTH HERSELF AND THE WORLD.

MURROW: GOVERNOR, TELL ME THIS; WHY DOES ANYBODY WHO LIVES IN CALIFORNIA, WILLINGLY CONTEMPLATE LIVING IN WASHINGTON?
IN OTHER WORDS: WHY DO YOU WANT TO BE PRESIDENT?
WARREN: NOW, THAT'S THE MOST DIFFICULT QUESTION OF ALL.
THERE IS NO SIMPLE ANSWER TO IT. MY WIFE HAS ASKED ME THE SAME QUESTION ABOUT ALL THE OFFICES I HAVE HELD THRU THE YEARS. I HAVE ANSWERED HER BY SAYING THIS: WHY DO OUR BOYS UNDERGO RIGOROUS TRAINING FOR MONTHS TO PLAY ON A FOOTBALL TEAM WHEN THEY COULD MORE COMFORTABLY SIT IN THE GRANDSTAND AND WATCH SOMEONE ELSE PLAY? WHY DOES A BOY WANT TO PLAY QUARTERBACK WHEN HE KNOWS THAT IF THE GAME IS LOST, HE PROBABLY WILL BE BLAMED FOR IT, WHEN HE COULD AS EASILY LET SOMEONE ELSE CALL THE SIGNALS? THE ANSWER IS TO BE FOUND, IN MY OPINION, IN THE AMERICAN CHARACTER. THE DESIRE TO SERVE WELL IN ONE'S CHOSEN FIELD, REGARDLESS OF WHERE THAT MAY BE. IF THE MEN AND WOMEN OF AMERICA WERE NOT SO MOTIVATED, OUR COUNTRY WOULD NEVER HAVE ACHIEVED ITS PRESENT GREATNESS.

MURROW: WELL GOVERNOR, HERE'S A QUESTION IN A SLIGHTLY DIFFERENT AREA. WHERE DO YOU STAND ON THE EXTENSION OF THE RECIPROCAL TRADE ACT?

WARREN: I BELIEVE IN THE PRINCIPAL OF RECIPROCAL TRADE AND THAT THE RECIPROCAL TRADE ACT SHOULD BE EXTENDED. WORLD TRADE SHOULD BE A TWO-WAY STREET. THIS MUST BE RECOGNIZED PARTICULARLY BY A NATION THAT HAS BECOME, LIKE WE HAVE, A GREAT WORLD CREDITOR. IF WE EXPECT THE PEOPLE OF OTHER COUNTRIES TO BUY FROM US THE THINGS WE PRODUCE IN TREMENDOUS QUANTITIES, WE MUST ALSO BUY FROM THEM.

MURROW: WELL GOVERNOR, HERE'S A QUESTION YOU MAY OR MAY NOT CARE TO ANSWER. IT'S CERTAINLY IN THE FIELD OF SPECULATION. BUT, HOW MANY VOTES DO YOU THINK HENRY WALLACE WILL GET OUT IN CALIFORNIA?

WARREN: WELL, I DO NOT CLAIM TO BE A PROPHET AND I'M NOT THE SON OF A PROPHET. BUT I MIGHT SAY THAT WE HAVE APPROXIMATELY FOUR MILLION, SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND REGISTERED VOTERS IN CALIF. IN ALL PROBABILITY, FOUR MILLION OF THOSE WILL VOTE AT THE COMING ELECTION. THERE'S USUALLY A LARGE PROTEST VOTE IN CALIFORNIA AND I WOULD NOT BE SURPRISED IF MR. WALLACE RECEIVES AS MANY AS A HALF MILLION VOTES HERE.

MURROW: WELL WE HAVE TIME I THINK, FOR ONE MORE QUESTION, ALTHO IT'S A BIG QUESTION FOR A SHORT TIME. HOW, IF AT ALL, WOULD YOU CHANGE THE PRESENT BI-PARTISAN POLICY IN THIS COUNTRY, PARTICULARLY IN DEALING WITH RUSSIA?

WARREN: WELL MR. MURROW, IT'S RATHER LATE ON THE PROGRAM TO DISCUSS FOREIGN POLICY, BUT I BELIEVE WE SHOULD HAVE A BI-PARTISAN POLICY BECAUSE THERE IS ROOM FOR ONLY ONE AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY NOW AND THRU THE YEARS - WHENEVER WHEN WE HAVE A BI-PARTISAN FOREIGN POLICY

THRU THE YEARS. HOWEVER WHEN WE HAVE A BI-PARTISAN FOREIGN POLICY, I BELIEVE IT SHOULD BE BI-PARTISAN IN THE STRICTEST SENSE OF THE WORD. NAMELY, THAT BOTH PARTIES SHOULD HAVE A PART IN THE MAKING OF THE POLICY AS WELL AS FOLLOWING IT.

MURROW: WELL GOVERNOR WARREN, I APOLOGIZE FOR HAVING THROWN YOU SUCH A BIG QUESTION WHEN WE HAD ONLY ABOUT 45 SECONDS TO GO. BUT THANK YOU VERY MUCH. I'LL SEE YOU IN PHILADELPHIA, I HOPE.

WARREN: THANK YOU SI, I'LL LOOK FORWARD TO IT

CBS NY JZ-MB 943PM

/LAST LINE THANK YOU SIR, I'LL ETC.../

CBS CLR 943PM..

May 28/48

VERNE SCOGGINS
EXECUTIVE MANSION
SACRAMENTO
CALIFORNIA

This is to confirm Governor Warren's interview with Edward R. Murrow on Wednesday June 2 7:45 pm edt or 4:45 pm your time with point of origination CBS studios in Sacramento - KROY. Clyde Coombs is station manager and contact there. We have two way lines ordered from 7:30 to 8:00 pm edt and suggest if possible that the Governor arrange to be at KROY by 7:30 edt so that he and Mr. Murrow can try out circuits before air time. I will call you Tuesday to check final arrangements. Questions follow:

RADCLIFF
PGM. DIR.

May 17/48

Clyde Coombs
KROY
Sacramento
California

Informatively Edward R. Murrow is doing Presidential candidates series with declared candidates on question and answer live basis and would appreciate your cooperation. He would like to do Governor Warren from KROY studios on Wednesday night June 2 7:45 pm edt. Governor Warren has agreed to this arrangement. We will order two way lines into KROY and will contact you again well in advance of broadcast date. Many thanks for your assistance. Regards

John Aaron
CBS
New York

WESTERN UNION

WESTERN UNION

WESTERN UNION

WESTERN UNION

RECEIVED

1948 MAR -5 AM 9:49

C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

WU6 NL PD

SACRAMENTO CALIF MAR 4

EDWARD R MURROW, COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

GOVERNOR WARREN WILL BE AVAILABLE HERE FIRST WEEK IN JUNE FOR YOUR BROADCAST BUT WOULD PREFER TO MAKE BROADCAST EARLY IN WEEK

VERNE SCOGGINS PRESS SECRETARY.

945A.

Earl Warren

WESTERN UNION

WESTERN UNION

WESTERN UNION

WESTERN UNION

(17)

RECEIVED
1948 MAR -1 PM 3:53
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

WU42 PD

WUX SACRAMENTO CALIF MAR 1 1142A

EDWARD R MURROW

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

GOVERNOR WARREN WILL BE HAPPY TO APPEAR ON YOUR PROGRAM SOME TIME DURING LAST WEEK IN MAY. WE AWAIT YOUR SUGGESTION AS TO POSITIVE DATE DURING THIS WEEK

VERNE SCOGGINS PRESS SECRETARY.

349P

SULLIVAN
MU-3-
9388

THE PRESIDENTIAL LIST

MURROW SHOW

FLEISHMAN GR-3-4286
Tuesday, May 25 ..... NORMAN THOMAS ..... New York
Bill McADAMS NATIONAL 0001
Thursday, May 27..... ROBERT TAFT ..... Washington
WARREN BURGER MAIN 5212
Friday, May 28..... HAROLD STASSEN ..... New York

VERNE SCOGGINS SAC-2-4711
Wednesday, June 2 ..... EARL WARREN ..... Sacramento
ED FRISBY MU-6-5300
Thursday, June 3..... HENRY WALLACE ..... Albuquerque

MAC ARTHUR, DEWEY & TRUMAN: Invited but did not accept.

39 Pah

RUSH

1

ED MURROW c/o CHARLES ASHLEY
[redacted]
[redacted] NEWS ROOM
WEEI
BOSTON, MASS.

MAY 26, 1948

THOMAS ON STASSEN QUOTE AS AN AMERICAN I'M GLAD TO SAY THAT I THINK ALL THE REPUBLICANS MENTIONED FOR THE NOMINATION COULD PASS FAIRLY RESPECTABLY A TEST OF CHARACTER AND ABILITY STOP I PERSONALLY DON'T THINK ANY OF THEM WOULD PASS VERY BRILLIANTLY BUT I REPEAT THA[redacted] PREJUDICED STOP THE ONE THAT I'M MOST SUSPICIOUS OF IS AN ABLE MAN, [redacted] MEAN MR. STASSEN, AND I'M SUSPICIOUS OF HIM AND I'M SUSPICIOUS OF THE AMERICAN QUALITY OF JUDGMENT BECAUSE HE PASSES FOR A LIBERAL WHEREAS ON THE RECORD I THINK HE'S ABOUT THE LEAST LIBERAL OF THEM ALL STOP HE HAS SOME CURIOUS NOTIONS LIKE THAT OLD IDEA OF HIS OF KEEPING THE PEACE WITH 25 BOMBERS FIVE FROM EACH OF THE BIG FIVE, EACH WITH ONE OF OUR ATOM BOMBS STOP HE WANTS THAT FORGOTTEN STOP HE [redacted] "FUZZY" WITH STALIN A [redacted] AGO: NOW HE WANTS TO SUPPRESS THE COMMUNIST PARTY OUT OF HAND STOP HE WANTED TO TIE ALL KINDS OF STRINGS TO THE MARSHALL PLAN AND HE DOESN'T KNOW AND DOESN'T WANT TO KNOW SOCIALISM FROM COMMUNISM STOP IF THAT'S A LIBERAL I'M A MOHAMMEDAN...AND I'M NOT END QUOTE.

JOHN AARON
CBS NEW YORK

MYN-1 FIRST LEAD AND SUB

BOSTON, MAY 26--(INS)--HAROLD E. STASSEN SAID TONIGHT HE HAD A "VERY ENCOURAGING" DAY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

THE FORMER MINNESOTA GOVERNOR SAID HE WAS SEEKING SECOND AND THIRD CHOICE VOTES TO GO ALONG WITH HIS ESTIMATED 340 FIRST BALLOT VOTES AT THE REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION CONVENTION IN PHILADELPHIA NEXT MONTH.

HE EXPRESSED CONFIDENCE THAT HIS "SHOPPING TOUR" FOR SUPPORT AFTER FAVORITE SON CANDIDATES HAVE BEEN ACCORDED THEIR HONORS HAD NETTED RESULTS AMONG BAY STATE'S 35 DELEGATES.

STASSEN DECLINED TO COMMIT HIMSELF ON A CHOICE OF A RUNNING MATE IN THE EVENT HE BECOMES THE GOP NOMINEE. HE DID SAY HE BELIEVED AN EASTERNER--FROM NEW ENGLAND OR THE MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES--WOULD BE IDEAL.

STASSEN TOLD NEWSMEN HE WAS SEEKING TO BE SECOND OR THIRD CHOICE OF THE DELEGATES TO "COVER CONTINGENCIES THAT MIGHT ARISE IN PHILADELPHIA."

FAR FROM BEING DISCOURAGED BY HIS DEFEAT IN OREGON BY GOVERNOR THOMAS E. DEWEY, STASSEN SAID HE HAD MERELY REDOUBLED HIS WORKING SCHEDULE. HE WAS BUSY TODAY.

HE ARRIVED BY PLANE IN BOSTON DESPITE A THICK FOG. HE APPEARED BRIEFLY BEFORE MEMBERS OF THE WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB OF MASSACHUSETTS AND THEN WAS CLOSETED FOR MORE THAN TWO HOURS WITH 22 OF THE 35 MEMBERS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION. HIS FINAL ACTIVITY OF THE DAY WAS A N APPEARANCE ON EDWARD MURROW'S CBS RADIO PROGRAM.

650PMD

SENATOR TAFT OF OHIO TOLD EDWARD R. MURROW IN A NATIONWIDE RADIO INTERVIEW TONIGHT (THURS) THAT HE FAVORS EXTENSION OF THE RECIPROCAL TRADE ACT FOR ONLY ONE YEAR. EARLIER IN THE DAY, SENATOR VANDENBERG EXPRESSED PREFERENCE FOR A TWO OR THREE-YEAR EXTENSION AS ADVOCATED BY THE ADMINISTRATION.

HOWEVER, TAFT SAID: "I WOULD BE VERY MUCH OPPOSED TO RETURNING TO THE OLD METHOD BY WHICH CONGRESS PASSED ON TARIFF RATES."

THE TEXT OF THE RADIO INTERVIEW:

Johnny Aaron: Apologies for the typos, but we ain't teletype operators, and the communications people said the Petrson had given them "top priority" other copy. we had to send this ourselves. Ed B

MORE

RECEIVED 1948 MAY 27 PM 4:00 C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT.

MAKE FIRST LINE ABOVE READ CBS 6

TAFT SAYS HES AGAINST RETURN TO OLD WAY OF SETTING TARIFFS

MURROW: SENATOR,IN YOUR OPINION,DOES THE TAFT HARTLEY LAW NEED ANY SUBSTANTIAL CHANGES?

TAFT: NO,MR MURROW, I DONT THINK IT NEEDS ANY SUBSTANTIAL CHANGES. THE COMMITTEE IS NOW HEARING REQUESTS FOR VARIOUS PROPOSALS FOR MODIFICZTIONS,I THINK PROBABLY ITS UNNECESSARY TO HOLD ELECTIONS ON UNION SHOP CASES.

A TREMENDOUS NUMBER HAVE ACCUMULATED SO THAT THEY'RE PREVENTING T XXXXXPREVENTING THE OPERATION OF THE BOARD ALMOST.

I THINK PROBABLY THE PROVISION REGARDING THE PRESS,THE CONTRIBUTIONS FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES BY UNIONS,SHOULD BE MODIFIED BECAUSE IT'S TOO BROAD.THOSE ARE THE ONLY TWO THINGS,I THINK [redacted] ARE VERY INTERESTING AND THEY 'RE NOT VERY SUBSTANTIAL.

MORE

RROW: WELL,SENATOR,TO TURN TO ANOTHER QUESTIION, AND THIS ONE COMES FROM A LISTENER WAY OUT IN YAKIMO,IN WASHINGTON,WHO SAYS THE LATEST STATISTICS INDICATE THAT PRICES ARE GOING UP AGAIN, AND THERE ARE PREDICTIONS THA XXXXXTHAT THEY'LL CONTINUE TO RISE IF YOU'RE ELECTED PRESIDENT,

WHAT WILL YOU DO ABOUT HIGH PRICES?

TAFT : WELL,IN THE FIRST PLACE,MR MURROW,I DON'T THINK THAT IT'S QUITE CORRECT TO SAY THAT THERE MAY BEXXBE HIGHER PRICES. THE WHOLESALE INDEX TODAY IS NOT ANY HIGHER THAN IT WAS LAST DECEMBER.

THE COST OF LIVING INDEX IS SLIGHTLY HIGHER,BUT I THINK THERE'S A VERY REASONABLE CHANCE THAT PRICE ARE FAIRLY WELL STABILIZED. IF THEY ARE,OUR JOBS IS TO BIXXXBRING UP THE WAGES OF FEDERAL EMP

OYEES AND OTHERS,WHO ARE LESS THAN THE COST OF LVINXXX LIVING SO THAT WE CAN STABILIZE HXXX THE WHOLE BUSINESS AT THE NEW LEVEL. I THINK IF THE PRICES DO GO UP, THE ONLY THING TO DO IS TO TRY TO CUT DOWN THESE TREMENDOUS GOVERNMNET PROGRAMS,CUT DOWN GOVERNMENT SPENDING,AND I FELL CONVINCED THAT PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS COOPERATING FOR ECONOMY COULD TAKE THREE OR FOUR BILLION DOLLARS OUT OF THE GOVERNMENTSSPENDING BUDGET, AND REDUCE VARIOUS OTHER PROGRAMS. THE TREMENDOUS VOLUME OF EXPORRXXXEXPORTS.NONE OF THESE HAVE TO BE ABANDONDED,BUT WHAT THE TROUBLE WITH INFLATION IS WE'RE TRYIN XXX TRYING TO DO MORE THINGS THAN WE ARE ABLE TO DO, EVEN WITH THE TREMENDOUS PRODUCTION WHICH THIS COUNTRY HAS. I THINK THAT PRICE COHXXXCONTROLS,WHICH HAVE BEEN PROPOSED BY THE PRESIDENT, WOULD BE WHOLLY INEFFECFIVEXXXINEFFECTIVE,THINK THEY'D COMPLETELY BREAK DOWN,THINK THEEEV'$ INTERFERE WITH THE FURTHER INCREASE IN PRODUCTION,WHICH IS THE ULTIMATE SOLUTION OF THESE DEMANDS TO DO SO MANY THINGS WHICH WE WOULD LIKE TO DO.

MORE

V O

O

MORE MURROW TAFT

REPEATING LAST PART LAST TAKE

QUOTING SENATOR TAFT " I THINK THAT PRICE CHXX CONTROLS, WHICH HAVE BEEN PROPOSED BY THE 0438$3,5XXXPRESIDENT, WOULD BE WHOLLY INEFFECTIVE,THINK THEY'D COMPLETELY BREAK DOWN, THINK THEY'D INTERFERE WITH THE FURTHER INCREASE TLXODUCTION, WHICH IS THE ULTIMATE SOLUTION OF THESE DEMANDS TO DO SO MANY THINGS WHICH WE WOULD LIKE TO DO.

MRXXMORE

MORE MURROW TAFT

MURROW: WELL,SENATOR, A NUMBER OF LISTENERS WOULD LIKE TO CASE YOU IN THE RO PHET AND THEY'VE ASKED:WHICH CANDIDATE WI XXXWILL HAVE THE MOST VOTES ON THAT FIRST BALLOT IN O£8PHILADELPHIA?

TAFT: WELL,THAT'S A [redacted] GUESS, MR MURROW, BUT I THINK ACCORDING TO THE WAY THE DELEGATES ARE LEANING TODAY,I'LL PROBABLY HAVE MORE VOTES THAN EITHER OF THE OTHER CANDIDATES.

MOR

IN SECON LINE ABOVE ITS SHLD READ YOU IN THE ROLE OF PROPHET

MORE

MORE MURROW TAFT

MURROW: WELL,SENATOR,THIS QUESTION IS NOT FROM A LISTENER. IT THOUGHT THSXXXTHIS ONE UP MYSELF.
IF YOU'RE ELECTED,WILL YOU KEEP THAT BALCONY ON THE WHITE HOUSE?

TAFT:WELL MUR MURROW, I HAVEN'T EVEN TAKEN A GOOD LOOK AT THAT BALCONY YET.I DOMXXX DON'T THINK I CAN DECIDE THAT QUESTION UNTIL I LOOK IT OVER CAREFULLUXXXCAREFULLY.

MURROW:YOU WANT TO ASTUDY ALL OF THE POSSIBILITIES? ISTXX IS THAT R

TAFT: THAT'S IT.

MURROW: WELL, NOWHERES A MORE SERIOUS QUESTIONTXX IT COMES FROM ST LOUIS, AND IT SAYS: WHAT IN YOUR OPINION CAN BE DONE,IF ANYTHING, TO IMPROVE RELATIONS BETWEEN MOSCOW AND WASHINGTON?

TAFT: WELL THAT IS CERTAINLY A DIFFICULT PROBLEM. I THINK THAT WE CAN ONLY DO WHAT WE'RE DOING NOW,PURSUE THE GENERAL POLICY WE'RE DOING NOW,OF TRYING TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF COMMUNISM AT EVERY POINT THROUGHOUT THE WORLD WHERE WE MEET IT
I THINK IF WE PURSUE THAT POLICY,AS WE HAVE BEEN PURSUING IT, AND THE MARSHALL PLANSXXX PLAN,AND THE TRUMAN GREEK PLAN,IN THE SUPPORT FOR THE CONSERVATIVES IN THE ITALIAN ELECTIONS AND OTHER WAYS., THAT ULTIMATELY THE RUSSIANS MAY COME TO SEE THAT THEIR HOPE THAT THEY CAN SPREAD COMMUNISM THROUGH THE ENTIRE
WORLD IS VAIN,. IF THEY ONCE COME TO THAT CONCLUSION,I THINK WE CAN SIT DOWN WIRH XXX WITH THEM AND WORK OUT A SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEMSS. IN THEIR PRESENT STATE OF MINE,IT IS ALMST IMPOSSIBLE TO HOPE THAT A MEETING WOULD BE SUCCESSFUL IN IMPROVING RELATIONS.

MORE

MORE MURROW TAFT

MURROW: WELL, SENATOR, HERE'S ANOTHER QUESTION ALONG VERY MUCH THE SAME LINE. GOVERNOR DEWEY AND MR. STASSEN HAVE HAD SOME CONSIDERABLE ARGUMENT ABOUT THIS ONE, BUT WE'D LIKE TO KNOW WHAT YOU THINK. DOES THE MUNDT BILL OUTLAW COMMUNISM OR DOESN'T IT?"

TAFT: "WELL, MR. MURROW, I DON'T THINK THE AUTHORS OF THE MUNDT BILL INTENDED TO OUTLAW COMMUNISM. AT LEAST, WE'LL PUT IT THIS WAY, HOWEVER, IT DOES OUTLAW THE EXTREME FORM OF COMMUNISM, IF YOU CAN PROVE IT, IN WHICH A CONSPIRACY IS ACTUALLY IN COURSE TO OVERTHROW THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES TOGETHER WITH SOME OVERT ACTS CARRIED OUT---THAT'S OUTLAWED. I DON'T THINK, IN ITS PRESENT FORM IT OUTLAWS COMMUNISM. IN FACT, MY DOUBT ABOUT IT IS WHETHER IT'S VERY EFFECTIVE AT ALL.

"I'D RATHER QUESTION WHETHER THE DEFINITION OF COMMUNISM THERE COULD BE PROVED AGAINST ANY---EVEN THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES ITSELF. AND I THINK IT WILL REQUIRE SIXXX SOME MODIFICATION TO MAKE IT EFFECTIVE. I'M IN FAVOR OF REQUIRING ANY ORGANIZATIONS WHICH ARE CLOSELY RELATED TO COMMUNISTS, OR TO COMMUNISM, TO REGISTER, BUT I'D RATHER DOUBT WHETHER ANYBODY WOULD HAVE TO REGISTER UNDER THIS LAW AND THEREFORE I DON'T THINK IT CAN BE SAID TO OUTLAW THE COMMUNIST PARTY.

MORE

MURROW: "WELL, HERE'S A QUESTION IN A SLIGHTLY DIFFERENT AREA WHICH IS CERTAINLY THE SUBJECT OF A LOT OF DISCUSSION HERE IN WHSHINGTON NOW. ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF A THREE-YEAR EXTENSION OF THE RECIPROCAL TRADE ACT?"

TAFT: "NO, I WOULD PREFER TO CONTINUE IT FOR ONE YEAR. CONDITIONS TODAY, COSTS IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES., THE PRODUCTION OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, ARE SO UNCERTAIN, IT'S VARYING SO RAPIDLY, THAT I DOUBT IF WE SHOULD ESTABLISH A DEFINITE TARIFF POLICY FOR MORE THAN A PERIOD OF ONE YEAR. AS TO THE HOUSE BILL, I'M SATISFIED WITH THE BILL AS IT IS, ALTHOUGH I WOULDN'T OBJECT TO MODIFICATIONS IN IT. I HAVE ALWAYS BELIEVED THAT WE SHOULD NOT LEAVE TO THE UNRESTRAINED DISCRETION OF THE PRESIDENT THE POWER TO REMOVE ALL TARIFFS OR REDUCE THEM TO A POINT WHERE THEY AMOUNT TO FREE TRADE, AS CAN BE DONE UNDER THE PRESENT LAW. I'VE ALWAYS FELT THERE SHOULD BE A STANDARD.

"I DON'T THINK CONGRESS SHOULD DELEGATE ITS LEGISLATIVE POWER TO AN EXECUTIVE BOARD OR TO THE PRESIDENT, WITHOUT SPELLING OUT THE PRINCIPLES UPON WHICH HE SHALL ACT. THE PRESIDENT MAY DESTROY AN AMERICAN INDUSTRY AT HIS DISCRETION IF HE WISHES TO DO SO. THEREFORE, I THINK THE PROVISION WHICH REQUIRES THE TARIFF COMMISSION TO PASS ON THE QUESTION IN EACH CASE AND TO CERTIFY THAT THE PROPOSED REDUCTION WILL NOT DESTROY AN AMERICAN INDUSTRY IS A REASONABLE PROVISION.

MORE

ADD MURROW TAFT

"I DON'T SEE HOW ANYONE COULD WANT A TARIFF TO BE REDUCED TO A POINT WHERE AN AMERICAN INDUSTRY WAS DESTROYED AND A LARGE AMOUNT OF UNEMPL

OYM

CREATED.

THERE IS A QUESTION IN MY MIND AS TO WHETHER IT'S WISE EVER TO COMBE BACK TO CONGRESS, EVEN TO RATIFY A RECIPROCAL TRADE TREATY TURNED XXXXTURNED DOWN BY THE TARIFF COMMISSION.

I WOULD BE VERY MUCH OPPOSED TO RETURNING TO THE OLD METHOD BY WHICH CONGRESS PASSED ON TARIFF RATES.

IN GENERAL,I'M IN FAVOR OF A LOW,REASONABLE TARIFF AND ONLY WHEN IT'S NECESSARY TO PREVENT THE DESTRUCTION OF AN AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

I THINK,HOWEVER,IT SHUXXX SHOULD BE PROBABLY LEFT TOO AN ADMINISTRATIVE TRX PASS ON ALL THE FACTS UNDER SOME STANDARD DECREED IN THE LAW.

MURROW:SENATOR TAFT I THINK WE HAVE TIME FOR JUST ONE MORE QUICK QUESTION?WHERE DO YOU STA

REPEATNG FROM FOURTH LINE ABO E

I THINK,HOWEVE,IT H SHOULD BE PROBABLY LEFT TO AN ADMINISRATIVE BOARD TO PASS ON ALL THEFACTS UNDERSOME STANDARD DECREED IN THE LAW

MURROW:SENATR TAFT I THINK WE HAVE TIME FOR JUST ONE MORE QUIK QUESTIN. WHEREDO YOU STAND ON THE DRAFT?

TAFT: WELL ,I'VE T STATED,MR.MURROW, I'M OPOXXX OPPOSED REPEATING XXXX REPTING

TAFT:WELLL I'VE STATED,MR.MURROW,I'M OPPOSED TO UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING. WE MUST HOWEVER, HAVE A CERTAIN NUMBER OF MEN IN THE REGUAXXX REGULAR ARMY.IF WE CAN'T GET THOSE MEN BY VOLUNTARY ENLISTMENT, THEN I DONT SEE ZNXXX ANY CHOICE EXCEPT TO SET UP A SELECTIVER SERVICE SYSTEM.

T MU

MURROW: THANK YOU VERY MUCH,SENATOR TAFT.

END FRM CBS 11PM

UP141

NEW YORK, MAY 25--(UP)--NORMAN THOMAS TONIGHT ASSAILED THE "VERY BAD RECORD" OF THE PRESENT CONGRESS, CHARGED THAT MR. TRUMAN IS AN "INADEQUATE" PRESIDENT AND SAID THE SOCIALISTS WANT TO HELP BUILD A STRONG, GENUINELY DEMOCRATIC THIRD PARTY.

THE SIX-TIME SOCIALIST CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT, HOWEVER, SAID IN A RADIO INTERVIEW (CBS) THAT A GOOD THIRD PARTY "CAN NOT BE MANIPULATED BY COMMUNIST COMRADES AND FELLOW TRAVELERS" AND "OUGHT NOT TO CENTER AROUND A MESSIAH."

ASKED ABOUT THE RECORD OF THE REPUBLICAN-DOMINATED CONGRESS, THOMAS SAID:

"BAD. VERY BAD. THE ONLY THING I CAN SAY ABOUT IT IS THAT IT COULD BE WORSE...THE REPUBLICAN CONGRESS IS SHOWING HOW BAD IT IS BY THIS REALLY SHOCKING PERFORMANCE IN THE HANDLING OF THE RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENT EXTENSION... IT LOOKS ALSO AS IF THE REPUBLICANS WOULD DEFEAT EVEN (SEN. ROBERT A.) TAFT'S RATHER DECENT HOUSING LAW."

HE SAID MR. TRUMAN HAD SWUNG TO LEFT AND RIGHT AND PAUSED IN THE MIDDLE.

"I WOULD SAY IN GENERAL THAT MR. TRUMAN'S RECORD IS THE RECORD OF A MAN COMPLETELY INADEQUATE TO THE DIFFICULT TASK OF THE TIME," THOMAS SAID. "THAT ISN'T ALTOGETHER HIS FAULT, BUT IT'S JUST OUR MISFORTUNE. I WOULD ALSO SAY THAT I MISTRUST MR. TRUMAN'S TENDENCY TO SUBSTITUTE FOR

A COHERENT POLICY A SHOW OF STRENGTH, A DEPENDENCE ON MILITARY MIGHT, AND SUDDEN INSISTENCE WITH VEHEMENCE ON ONE POLICY TODAY AND ONE TOMORROW."

HE WAS SHARPLY CRITICAL OF HENRY WALLACE, SAYING "I DON'T BELIEVE IN PEACE BY APPEASEMENT OF STALIN AND I DON'T THINK MR. WALLACE CAN WORK WITH COMMUNISTS WHERE JAN MASARYK (CZECHOSLOVAKIAN FOREIGN MINISTER WHO KILLED HIMSELF AFTER THE COMMUNIST COUP THERE) FAILED, SO I'M NOT FOR HIS PARTY."

HE INDICATED HE FEELS THE CHIEF VALUE OF THE WALLACE PROGRESSIVE PARTY MOVEMENT IS TO CALL ATTENTION TO "THE GREAT BODY OF WORRY, OF FEAR, OF DISCONTENT AMONG AWFULLY DECENT PEOPLE, PEOPLE WHO FEAR WAR, WHO FEAR A NEW DEPRESSION, WHO ARE PPROFOUNDLY DISAPPOINTED, AND WITH REASON, AT THE REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC RECORD IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT AND IN CONGRESS."

THOMAS SAID THE REPUBLICANS FACE A "DIFFICULT CHOICE" IN PICKING A PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEE.

"THE ONE THAT I AM MOST SUSPICIOUS OF IS AN ABLE MAN--I MEAN MR. (HAROLD E.) STASSEN," HE SAID, "AND I'M SUSPICIOUS OF HIM AND I'M SUSPICIOUS OF THE AMERICAN QUALITY OF JUDGEMENT BECAUSE HE PASSES FOR A LIBERAL WHEREAS, ON THE RECORD, I THINK HE'S ABOUT THE LEAST LIBERAL OF THEM ALL."

S1031P

from mail re candidates

1- isnt it unfair to keep excise taxes on cosmetics, handbags and other "necessities" to women in moderate circumstances

2- do you favor equal rights to extent of Negro marrying into your family..living in part of your house?

3- for Wallace: will you withdraw if Dems nominate Douglas

4- for Wallace: in what way does your platform differ from view of US communist party

5- for Taft et others: dont vets deserve better housing bill than has been offered

6- what you intend to do for widows of war vets

7- for Wallace: what would u have done to prevent Czech coup

what you plan to reachagreement with Russia

8- Wallace: how come so many world leaders fear Communism..not democracy

9- Wallace: why does Communist refuse to admit openly he's Communist

10- Wallace: what Russians ever done to get peace

11- why do you wish to be president

12- wud u agree for US troops to replace Russian troops in all Germany and Austria...with Russian replacing US and Br troops around Dardanelles and Bosporus

13- Isnt it possible to fight Communism and Fascism as Americans..instead of fighting Communism with Fascism

14- what u think about federal participation in support of education without federal control of educational program

TAFT

1. In 1940 said:"Being President is dubious pleasure." Do you still feel same way about it now ?

2. Would you accept VP nomination ?

3. Can you explain your stand in voting against the Ives Anti-Discrimination Bill ?

4. You have called for changes in the U.N. Charter but never stated what changes you had in mind. What are they ?

5. You have said that US created a vacum in Central Europe by demanding unconditional surrender. What would you have done ?

6. What makes you so certain when you say "Russia is content to wage a war of ideologies ?

STASSEN

1. How would you deal with Russia if you were President in view of statement you made saying "neither appeasement nor trust should guide our relations with the Kremlin."

2. You're quoted as saying you wouldn't run for VP on a ticket with Dewey. Why ?

3. In Feb '48 you said:"The high price curve has definitely been broken." Do you still think so ?

4. You say time has come to rebuild two party system in the south. Ho do you propose to do this ?

5. You said reappointment of Lilienthal should be based on fitness alone, not politics. Would you reappoint him if you were President ?

WARREN

1. You have come out strongly in favor of stimulating construction of homes. Have any ideas on how to accomplish this ?

2. Recently you said "GOP should be liberal in the finest sense of the word." How do you define liberal ?

TAFT

--who killed O.P.A. (relative Wherry quote that Repubs did it to

--how often you been in WH since Truman in..are you friendly each other..

--Truman seems made u his particular target..has that hurt or help

--re Tafter-Hartley act..think it needs any fixing yet..think it administered well

--my memories of when PO in WH..when start talking about it (story that Grover Cleveland once told him hoped he never got to be pres.. job too tough..or may have been Cleveland to TR

--what u think Truman has done well

--how do you estimate opponents

--h

General

--why do you want to be president

--why do you think you ought to be elected..nominated..

--wht kind of President you think you(ll make...expect to lede Congress (FDR) or let Congress lede (Hoover, Harding)..what conception job of presidency

--what President hope to emulate

--if not you, who

-- WARRENL why u in race in view little campaigning

--how stand on military mind (Dewey attacks)

--what about Commie problem (Mundt bill..Stassen for outlawing..Dewey for keeping eye on)

--what about meeting Stalin..you want to do it..who should..what preparations...

-- attitude on civil rights program?
--what do u think of Harry Truman
-- think any undue interference with Wallace campaigning?

--how do you predict you'll do at convention

Taft attacks Stassen for not being in Cong to help shape ~~[illegible]~~ legislat.. what do Warren, Stassen think of this

--what your personal estimate other candidates

--in event nomination and election, what your first objective??

--what kind of a guy are you

(letters)

--Stassen..why u against re al oleo taxes

--Taft..do u favor mil preparedness now even if draft and umt not popular in election year

--what intend do about strikes that tie up industry all over nation

--Taft..why did u pigeon hole housing bill until just before election

Q-How has Toynbee influenced thinking on foreign policy ;;he says "not only industrialism but democracy itself when hampered by parocjial state, ie, nationalism, tends to promite more dead ly wars
--(Landlord objects to rent controls)

-- do u favor reciporcal trade agreement

--favor raising postal employes pay..Baldwin bill..raising 800- a year.... Republican letter carrier wants ask Stassen who has in mind for Postmaster general

--thinks Stassen has hedged on statement he anti helping Socialist govts of Europe..Meet the Press program hedge on original statement.... where does he stand

--what is Liberal..ask Taft

--satified with present labor legislation or willing make it stricter (from meat packers strikers wife)

-- do u seriously exoect to cut down useless office holders

--Ohio constiuent to taft: what office will you feel should be given to Senator Bricker (God help us) if you become president

-- favor civil rights with teeth in it

what extent will u give Negroes important govt jobs..cabinet secretary, for exampl

do you favor: cloture..anti-lynch..get tough with Russia.. women in important jobs

add questions from listeners

--(Stassen) how come the great US democracy supporting wealth and privilege and not great masses ..Middle East..China..East Indies

--how u stand on tariffs

--how do u intend to lower prices

--(Taft) u repeatedly condemn New Deal..what New Deal law or laws wud u recommend repealing

--(all) Can this country from a standpoint of political economy be governed to look to and benefit all the people here

--where stand on Federal World Government
(same dame) why Stassen lining up with big sheep and cattlemen

--Wallace..how definitely u gonna establish lasting peace

--will u recognize Jewish state in Pal

--how stand on Townsend plan

--how stand on soil conservation

--(From Fred Eastman, Chicago Teho Seminary: Emergency Com of Atomic Scientists has said: no defense against A bomb..none expected.. preparedness against A war futile..A bombs will ruin civilization etc"

in light of this: 1* what attitude toward huge military expenditure mil forces urging on Congress 2: creation of world government with sufficient power maintain law among nations

--wud you support proposal of peace dept with full cabinet power equal to war dept

--how on civil rights program by HT

--what attitude on laws to curb liquor industry

15- Taft: do you favor idea of "next time" drafting the dollar as well a s drafting manpower

16- do u favor increased old age pensions

17- wasnt new deal Marxist...

isnt federal aid for education designed for fed mgtm of schools

why is govt publicity permitted

arent subsidies bribes for votes

should political boss be placed in charge of Post Office

shouldnt it be possible to recalled Supreme Court judges by two-thirds vote of congress

arent big labor unions conspiracies in retraint of trade

why not abolish all holidays and teach youth that labor is a duty

18-what your wqualifications for job..how well equipped are you...

will you be president of party or of all the people

can you harmoniously and honestly strive to assist labor

will you make study of Declaration of Ind..Const...compulsory

Re Thomas: (in addition some questions attached)

--how do you size up your opponents

--lot of talk about New Realism still an issue..and its connection with Communism..just what did New Deal borrow from Socialist platforms of 1932 and prior

--what sort of campaign u gonna make..radio..speeches..how many

--in your campaigns in past have you ever experienced some of difficu,ties Wallace running into

--what do you think of value of third, fourth and fifth party on American scene

--do u wanna be the man who sits down with Stalin

--what world strength of your brand of Socialism..how differentiated from Communism..

what sort of personal satisfaction u get from being perennial also-ran.

--would u consider job in cabinet of New Administration..which one would u like to have

--Do u think Communism in this country will ever get mantle of respectability now adorning Socialism

--whats right with the country

--who is your vp candidate.. and what about him

--how you estimate value of Republican controlled Congress

--what sort of job u think Truman done

--in amplification of one of above questions: what "planks" first offered country by Socialists today part of our unquestioned law

2/12/48

The Honorable Thomas E. Dewey
Albany, New York

The Honorable Earl Warren
Sacramento, California

Henry A. Wallace
The New Republic
40 East 49th Street
New York

The Honorable Robert A. Taft
U. S. Senate
Washington, D.C.

The Honorable Harold E. Stassen
1026 Connecticut Ave. N.W.
Washington, D.C.

DURING LAST WEEK OF MAY AND FIRST WEEK OF JUNE I PLAN TO TRAVEL ABOUT THE COUNTRY INTERVIEWING SUCH CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION AS ARE WILLING STOP DURATION OF INTERVIEW TEN MINUTES TO BE DONE FROM SCRIPT ON THE BASIS OF QUESTIONS EYE WOULD SUBMIT TO YOU AT LEAST ONE WEEK BEFORE DATE OF BROADCAST STOP INTERVIEW WOULD BE BROADCAST OVER COMPLETE FACILITIES OF CBS STOP ~~ORIGINALLY~~ AT 7:45 PM EASTERN STANDARD TIME ~~AND AGAIN IN RECORDED FORM TO REACH THE PACIFIC COAST AT 9:45 PM~~ STOP INFORMATIVELY THIS IS PERIOD OF MY OWN NEWS PROGRAM HEARD FIVE NIGHTS WEEKLY MONDAY THRU FRIDAY AT THIS TIME STOP RESEARCHERS ESTIMATE NIGHTLY AUDIENCE IN EXCESS OF TEN MILLION MY SOLE INTEREST IN MAKING THIS SUGGESTION IS TO PUT TO YOU CERTAIN QUESTIONS WHICH WILL BE UPPERMOST IN THE MINDS OF RADIO LISTENERS STOP PROGRAM CAN ORIGINATE WHEREVER YOU SAY STOP IF YOU ARE PREPARED TO PARTICIPATE I WILL WORK OUT WITH YOUR SECRETARY EXACT DATE AND POINT OF ORIGINATION STOP WOULD APPRECIATE TELEGRAPHIC REPLY AT YOUR EARLIEST CONVENIENCE REGARDS

EDWARD R. MURROW

CBS NEW YORK

DATES STILL OPEN ARE MONDY, ~~Jun~~ May 24, WEDNESDY, MAY 26, Monday, ~~Jne~~ May 31 or Tuesday June 1.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

EDWARD R. MURROW - INTERVIEW WITH NORMAN THOMAS

TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1948

7:45 - 8:00 PM EDST

MURROW: Tonight, we begin a series of interviews with presidential candidates. The questions are based on letters from listeners. Most of those letters say, in one way or another, - pin him down! Don't let him dodge! Or, I know the answer but I just want to hear him give it. Tonight, our guest is Mr. Norman Thomas, the socialist candidate.

Mr. Thomas, this is the sixth time you have run for President and several people have written in to say - why do you keep on doing it?

THOMAS: If the Socialist Party hadn't run a campaign this year it would have abdicated. Never was its message of democratic socialism so necessary. We couldn't possibly support a Republican, - Mr. Truman, or Mr. Wallace, on the record, so, of course, we have to run a campaign. The man I wanted wouldn't run. My comrades literally drafted me. I don't think a man ought to run six times, but I'm doing it, and I'm in earnest, and I expect to make a campaign.

MURROW: Right! Now, would you tell us a little about your vice presidential candidate, Mr. Thomas?

THOMAS: A fine, colorful man, Tucker Smith, now Professor of Economics in Olivet College, Michigan. (MORE)

THOMAS (CTD): He's been a labor organizer and a teacher and he's a corking good speaker. A lot of Americans ought to listen to him.

MURROW: Mr. Thomas, Several people have written to say, - what sort of campaign are you going to make?

THOMAS: More or less the usual extensive campaign without benefit of private cars and all the brass bands. We will emphasize, however, our honest desire to educate the public in the necessity of Socialist planning for the common good, for the conquest of war and poverty, and we we'll stress the building of the Socialist organization. In doing it, we're not forgetting our purpose, to cooperate in building a strong and genuinely democratic Third Party, of which we can be a part. That Party cannot be manipulated by Communist comrades and fellow-travelers and that Party ought not to center around a Messiah.

MURROW: Well, now your mention of a Third Party raises the question of a fourth party, Mr. Wallace's, - what do you think its usefulness is in the political scene, Mr. Thomas?

THOMAS: It has at least this usefulness. It ought to wake up a lot of Americans to the fact that there is a great body of worry, of fear, of discontent among awfully decent people; people who fear war, who fear a new depression, who are profoundly disappointed, and with reason, at the Republican and Democratic record in the

(MORE)

THOMAS (CTD): State Department and in Congress. I disagree with Mr. Wallace on a great many important points. I was a strong critic of the record he made when he was Secretary of Agriculture with regard to sharecroppers and others. I don't believe in peace by appeasement of Stalin and I don't think Mr. Wallace can work with Communists where Jan Masaryk failed, so I'm not for his party. I wish I could be. We Socialists wish we could be, but at least it ought to call attention to some things that need thinking about in America.

MURROW: Mr. Thomas, several people have written in, asking whether or not you would like to say anything about the Republican candidates for the Presidency.

THOMAS: You'll admit I'm prejudiced! I'm interested in getting votes for the Socialist ticket and not helping the Republicans out in making a rather difficult choice. As an American, I'm glad to say that I think all the Republicans mentioned for the nomination could pass fairly respectably, a test of character and ability. I personally don't think any of them would pass very brilliantly, but I repeat that I'm prejudiced. The one that I'm most suspicious of is an able man, - I mean Mr. Stassen, and I'm suspicious of him and I'm suspicious of the American quality of judgement because he passes for a Liberal, whereas, on the record, I think he's about the least liberal of them all.

(MORE)

rw

THOMAS (CTD): He has some curious notions like that old idea of his keeping the peace with 25 bombers, five from each of the Big Five, each with one of our atom bombs. He wants that forgotten! He played "Footy" with Stalin a year or so ago; now he wants to suppress the Communist Party out of hand. He wanted to tie all kinds of strings to the Marshall Plan and he doesn't know, and doesn't want to know, Socialism from Communism. If that's a Liberal, I'm a Mohammedan ... and I'm not!

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MURROW: Well, that's an interesting comment on Mr. Stassen and we'll raise that question with him when we interview him in Boston tomorrow night.

THOMAS: I'd be more worried if I thought he'd get the nomination! Go right ahead!

MURROW: Well, now, Mr. Thomas, here's a question that has come in from several people. It's in two parts: what's the world's strength of your brand of Socialism, and, how does it differ from Communism?

THOMAS: The strength is very considerable. Remember, that what you call my "brand of socialism", democratic socialism, that is, has pretty much control or altogether control of Government in Great Britain, in Australia, in New Zealand. It's strongly represented in the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation in Canada. It has the Government in the Scandinavian countries. It is a very powerful factor in France, in the Low Countries, and even in Italy. It differs radically from Communism as Communism has become. Communism in our judgment, has betrayed Socialism.

(MORE)

pd

THOMAS: (CTD) The economics of Communism in Russia is state capitalism where all the power of the old private capitalist class has been added to a repressive police state with horrible results. Communism in action has revived chattel slavery, literally in concentration camps. It has completely suppressed liberty of all sorts. We are radically and totally opposed to it. We believe that democracy and planning can go together, that civil liberty is a condition for successful operation of any modern government, and we stand on that conviction.

MURROW: Well, that's certainly a clear enough definition of the difference between Socialism and Communism. Here's another question that several people have asked. You've been a candidate for more than 25 years and in that time you have seen a lot of political changes and changes in parties, but how many of the Socialist planks of 25 years ago have been adopted by other parties and made the law of the land?

pd

THOMAS: I should honestly say that all the immediate demand planks that we have proposed have, after a fashion, been adopted. I don't like the way some of them have been adopted. After all, if you want a child well brought up, you better leave him with his parents and not let a rich uncle kidnap him. But they have been adopted after some fashion. I remember the time that I heard a Democratic orator over in Brooklyn speak on this line: "Now, folks, you know I used to tell you that this here old age pension was Socialist, but it ain't any more. We Democrats are for it!" That shows you what's happened. But, while they've taken our immediate demands, they've never taken our essential plank. We believe that the people themselves must own the commanding heights of the modern economic orator: the natural resources, the system of money, banking, and currency, the great monopolies and semi-monopolies, in order, democratically, to control them and to plan for abundance and nobody's taken that and that's why I'm running.

MURROW: Mr. Thomas, here's another question that several people have sent in. What do you think of the record of this Republican Congress?

AP

THOMAS: Bad! ... very bad! The only thing I can say about it is that it could be worse. If a modern Dante lived, he'd have more than seven circles in Hell. The Republican Congress is showing how bad it is by this really shocking performance in the handling of the Reciprocal Trade Agreement extension. It's bad enough to try to mangle the reciprocal trades in view of the present state of the world, but it's worse to do it with gag laws. I'm ashamed of democracy for the proceedings in the House of Representatives and that's only one illustration. It looks also as if the Republicans would defeat even Taft's rather decent housing law. It's a bad record!

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MORE

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MURROW: Well, you've made that clear enough, too. Thank you very much, indeed, Mr. Norman Thomas.

ap

Mr. E. R. Murrow 174 6-B-1

Norman Thomas

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

EDWARD R. MURROW

Tuesday, May 25, 1948
7:45-8:00 p.m.

CHAPPELL: (Commercial)

Now, Edward R. Murrow!

MURROW: This is the news! The State Department says this country will not recognize a naval blockade of Palestine started by Egypt and Syria. They told us about this last week. We told them it violates our traditional freedom-of-the-seas policy. They haven't replied yet, but today Lebanon offered to release 41 American citizens taken off an American ship if they all promise to go home.

In Tel-Aviv tonight, Israel Army Headquarters reported that unidentified planes have bombed residential quarters of Jerusalem for the first time in history. There are no details. Reporters with the Arab Legion say the Arabs dynamited four buildings in the Old City, trapping many Jews. The Egyptians claim they have cut the major road between Jewish settlements in the north and in the south. The Arab leaders met in Trans-Jordan today, to prepare their answer by noon tomorrow to the United Nations "cease-fire" order. The Syrian delegate to the United Nations says they won't accept it unless Israel is abolished. Dr. Weizmann, the President of Israel, called on President Truman today, then told report-

(more)

ers he thinks some Arab States will accept the "cease-fire" order. The President gave him some sort of hope that our arms embargo may be lifted soon. They discussed a possible 100-million-dollar loan to Israel.

A British Foreign Office spokesman says "if we give Israel a loan without warning, it will be regarded as a most regrettable action, might jeopardize an Arab decision to cease fire." The British are studying the Egyptian and Syrian blockade of Palestine and the British spokesman says "we must consult international law very carefully in such matters."

In Washington, the Senate Appropriations Committee asked Marshall Plan Administrator Hoffman to find out if the British are using any recovery funds to support the Trans-Jordan Legion.

There will be no CIO Auto Workers strike at General Motors plants on Friday. They've reached an agreement on a new contract that gives workers an eleven-cents-an-hour increase, part of it based on what happens to the cost-of-living index every three months. For every point and a fraction it goes up, the workers get an extra penny an hour. If the index comes down, the workers can lose not more than five of their eleven-cents-an-hour raise. This is something new for the auto industry. It just might be the basis for settling the Chrysler strike. The Federal Mediation Service hopes it will be the key to settling most current disputes.

Republican Chairman Eaton, of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, is against the Republican plan to extend the Reciprocal Trade Act for only one year. He favors three years as requested by the Administration and Democratic Senator George, of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, predicts that next year Congress will be asked to approve three to six billion dollars to help arm our friends in Europe.

(more)

E. R. MURROW-5/25/48

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MURROW: Well, you've made that clear enough, too.

Thank you very much, indeed, Mr. Norman Thomas, for coming here to answer our listeners' questions. We didn't have time for all of them, but we covered considerable ground and Mr. Thomas spoke without a single note.

(more)

Tomorrow night, we'll be in Boston, putting some questions to Harold Stassen, and on Thursday night we'll interview Senator Taft in Washington. Next week, we'll put some of your questions to Mr. Henry Wallace and Governor Warren. Governor Dewey did not choose to answer questions.

Now, a word from Ernest Chappell.

CHAPPELL: (Commercial)

This is CBS ... the COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Ed.trans.-Adele A. Cardiff

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

EDWARD R. MURROW - INTERVIEW WITH STASSEN

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1948

7:45 - 8:00 PM EDST

MURROW: And, now, it's time to put a few questions to another candidate for the Republican nomination. Harold Stassen has been here in Boston, talking with Massachusetts Republican leaders, and he's here in the studio now. Mr. Stassen, how did you make out? Did you pick up any second-choice votes?

STASSEN: I had a very encouraging day, Mr. Murrow. I had a very enjoyable luncheon with many of the members of the delegation and leaders of the Republican Party here in Massachusetts. Of course, we fully respect the favorite sons of Massachusetts and will not in any way compete with them. But we do realize that this will be an extended balloting and we are encouraged by friends in these states who look forward to the possibility that may arise in a release and then the development of second-choice strength.

MURROW: Well, that's a careful and comprehensive statement! Mr. Stassen, last night on this program Norman Thomas said that you don't know the difference between Socialism and Communism. He said you were the least liberal of the Republican candidates. What do you say?

pmt

STASSEN: Did he define the difference? (both speaking-indistinct) ..... part of that thinking that says to be a Liberal you have to coddle Communism or be soft to those totaliterian forms. I feel very strongly that Communism and Fascism are the twin dangers to human freedom and human liberties and, of course, I'm very direct and emphatic that we must counter these infiltration tactics of the Communists. I feel that that is the rule of a true Liberal, to advance the freedom of man in social, economic, political, and religious rights. You cannot advance man's rights and freedoms these days without opposing this Communist ideology.

MURROW: Well, I suppose, Mr. Stassen, that no candidate in history has ever worked so hard to secure the nomination. I suppose, too, that you probably lost all count of the miles you've travelled and the tired chicken you've eaten. Several people have written in to ask how do you stand the pace and, before you answer that, I would like to insert that from appearances you're certainly standing it very well.

STASSEN: Well, thank you, Mr. Murrow. I suppose I might say with a smile perhaps, it's my boyhood on the farm in Minnesota that lets me stand it. Actually, though, I relax and rest very well while I travel, particularly on these air flights. Fortunately, I can sleep in the air.

pmt

MURROW: Well, how much sleep do you average a night on this campaign?

STASSEN: Oh, I think between six and seven hours.

MURROW: Well, here's a question in a totally different vein. A woman out in California writes in and says if you are nominated and elected who will you appoint Postmaster General? And she asked that question for good reason because her husband is a letter carrier.

STASSEN: You are asking some unusual questions this evening, Mr. Murrow! Well, it's a little previous on that. As a matter of fact, though, I might well appoint an outstanding Republican woman as the first Postmistress General for the United States. I think a woman should be on the Cabinet and that that's one possible place -- to take an outstanding woman executive and appoint her as the first Postmistress General of the United States.

MURROW: Well, now, here's a question in still another vein. Several people have written in and they have quoted you, some of them incorrectly, but you have been quoted as saying that you're against American aid for Socialist countries in Europe. Would you like to clarify that?

STASSEN: Well, that's partly a misquotation. What I have said was that American aid should not be used to increase Socialization or nationalization in Europe.

-more-

pmt

STASSEN: (Ctd.) It's a part of my very fundamental belief that if you nationalize and socialize the major industries and productive effort of a country you thereby take away the economic freedom of the people. In other words, it soon reaches the point where men are no longer free to buy and to sell, to work, and to earn, and invest and profit on their own decisions. You've lost what we have in this country, for example, and if you lose your economic freedom you cannot long defend your social, civil, and political freedoms. I think that's been experienced in country after country. I've also, of course, been very emphatic that with the current policy of the Soviet Union we should stop shipping, completely, machine tools, electronic devices, electrical machinery, and anything that might fit into a war machine. So I say an absolute stop to those that are in the totalitarian approach and that we should seek to persuade, to encourage, the other countries that we are aiding under the Marshall Plan not to go an additional distance into nationalization or socialization. In other words, I believe very much, fundamentally, in a free economy, what I call a modern people's capitalism, as the American Way, as in different forms, with adjusted conditions being the best manner for other countries to work back toward freedom and better conditions.

-more-

pmt

STASSEN: (Ctd.) As a matter of fact, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, and Norway, are the four countries in Europe, of the occupied countries, that have made the best recovery since the war and they are the four that have given their people the most freedom and done the least of nationalizing.

MURROW: Well, now, let's move to another subject, and we're trying to cover a lot of ground here, but a man here in Boston has written in and asked me to ask you this. He says that back in February of this year you said the high price curve has definitely been broken. Do you still think so?

STASSEN: Yes, I think so! I think we're in a favorable position to level off and stabilize our economy without going on up in an inflationary boom. We do need some policies to assist in it. But, if you recall, that very sharp, dangerously rising price curve in January and February -- that's been broken. With a good food crop this year, which I feel is coming up from observations in the West, with a good food crop this year - I think we're on our way to a stabilized economic situation.

MURROW: Well, here's another question about the political crop, and it's this. What's your estimate of the relative strength at Philadelphia, the relative strength between Stassen, Dewey, and Taft, let's say, on the first ballot?

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STASSEN: It's our estimate from a nationwide survey that we will have, by a small margin, the largest number of votes on the first ballot and that we have in reserve the largest amount of second-choice support; that these two together will add up to a nomination.

MURROW: Well, now, here's another question that several people have sent in, and you realize, of course, that these questions are all based on correspondence from listeners. Several people have written in, particularly a man from Glendale, in N. Y., who puts you a very blunt question. He says - why do you want to be President?

STASSEN: That is a question! To do everything within my power to prevent a World War Three, to keep this country free, moving ahead with a better living, and happier homes, without depressions or wars. That's the great challenge which I feel is the overshadowing objective and the basis toward which I want to do everything I can.

MURROW: Well, that is both a question and an answer! And, now, a lady in Florida asks another unusual question. She wants to know what's the best book you've read recently?

STASSEN: Well, "Churchill's Memoirs" ... Churchill's "Memoirs," I think, that are coming out in "Life" and "New York Times" and in a book form, are really sweeping in their coverage, challenging in what they show of the actions between the two wars.

pmt

MURROW: Well, here's another one. Several listeners want to know how you would deal with Russia if you're elected.

STASSEN: With a firm hand and with open information to the people. I think, for example, that it was very sad that our people should learn from Moscow of the note, or the message, given to the Russian Government. I think with very open information to the American people and with a firm approach, I'm optimistic that we can fight our way through to a change in Russian policy, to the strengthening of the United Nations, and moving on toward peace.

MURROW: One final question, I think we have time for, - what advice would you give to a young man entering politics?

STASSEN: Well, to study broadly economics and social subjects and then to begin to actively participate in the local level in whichever political party he chooses.

MURROW: And one additional question, this one is mine. What's your favorite quotation?

STASSEN: Well, my favorite quotation is one from the Bible that I think is the concept from which we've drawn the basis of our whole system of Government. This matter of individual human rights. "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of these, even the least, ye have done it unto Me."

MURROW: Thank you very much, indeed, Harold Stassen.

pmt

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Harold Staven

EDWARD R. MURROW

Wednesday, May 26, 1948
7:45-8:00 p.m.

CHAPPELL: (Commercial)

Now, Edward R. Murrow!

MURROW: This is the news! The seven Arab States tonight ~~sm~~ the United Nations Security Council demand for an end to the fighting in Palestine. The Arabs say if the Security Council can agree on political terms for a truce, if the Council finds a way to guarantee that the Jews will stop fighting, if steps are taken to break up Israel, if immigration to Israel ends, if no arms are shipped to the Jews, then the Arab States are willing to give swift consideration to the Security Council's proposals and answer them within 48 hours. The Jewish Agency, on behalf of Israel, says this is a flagrant rejection of the Council's truce appeal. Senator Austin says the situation is serious and needs careful consideration by the American Government.

The war in Palestine goes on.

In London, Foreign Secretary Bevin told the House of Commons that two of the 37 British officers serving with the Trans-Jordan Legion have been withdrawn. The other 35 are not actually fighting, Mr. Bevin says, and he told Commons that Britain might end her treaty with Trans-Jordan if it became inconsistent with any action of the United Nations. A British Foreign Office spokesman says President Truman's consideration of a loan to Israel is ill-timed, might influence the Arabs against a truce. Secretary of State Marshall says all he knows about any such loan is what he reads in the papers, that is, Dr. Weizmann's statement on the subject, and the Secretary says the future of our embargo on the shipment of arms to the Middle-East depends on what the United Nations does, but the State Department is preparing for possible trouble. The Department says 24 air transports are now on the British-controlled Island of Cyprus, in the eastern Mediterranean, ready to remove Americans if they must leave the Middle-

East because of trouble.

In Washington, a bill has been introduced in the House to give Israel one million dollar's worth of military Lend-Lease and today the House overrode all Democratic objections to pass a one-year extension of the Reciprocal Trade Act. Secretary Marshall, former Secretary of State Hull, the President, had all recommended a three-year extension without what they called crippling amendments, but the Republicans rode the bill through, banning any amendments from the floor. The vote was 234-149.

In Finland today, President Passikivi settled the trouble caused by the ouster from his Cabinet of the Communist Interior Minister. He appointed the ousted Cabinet Minister's wife, the leader of Finland's Communists, as Minister-without-Portfolio, and the new Interior Minister is acceptable to the Communists.

Secretary Marshall today blamed Russia for the failure of the allies to agree on a treaty for Austria and the President told House Speaker Martin that unless the House approves a bill to provide Federal aid for education our educational system faces the danger of a serious breakdown. The Senate already has approved such a bill.

And, now, it's time to put a few questions to another candidate for the Republican nomination. Harold Stassen has been here in Boston, talking with Massachusetts Republican leaders, and he's here in the studio now.

Mr. Stassen, how did you make out? Did you pick up any second-choice votes?

STASSEN: I had a very encouraging day, Mr. Murrow. I had a very enjoyable luncheon with the ... many of the members of the delegation and leaders of the Republican Party here in Massachusetts. Of course, we fully respect the favorite sons of Massachusetts and will not in any way compete with them, but we do realize that this will be an extended balloting and we are encouraged by friends in these States who look forward to the possibility that may arise in

a release and then the development of second-choice strength.

MURROW: Well, that's a careful and comprehensive statement! Mr. Stassen, last night on this program Norman Thomas said that you don't know the difference between Socialism and Communism. He said you were the least liberal of the Republican candidates. What do you say?

STASSEN: Did he define the difference? (both speaking-indistinct) ..... part of that thinking that says to be a Liberal you have to coddle Communism or be soft to those totalitarian forms. I feel very strongly that Communism and Fascism are the twin dangers to human freedom and human liberties and, of course, I'm very direct and emphatic that we must counter these infiltration tactics of the Communists and I feel that that is the rule of a true Liberal, to advance the freedom of man in social, economic, political, and religious rights. You cannot advance man's rights and freedoms these days without opposing this Communist ideology.

MURROW: Well, I suppose, Mr. Stassen, that no candidate in history has ever worked so hard to secure the nomination. I suppose, too, that you probably lost all count of the miles you've traveled and the tired chicken you've eaten. Several people have written in to ask how do you stand the pace and, before you answer that, I would like to insert that from appearances you're certainly standing it very well.

STASSEN: Well, thank you, Mr. Murrow. I suppose I might say with a smile perhaps, it's my boyhood on the farm in Minnesota that lets me stand it. Actually, though, I relaxed and rest very well while I travel, particularly on these air flights. Fortunately, I can sleep in the air.

MURROW: Well, how much sleep do you average a night on this campaign?

STASSEN: Oh, I think between six and seven hours.

MURROW: Well, here's a question in a totally different vein. A woman out in California writes in and says if you are nominated and elected who will you appoint Postmaster General? And she asked that question for good reason be-

cause her husband is a letter carrier.

STASSEN: You are asking some unusual questions this evening, Mr. Murrow! Well, it's a little previous on that. As a matter of fact, though, I might well appoint an outstanding Republican woman as the first Postmistress General for the United States. I think a woman should be on the Cabinet and that that's one possible place is ... take an outstanding woman executive and appoint her as the first Postmistress General of the United States.

MURROW: Well, now, here's a question in still another vein. Several people have written in and they have quoted you, some of them incorrectly, but you have been quoted as saying that you're against American aid for Socialist countries in Europe. Would you like to clarify that?

STASSEN: Well, that's partly a misquotation. What I have said was that American aid should not be used to increase the Socialization or nationalization in Europe and it's a part of my very fundamental belief that if you nationalize and Socialize the major industries and productive effort of a country you thereby take away the economic freedom of the people. In other words, it soon reaches the point where men are no longer free to buy and to sell, to work, and to earn, and invest and profit on their own decisions. You've lost what we have in this country, for example, and if you lose their economic freedoms they cannot long defend their social, civil, and political freedoms. I think that's been experienced in country after country. I've also, of course, been very emphatic that with the current policy of the Soviet Union we should stop shipping, completely stop shipping, machine tools, electronic devices, electrical machinery, and anything that might fit into a war machine, so I say an absolute stop to those countries that are in the totalitarian approach and that we should seek to persuade, to encourage, the other countries that we are aiding under the Marshall Plan not to go an additional distance into nationalization or socialization. In other words, I believe very much, fundamentally, in a free economy, what I call a modern people's capitalism, as the American way, as in different forms, with ad-

justed conditions being the best manner for other countries to work back toward freedom and better conditions. As a matter of fact, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, and Norway, are the four countries in Europe, of the occupied countries, that have made the best recovery since the war and they are the four that have given their people the most freedom and done the least of nationalizing.

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~~number~~ of these, even the least, ye have done it unto Me."

MURROW: Thank you very much, indeed, Harold Stassen, for coming along to answer questions here tonight.

STASSEN: Thank you, Edward Murrow! It's been a pleasure to have been your guest tonight.

MURROW: Thank you! Tomorrow night I shall be in Washington ~~[illegible]~~ to put a fewlisteners' questions to another candidate, Senator Robert A Taft.

And, now, here is Ernest Chappell.

CHAPPELL: (Commercial)

This is CBS ... the COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Ed.tran.-Adele A. Cardiff

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

EDWARD R. MURROW -- INTERVIEW WITH TAFT

THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1948

7:45 - 8:00 PM EDST

MURROW: And now, it's time to put a few questions to another candidase for the Republican presidential nomination - Senator Robert Taft, of Ohio, who is here in the studio tonight.

Senator, in your opinion, does the Taft-Hartley Law need any substantial changes?

TAFT: No, Mr. Murrow, I don't think it needs any substantial changes. The Committee is now hearing requests for various proposals for modifications, some of which undoubtedly ought to be made. But they're not very substantial. I think probably it's unnecessary to hold elections on union shop cases. A tremendous number have accumulated so that they're preventing the operation of the Board almost. I think probably the provision regarding the press -- the contributions for political purposes by unions -- should be modified because it's too broad. Those are the only two things, I think, that are very interesting and they're not very substantial.

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MURROW: Well, Senator, to turn to another question and this one comes from a listener way out in Yakima, in Washington, who says: the latest statistics indicate that prices are going up again and there are predictions that they'll continue to rise. If you're elected President, what will you do about high prices?

TAFT: Well, in the first place, Mr. Murrow, I don't think that it's quite correct to say that there may be high prices. The wholesale index today is not any higher than it was last December. The cost-of-living index is slightly higher, but I think there's a very reasonable chance that prices are fairly well stabilized. If they are, our job is to bring up the wages of Federal employees and others, who are less than the cost-of-living, so that we can stabilize the whole business at the new level. I think if the prices do go up, the only thing to do is to try to cut down these tremendous Government programs, cut down government spending, and I feel convinced that President and Congress cooperating for economy could take three or four billion dollars out of the Government's spending budget, and reduce various other programs. None of these have to be abandoned, but we ... the trouble with inflation is we're trying to do more things than we are able to do, even with the tremendous production which this country has.

(MORE)

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TAFT: (CTD) I think this has to be sealed down unless we want inflation. I think that price controls, which have been proposed by the President, would be wholly ineffective, think they'd completely break down, think they'd interfere with the further increase in production, which is the ultimate solution of these demands to do so many things which we would like to do.

MURROW: Well, Senator, a number of listeners would like to cast you in the role of a prophet and they've asked: which candidate will have the most votes on that first ballot in Philadelphia?

TAFT: Well, that's a guess, Mr. Murrow, but I think, according to the way the delegates are leaning today, I'll probably have more votes than either of the other candidates.

MURROW: Well, Senator, this question is not from a listener. I thought this one up myself. If you're elected, will you keep that balcony on the White House?

TAFT: Well, Mr. Murrow, I haven't even taken a good look at that balcony yet. I don't think I can decide that question until I look it over carefully.

MURROW: You want to study all of the possibilities? Is that right?

TAFT: That's it!

MURROW: Well, now, here's a more serious question. It comes from St. Louis, and it says: what, in your opinion, can be done, if anything, to improve relations between Moscow and Washington?

TAFT: Well, that is certainly a difficult problem. I think that we can only do what we're doing now, pursue the general policy we're doing now, of trying to prevent the spread of Communism at every point throughout the world where we meet it. I think if we pursue that policy, as we have been pursuing it, and the Marshall Plan, and the Truman Greek plan, in the support for the conservatives in the Italian elections and other ways, that ultimately the Russians may come to see that their hope that they can spread Communism through the entire world is vain. If they once come to that conclusion, I think we can sit down with them and work out a solution of the problems. In their present state of mind, it is almost impossible to have hope that a meeting would be successful in improving relations.

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MURROW: Well, Senator, here's another question along very much the same line. Governor Dewey and Mr. Stassen have had some considerable argument about this one, but we'd like to know what you think: does the Mundt Bill outlaw Communism or doesn't it?

TAFT: Well, Mr. Murrow, I don't think the authors of the Mundt Bill intended to outlaw Communism. At least, we'll put it this way --however, it does outlaw the extreme form of Communism, if you can prove it, in which a conspiracy is actually in course to overthrow the Government of the United States together with some overt acts carried out, - that's outlawed. I don't think, in its present form, it outlaws Communism. In fact, my doubt about it is whether it's very effective at all. I'd rather question whether the definition of Communism there could be proved against anyone, even the Communist Party of the United States itself, and I think it will require some modification to make it effective. I'm in favor of requiring any organizations, which are closely related to Communists, or to Communism, to register, but I'd rather doubt whether anybody would have to register under this law and, therefore, I don't think it can be said to out-law the Communist Party.

MURROW: Well, here's a question in a slightly different area, which is certainly the subject of a lot of discussion here in Washington now. Are you in favor of a three-year extension of the Reciprocal Trade Act?

ha

TAFT: No, I would prefer to continue it for one year. Conditions today, costs in different countries, the production of different countries, are so uncertain, it's varying so rapidly, that I doubt if we should establish a definite tariff policy for more than a period of one year. As to the House bill, I'm satisfied with the bill as it is, although I wouldn't object to modifications in it. I have always believed that we should not leave to the unrestrained, discretion of the President the power to remove all tariffs or reduce them to a point where they amount to free trade, as can be done under the present law. I've always felt there should be a standard. I don't think Congress should delegate its legislative power to an executive board or the President, without a spelling out of the principles upon which he shall act. Today there is no principle. The President may destroy an American industry in his discretion if he wishes to do so. Therefore, I think the provision which requires the tariff comission to pass on the question in each case and to certify that the proposed reduction will not destroy an American industry is a reasonable provision. I don't see how anyone could want a tariff to be raduced to a point where an American industry was destroyed and a large amount of unemployment created.

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TAFT: (CTD) There is a question in my mind as to whether it's wise ever to come back to Congress even to ratify a reciprocal trade treaty turned down by the Tariff Commission. I would be very much opposed to returning to the old method by which Congress passed on tariff rates. In general, I'm in favor of a low, reasonable tariff and only when it's necessary to prevent the destruction of an American industry. I think, however, it should be probably left to an administrative board to pass on all the facts under some standard decreed in the law.

MURROW: Senator Taft, I think we have time for just one more quick question. Where do you stand on the draft?

TAFT: Well, I've stated, Mr. Murrow, I'm opposed to universal military training. We must, however, have a certain number of men in the regular Army. If we can't get these men by voluntary enlistment, then I don't see any choice except toset up a Selective Service system.

MURROW: Thank you very much, Senator Taft.

Radio Info.

6a

Robert Taft

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

EDWARD R. MURROW

Thursday, May 27, 1948
7:45-8:00 p.m.

CHAPPELL: (Commercial)

Now, Edward R. Murrow!

MURROW: This is the news! The British tonight gave the United Nations Security Council another plan for ending the war in Palestine, - a four weeks armistice, both Arabs and Jews to agree not to import more arms or fighting men, which would end some Jewish immigration. The Council to agree on worldwide arms embargo for the Middle-East. If it's effective, the British say they'll stop shipping arms to Arab States under their treaties. The British also suggest that the U. N. send military observers to Palestine to see that all this is carried out and they say that only 21 of the 37 British officers with the Trans-Jordan Legion are actually under British orders. These men would be recalled. The rest are hired independently. All this came soon after Russia proposed the final 36-hour ultimatum to the Arabs, - stop fighting or we'll either send a force to make you stop or impose economic sanctions against you. Today, King Abdullah visited the old city of Jerusalem, touring the Moslem and Christian quarters. His Legion has captured two more British synagogues in the Old City and the battle seems to be swinging to the Tel-Aviv-Jerusalem road where both sides admit

(more)

they're concentrating large forces.

The State Department has sent a second protest to Lebanon against the detention in Beirut of 41 American citizens taken off an American ship last week. We're not told what this second protest says.

Here, in Washington today, there were loud and angry cries in both the Senate and the House against an NBC short-wave broadcast to Latin-America some months ago, a part of the "Voice of America." The broadcast, in the view of most congressmen, cast slurs on several states, the Mormons and Quakers, so, the President is investigating; at least two Senate Committees and one in the House are going to try to find out how and why this happened. Chairman Vandenberg, of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, today came out against the House-approved Reciprocal Trade Act extension. He doesn't care much whether the law is extended for one year, as in the House bill, or for three as requested by the Administration, but he's against giving Congress the virtual power to veto some future presidential tariff agreements. He said the old law should be extended as is because it is indispensable in today's world.

The Russian Ambassador, here in Washington, is going home. He says to get new instructions on how to wind up his country's 11-billion-dollar Lend-Lease account and the State Department has flatly turned down the Russian protests over American planes off Japan interfering with Soviet shipping. The Department says General MacArthur is using planes to prevent illegal entry into Japan. The General has been asked to come home in early June to testify on Far Eastern affairs before the Senate Appropriations Committee. The President says he's invited the General to Washington at least twice. Some congressmen think the MacArthur invitationis politics. Representative Miller, of Nebraska, a MacArthur-for-President supporter, says <u>if</u> he comes it's bound to make him more popular.

The Senate Finance Committee has OK'd the House-approved bill to end Federal taxes on oleomargarine with one change, - places that serve olee

will have to post signs saying so.

General Motors and the CIO Electrical Workers have agreed on a new contract - 11¢-an-hour raises and the cost-of-living provisions included in the auto workers' contract.

And in South Africa, Prime Minister Smuts has been defeated in his own constituency, lost his seat in Parliament, and, therefore, must resign as Prime Minis ... his Prime Minister's post.

(more)

E. R. MURROW-5/27/48

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MURROW: Well, here's a question in a slightly different area, which is certainly the subject of a lot of discussion here in Washington now. Are you in favor of a three-year extension of the Reciprocal Trade Act?

TAFT: No, I would prefer to continue it for one year. Conditions today, costs in different countries, the production of different countries, are so

uncertain, it's varying so rapidly, that I doubt if we should establish a definite tariff policy for more than period of one year. As to the House bill, I'm satisfied with the bill as it is, although I wouldn't object to modifications in it. I have always believed that we should not leave to the unrestrained, discretion of the President the power to remove all tariffs or reduce them to a point where they amount to free trade as can be done under the present law. I've always felt there should be a standard. I don't think Congress should delegate its legislative power to an executive board or president ... or the President, without a very spelling out the principles upon which he shall act, and today there is no principle.-(sentence sic) The President may destroy an American industry in his discretion if he wishes to do so, therefore, I think the provision which requires the tariff commission to pass on the question in each case and to certify that the proposed reduction will not destroy an American industry is a reasonable provision. I don't see how anyone could want a tariff to be reduced to a point where an American industry was destroyed and a large amount of unemployment created. There is a question in my mind as to whether it's wise ever to come back to Congress even to ratify a reciprocal trade treaty turned down by the Tariff Commission. I would be very much opposed to returning to the old method by which Congress passed on tariff rates. In general, I'm in favor of a low, reasonable tariff and only when it's necessary to prevent the destruction of an American industry. I think, however, it should be probably left to an administrative board to pass on all the facts under some standard decreed in the law.

MURROW: Senator Taft, I think we have time for just one more quick question. Where do you stand on the draft?

TAFT: Well, I've stated, Mr. Murrow, I'm opposed to universal military training. We must, however, have a certain number of men in the regular Army. If we can't get those men by voluntary enlistment, then I don't see any choice except to set up a Selective Service system.

MURROW: Thank you very much, Senator Taft, for coming down here to ans-

wer a few questions.

On Wednesday of next week, I shall be interviewing Mr. Henry Wallace and on Thursday, Governor Warren.

And, now, here is Ernest Chappell for Franco-American.

CHAPPELL: (Commercial)

This is CBS ... the COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Ed. trans.-Adele A. Gardiff

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

EDWARD R. MURROW - INTERVIEW WITH EARL WARREN

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1948

7:45 - 8:00 PM EDST

MURROW: And now it's time to put a few questions to another candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination; Governor Earl Warren of California. This isn't going to be exactly an arms-length discussion, for the Governor is out in Sacramento where I'd like to be, and I'm here in New York. But with a little cooperation from the engineers we'll probably get on alright. Are you there Governor?

WARREN: Yes sir.

MURROW: Right. Well here's the first question. As I understand it, the California Delegation is committed to you. Have they made a second choice?

WARREN: No, they have not. This is a first-choice delegation, elected yesterday for a specific purpose. It will remain so as long as there is an opportunity to accomplish that purpose. It was formed by our Republican State Central Committee, the statewide Republican organizations and elected Republican officials. I consented to its formation only when assured that it was a bonafide movement and not designed to stop or help someone else under cover. I have recently been assured by the individual delegates that they do not have a second choice.

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MURROW: Well Governor Warren, what strength will you have at Philadelphia in addition to that California Delegation?

WARREN: Well that's something that no one has the answer to right now. I have not sought the election of delegates pledged to me, except in California. I have made no campaign in any other state. I have spent no money and have no organizations working. But my name will be placed in nomination and it must be remembered that there are at least half of the delegates to the Convention who are unpledged by their states. What these delegates will do when confronted with the actual conditions of the Convention remains to be seen. I make no pretension concerning delegate strength at this time.

MURROW: Well Governor, the way that Convention looks it seems that anyone whose name is placed in nomination may get it. So we'll go ahead with some "iffy" questions. If you were President and faced with a choice of reducing taxes or reducing the national debt, which would you do?

WARREN: Now, that question could be construed as asking if I am <u>for</u> high taxes or <u>no</u> high taxes.

MURROW: Well that wasn't the way it was meant.

pmt

WARREN: But I am sure that is not what you mean, because the people must pay for the national debt through taxes at one time or another. It is my belief that no business, individual or Government, can be on the road to solvency as long as it has an enormous debt and fails to do anything about it. I believe that if the United States is to remain on the road to solvency, it must not only quit deficit spending but must also make substantial annual payments on the principle of the national debt. I do not believe it will be necessary to make a choice between such payments and tax reduction. Because America with full steam up is capable of doing both at the same time. However, if forced to a choice, I would say that we must first reduce the national debt.

MURROW: Well Governor, as I read these campaign speeches, it seems to me that the West has picked up anything from ... oh ... one to three Cabinet members. At least they've been promised. Do you think anything will come of it?

WARREN: Well I'm not familiar with what other candidates have said on this subject, but it stands to reason that the western states are entitled to fair representation at the policy-making and administrative levels of the national administration. I am sure that no successful Republican candidate would deprive the West of such representation as did the New Deal for 12 consecutive years.

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WARREN: (Ctd.) During that time there was not a single Cabinet member or high administrative officer familiar with Western affairs by reason of having lived in that part of the country. Every part of the United States should be fairly represented, to give the national administration an understanding of the problems of the nation as a whole.

MURROW: Well, Governor Warren, here's a question that several listeners have sent in. They say that retail prices are still going up. If you're elected President, what'll you do about the high cost of living?

WARREN: There's no magic formula for reducing prices. The answer however is to be found in increased production and national morale. Our world recovery programs and defense program compete with our people for essentials of life and critical materials, leaving most commodities in short supply. So long as this condition exists, people will bid for what they need or want and it will be a continuous battle to bring our prices down. We are committed to both our recovery and defense programs as essential for the security of our country, even though they do have a tendency toward inflation. This makes it necessary that we bring into play governmental policies that will stimulate production to a point where the amount of goods available will balance with the demand for them.

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WARREN: (Ctd.) When this is accomplished, competition will reduce prices to more reasonable levels. Now, there are so many of these things, that we couldn't enumerate them all at one time. But we must design our tax laws so as to attract available capital into productive enterprises. We must improve the collective bargaining process to prevent major work stoppages. We must see to it during this time of shortages that our public works are limited to those that are essential either from a humanitarian or wealth-producing viewpoint. We must take more interest in both government and private research for new products and new methods. We have to develop skilled workmen and managers through vocational training. We can stimulate healthy world trade on a reciprocal basis. We can really attack monopoly and its artificially-fixed prices. And lastly, we can organize a federal government to eliminate so far as possible both duplication and waste. If these things are done by an understanding administration, we can keep America economically strong as she must be, if she is to serve both herself and the world.

MURROW: Governor, tell me this; Why does anybody who lives in California willingly contemplate living in Washington? In other words; why do you want to be President?

WARREN: Now that's the most difficult question of all. There is no simple answer to it.

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WARREN: (Ctd.) My wife has asked me the same question about all the offices I have held through the years. I have answered her by saying this; Why do our boys undergo rigorous training for months to play on a football team when they could more comfortably sit in the grandstand and watch someone else play? Why does a boy want to play quarterback when he knows that if the game is lost, he probably will be blamed for it, when he could as easily let someone else call the signals? The answer is to be found, in my opinion, in the American character. The desire to serve well in one's chosen field, regardless of where that may be. If the men and women of America were not so motivated, our country would never have achieved its present greatness.

MURROW: Well Governor, thanks very much. Here's a question in a slightly different area. Where do you stand on the extension of the Reciprocal Trade Act?

WARREN: I believe in the principle of reciprocal trade and that the Reciprocal Trade Act should be extended. World trade should be a two-way street. This must be recognize particularly by a nation that has become like we have -- a great world creditor. If we expect the people of other countries to buy from us the things we produce in tremendous quantities, we must also buy from them.

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WARREN: Well, I do not claim to be a prophet and I'm not the son of a prophet. But I might say that we have approximately four million, seven hundred and fifty thousand registered voters in California. In all probability, four million of those will vote at the coming election. There's usually a large protest vote in California and I would not be surprised if Mr. Wallace receives as many as a half million votes here.

MURROW: Well we have time I think, for one more question, although it's a big question for a short time. How, if at all, would you change the present bi-partisan policy in this country, particularly in dealing with Russia?

WARREN: Well Mr. Murrow, it's rather late on the program to discuss foreign policy, but I believe we should have a bi-partisan policy because there is room for only one American foreign policy now and through the years. However, when we have a bi-partisan foreign policy, I believe it should be bi-partisan in the strictest sense of the word; namely that both parties should have a part in the making of the policy as well as following it.

pmt

MURROW: Well Governor Warren, I apologize for having thrown you such a big question when we had only about 45 seconds to go. But thank you very much. I'll see you in Philadelphia, I hope.

WARREN: Thank you sir, I'll look forward to it.

pmt

Earl Warren
~~Newsroom~~
2

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

EDWARD R. MURROW

Wednesday, June 2, 1948
7:45-8:00

ANNCR: Now-Edward R. Murrow.

MURROW: This is the news. The war is still on in Palestine. But the Security Council has told its mediator Count Bernadotte to arrange for a definite time for both Arabs and Jews to stop fighting. Probably within a few days. The Council feels that both sides accepted its Cease Fire proposal unconditionally. Despite Jewish assumptions and Arab explanations of what that proposal really means. King Abdullah said today; the Arabs never under any circumstances will accept a Jewish State. A Jewish spokesman in Tel Aviv says Jewish forces have lost only a fraction of their territory and conquered one-third of the land assigned to the Arabs in the past 19 days of battle.

In the Pacific Northwest tonight the Columbia River is still a threat to a number of communities. Six of them have been labeled "critical areas". But it appears that flood fighters are holding their own.

The House of Representatives took but two hours today to approve a big Army and Air Force budget appropriation. Tomorrow a Navy bill will probably get quick approval. Add the funds in these three bills to the three billions already approved for airplanes and you have a defense budget for the next fiscal year of almost 14 billion dollars. A House Committee revealed today that it had been told by Admiral Denfield, Chief of Naval Operations, that our warships are actually in the Meditterranean to warn Russia not to overrun any more free countries. And to remove Americans if the Russians don't listen.

The President made it known today that he wants Congress to approve a Housing Bill, extend the Reciprocal Trade Act, and approve Federal Aid to Education before it adjourns for the political conventions.

Outside the White House; more than 3,000 persons, by Secret Service count, picketed <u>against</u> the Mundt Bill to control Communism and <u>for</u> Civil

Rights legislation.

Leon Henderson, the head of the Americans For Democratic Action, says the Mundt Bill is just what the Communists want to form another front with American liberals.

An NBC official told Congress today that the Government should handle all Voice of American international broadcasts. And NBC is willing to lease its Short Wave stations to the Government for $1.00 a year. The State Dept. says that together with five countries of Western Europe, we have reached a provisional agreement on the future of Western Germany. The Dept. hopes all will approve the agreement soon. It has not been made public.

The magazine Newsweek reports that a poll of 50 Washington correspondents shows all agreed that the Republicans will win the Presidential election. A majority think it will be Senator Vandenberg. And President Truman wrote a Missouri Dentist who advised him not to run, that; "I was not brought up to run away from a fight."

...More...

MURROW: And now it's time to put a few questions to another candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination; Governor Earl Warren of California. This isn't going to be exactly an arms-length discussion, for the Governor is out in Sacramento where I'd like to be, and I'm here in New York. But with a little cooperation from the engineers we'll probably get on alright.

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MURROW: Well Governor Warren, I apologize for having thrown you such a big question when we had only about 45 seconds to go. But thank you very much. I'll see you in Philadelphia, I hope.

WARREN: Thank you sir, I'll look forward to it.

MURROW: Thank you again. Tomorrow night we shall be interviewing Mr. Henry Wallace and on Friday night Govem or Thomas E. Dewey is coming to the studio to answer questions. Meanwhile...

Announcer-Commercial

This is CBS...THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM.

Ed.Trans/T.Madanchick

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

ED MURROW INTERVIEWS HENRY WALLACE

THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1948

7:45 - 8:00 PM EDST

MURROW: And now we continue our interviews with Presidential candidates. Tonight again it will have to be done at something of a distance. For Mr. Henry Wallace is campaigning in the West. He is out at KGGM in Albuquerque, New Mexico. How's the weather out your way, Mr. Wallace; the crops look good?

WALLACE: Oh it's beautiful weather and the crops are pretty fair.

MURROW: Good. Well most of the people who have written in have said; put these questions bluntly and directly. So we'll start in that fashion. Is there any possibility that you will abandon your campaign?

WALLACE: No, Mr. Murrow, we're not going to abandon the work of building a new progressive political party. The voters are entitled to a choice, between a program for peace and the policy of the Republicans and Democrats which is undermining our most sacred American principles and leading us toward war.

MURROW: Well how many votes do you expect to get in this contest?

WALLACE: We're going to get the votes of people who want practical plans for peace. Plans which will protect American principles and the public interest.

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WALLACE: (Ctd.) We're going to get the votes of those who are tired of seeing Democrats and Republicans join hands to pass anti-Labor legislation; defeat Civil Rights legislation; and bottle up measures to improve health education and social security. We shall get the votes of people who dislike the way in which the old parties pinch pennies on public power, flood control and resource development, while they spend billions for arms. I wouldn't attempt to translate our expected vote into round figures. But we shall get millions of votes that the opinion polls will not register. The fear-makers have made it dangerous for millions of people openly to express their opinions. But they will speak quietly and effectively in the secrecy of the voting booths next November.

MURROW: Mr. Wallace, how much support are you getting from the Communists? And do you welcome it?

WALLACE: According to the newspapers, I'm getting a lot of support from the Communists. And the Communist leaders seem to think they have to endorse me every day or so. There's no question that this sort of thing is a political liability. The Communists oppose my advocacy of progressive capitalism. They support me because I say that we can have peace with Russia. I will not repudiate any support which comes to me on the basis of interest in peace.

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WALLACE: (Ctd.) The Communists are interested in peace because they want a successful Socialist experiment in Russia. I am interested in peace because I want our American system to demonstrate the enormous vitality of which it is capable, that vitality which is being wasted in preparations for war. If, during the war, we had accepted the idea that you can't work with Communists, we might not have succeeded in our joint efforts to stop Hitler. If you accept the idea that Communists have no right to express their opinions, then you don't believe in Democracy. And if you accept the notion that it is impossible to live in a world with sharply differing ideas, then you accept the inevitability of war. I don't believe in the inevitability of war. I do believe in Democracy.

MURROW: Well, Mr. Wallace, several people have written in to ask whether or not you would care to give us your own estimate of the other candidates in this contest.

WALLACE: No, I wouldn't. They don't have any fundamental differences among themselves on program. I say an election should be decided on the basis of policy differences and not on differences in personality. That is a major reason for the new party. I wish that Senator Vandenberg and General Marshall or Senator Connally would accept my challenge to a series of debates on foreign policy.

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WALLACE: (Ctd.) Those debates would show that there is no real difference between the Republicans and Democrats, regardless of the names and the personalities of the candidates.

MURROW: Well here's another question, Mr. Wallace. Do you believe that American Communists are dedicated to the overthrow of our Government by violence?

WALLACE: If it is true that the American Communists are dedicated to the violent overthrow of the Government, we have laws on the books to prosecute the Communists in court. We spend enough every year for J. Edgar Hoover's FBI. They should get the evidence. Politicians, like the Attorney General, always say that the Communists advocate the violent overthrow of the Government. But they never take the matter to court. They are either lax in their duties or it just isn't true. I can't understand how the Communists can advocate the violent overthrow of the Government without saying it. Or how they can work to that end without the FBI getting the evidence that will stand up in the Supreme Court. If any group, Communists or any other, wants to advocate the violent overthrow of the Government, they are not dangerous provided they are free to speak their piece. (INTERRUPTION) ... Just a moment please. They won't get far if we make our Democracy work and solve the problems of the people.

MURROW: I apologize for the interruption, but we can't get our cues quite straight at this distance, Mr. Wallace.

pmt

WALLACE: That's fine Ed, go ahead.

MURROW: Right. Now, Mr. Justice Holmes once used the phrase "clear and present danger." What in your opinion is the "clear and present danger" now facing this country?

WALLACE: Justice Holmes's phrase "clear and present danger" applies to free speech. And there is no danger to our country which can be met by limiting free speech. Legislation such as the Mundt Bill, which would undermine free speech, press and assembly, is a real danger. The whole campaign to create a Red menace is a danger. It is intended to distract people from grave problems of health, housing, social security, declining real wages and so forth. I expect to make a broadcast on Sunday in which I shall point out that if we are going to understand the international crisis, we can't focus all our attention on the Communist movement. There are other international political movements of greater immediate significance to Americans. One is international big business which own state and local governments, dominates our foreign policy and controls governments abroad.

MURROW: Now Mr. Wallace, if you were elected, whom would you name as Secretary of State and Secretary of Defense?

WALLACE: I won't name names at this time. I can say that my Secretary of State would not be a general or Wall Street lawyer.

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WALLACE: (Ctd.) He might be an independent business man interested in world trade, rather than in privileges for monopolies. He might be a church leader with a real devotion to the teachings of the prophets and Jesus, to peace and the brotherhood of man. He would be an American who would defend every American principle and public interest, but who wouldn't confuse the interests of international big business with the public interest. My Secretary of Defense would not be a Wall Street banker or a man whose interests or training would make him eager to serve the manufacturers of munitions. I would want a man who would know how to use modern science to provide real defense. And I would want him to be interested in building world security through a United Nations' Police Force. I think my Secretary of Defense might come from the ranks of the practical scientists. The men who know precisely what another war would mean.

MURROW: Mr. Wallace, are you convinced that in face to face conversations with Marshal Stalin, you could solve the major outstanding differences between this country and Russia?

WALLACE: I'm convinced that in an official position I could settle the outstanding differences. And that I could settle them without sacrificing a single American principle or public interest.

pmt

MURROW: Well, one final question, Mr. Wallace. What do you plan to do if you are not elected?

WALLACE: Well I'm a great advocate of planning, Mr. Murrow.

MURROW: I know you are.

WALLACE: But right now all my planning is directed to building the new party, the peace party. We are going to speak the language politicians understand, the language of votes next November. And I'm not making personal plans beyond that election day.

MURROW: Thank you very much, Mr. Wallace out at KGGM in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

pmt

~~Mr. Murrow~~
Henry Wallace

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

E.R.MURROW

Thursday, June 3, 1948
7:45-8:00

ANNCR: Now-Edward R. Murrow.

MURROW: This is the news. The President tonight appointed a Fact-Finding Board to investigate a dispute between six Pacific Coast Maritime Unions and the ship owners. He says a strike for higher wages, set for June 15, would imperil the national health and safety.

And in Oakridge, Tenn., AFL atomic energy workers have turned down an offer of a 10¢ an hour wage increase from the Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corp., which runs some plants for the Government. The union asked Atomic Energy Commission Chairman Lilienthal to force the company to arbitrate. He refused, saying that would interfere with the prerogatives of management. An 80-day Taft-Hartley injunction against a strike expires at midnight Monday.

The President tonight leaves for an 18-state tour. Tomorrow night he makes a major speech in Chicago. And the White House says when he gets to the Pacific Northwest next Friday, he'll inspect the flood areas of Oregon by airplane. As the Columbia River floods were rushing thru their last 40 miles to the sea, river forecasters warned melting snows in the Columbia's headwaters are starting a new flood. It won't be as bad as this week's, but people who evacuated their homes have been warned not to go back yet.

The House of Representatives today passed a Naval Appropriation Bill. Finishing its work on more than 10 billion dollars worth of defense appropriations. Then the House got an Appropriations Committee bill for foreign recovery and relief; six billion dollars. But 26% less than the Administration asked. The Committee cut some funds from the various bills and ordered the rest of the money to be stretched over 15 months rather than a year Marshall Plan Administrator Hoffman hopes the Senate will restore this money. He says; the less money we have, the less recovery we can expect to get.

The United Nations Security Council decided today that it's

mediator in Palestine, Count Folke Bernadotte, will be responsible for settling all conflicting Arab and Jewish interpretations of what the Cease Fire proposal means. Today he talked with the Arabs in Amman and the Jews in Tel Aviv. The Egyptian Government reports that its Navy has bombarded the Jewish port midway between Tel Aviv and Haifa. The Jews say they shot down two Egyptian bombers over Tel Aviv.

The British have placed an embargo on the shipment of arms to all Arab countries.

Republican Senator Millikin of Colorado charges that Secretary of State Marshall is treating Congress the way he'd treat a soldier who fails to put proper polish on his boots. The Senator says he doesn't like the ultimatums Congress gets from the Secretary. Particularly the advice that it would be better to let the Reciprocal Trade Act ~~expx~~ die, rather than to accept House-approved alterations.

The Finnish Premier told his people today that Russia has reduced Finland's war reparations payments by 50%. Proof, he said, of Russia's friendship for Finland.

...More...

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WALLACE: No, Mr. Murrow, we're not going to abandon the work of building a new progressive political party. The voters are entitled to a choice, between a program for peace and the policy of the Republicans and Democrats which is undermining our most sacred American principles and leading us toward war.

MURROW: Well how many votes do you expect to get in this contest?

WALLCE: We're going to get the votes of people who want practical plans for peace. Plans which will protect American principles and the public interest. We're going to get the votes of those who are tired of seeing Democrats and Republicans join hands to pass anti-Labor legislation; defeat Civil Rights legislation; and bottle up measures to improve health education and social security. We shall get the votes of people who dislike the way in which the old parties pinch pennies on public power, flood control and resource development, while they spend billions for arms. I wouldn't attempt to translate our expected vote into round figures. But we shall get millions of votes that the opinion polls will not register. The fear-makers have made it dangerous for millions of people openly to express their opinions. But they will speak quietly and effectively in the secrecy of the voting booths next November.

MURROW: Mr. Wallace, how much support are you getting from the Communists and do you welcome it?

WALLACE: According to the newspapers, I'm getting a lot of support from the Communists. And the Communist leaders seem to think they have to endorse me

every day or so. There's no question that this sort of thing is a political liability. The Communists oppose my advocacy of progressive capitalism. They support me because I say that we can have peace with Russia. I will not repudiate any support which comes to me on the basis of interest in peace. The Communists are interested in peace because they want a successful Socialist experiment in Russia. I am interested in peace because I want our American system to demonstrate the enormous vitality of which it is capable. That vitality which is being wasted in preparations for war. If, during the war, we had accepted the idea that you can't work with Communists, we might not have succeeded in our joint efforts to stop Hitler. If you accept the idea that Communists have no right to express their opinions, then you don't believe in Democracy. And if you accept the notion that it is impossible to live in a world with sharply differing ideas, then you accept the inevitability of war. I don't believe in the inevitability of war. I do believe in Democracy.

MURROW: Well Mr. Wallace, several people have written in to ask whether or not you would care to give us your own estimate of the other candidates in this contest.

WALLACE: No, I wouldn't. They don't have any fundamental differences among themselves on program. I say an election should be decided on the basis of policy differences and not on differences in personality. That is a major reason for the new party. I wish that Senator Vandenberg and General Marshall or Senator Connally would accept my challenge to a series of debates on foreign policy. Those debates would show that there is no real difference between the Republicans and Democrats,regardless of the names and the personalities of the candidates.

MURROW: Well here's another question, Mr. Wallace. Do you believe that American Communists are dedicated to the overthrow of our Government by violence?

WALLACE: If it is true that the American Communists are dedicated to the violent overthrow of the Government, we have laws on the books to prosecute the Communists in court. We spend enough every year for J. Edgar Hoover's FBI. They should get the evidence. Politicians, like the Attorney General, always say that the Communists advocate the violent overthrow of the Government. But they never take the matter to court. They are either lax in their duties or it just isn't true. I can't understand how the Communists can advocate the violent overthrow of the Government without saying it. Or how they can work to that end without the FBI getting the evidence that will stand up in the Supreme Court. If any group, Communists or any other, wants to advocate the violent overthrow of the Government, they are not dangerous provided they are free to speak their piece. ...Just a moment please. They won't get far if we make our democracy work and solve the problems of the people.

MURROW: I apoligize for the interruption, but we can't get our cues quite straight at this distance, Mr. Wallace.

WALLACE: That's fine Ed, go ahead.

MURROW: Right. Now, Mr. Justice Holmes once used the phrase "clear and present danger." What in your opinion is the clear and present danger now facing this country?

WALLACE: Justice Holmes' phrase "clear and present danger" applies to free speech. And there is no danger to our country which can be met by limiting free speech. Legislation such as the Mundt Bill, which would undermine free speech, press and assembly, is a real danger. The whole campaign to create a Red menace is a danger. It is intended to distract people from grave problems of health, housing, social security, declining real wages and so forth. I expect to make a broadcast on Sunday in which I shall point out that if we are going to understand the international crisis, we can't focus all our attention on the Communist movement. There are other international political movements

of greater immediate significance to Americans. One is international big business which own state and local governments dominates our foreign policy and controls governments abroad.

MURROW: Now Mr. Wallace, if you were elected, whom would you name as Secretary of State and Secretary of Defense?

WALLACE: I won't name names at this time. I can say that my Secretary of State would not be a General or Wall Street lawyer. He might be an independent business man interested in world trade, rather than in privileges for monopolies. He might be a Church leader with a real devotion to the teachings of the prophets and Jesus, to peace and the brotherhood of man. He would be an American who would defend every American principle and public interest, but who wouldn't confuse the interests of international big business with the public interest. My Secretary of Defense would not be a Wall Street banker or a man whose interests or training would make him eager to serve the manufacturers of munitions. I would want a man who would know how to use modern science to provide real defense. And I would want him to be interested in building world security thru a United Nations' Police Force. I think my Secretary of Defense might come from the ranks of the practical scientists. The men who know precisely what another war would mean.

MURROW: Mr. Wallace, are you convinced that in face to face conversations with Marshal Stalin, you could solve the major outstanding differences between this country and Russia?

WALLACE: I'm convinced that in an official position I could settle the outstanding differences. And that I could settle them without sacrificing a single American principle or public interest.

MURROW: Well, one final question, Mr. Wallace. What do you plan to do if you are not elected?

WALLACE: Well I'm a great advocate of planning, Mr. Murrow.

MURROW: I know you are.

WALLACE: But right now all my planning is directed to building the new party, the peace party. We are going to speak the language politicians understand, the language of votes next November. And I'm not making personal plans beyond that election day.

MURROW: Thank you very much, Mr. Wallace out at KGGM in Albuquerque, New Mexico. I've been sitting here in New York asking a few questions of Mr. Henry Wallace who is out in Albuquerque. Governor Thomas E. Dewey had planned to join us at this microphone tomorrow night. But his plans have changed, so he'll be here to answer questions on Monday night of next week.

And now...

Announcer-Commercial

This is CBS...THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Ed.Trans/T.Madanchick

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

MURROW INTERVIEWS GOVERNOR THOMAS E DEWEY.

MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1948

7:45 - 8:00 PM EDST

MURROW: And now, it is time to put a few questions to Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York. This interview will be entirely un-hearsed, Governor Dewey has said that he would answer any questions that I might care to put to him. So we'll start with a statement that the Governor issued today, on the matter of restoring the House cuts that have been made in the Marshall Plan appropriation. You issued a statement, I believe, today, Governor, just what does it say?

DEWEY: Here it is, Mr. Murrow: For the first time since the end of the war our government has been making affirmative progress in the building of the peace, through strengthening of the free world as a result of the proding and leadership of the Republican Party. There has undoubtedly been waste and improvidence in the handling of the huge foreign relief funds in the past -- parenthetically that is over 20 billion dollars -- and this has aroused justifiable resentment. The new program, however, has been carefully built. The legislation has been passed by both Houses of Congress and there is reason to believe that the abuses of the past will stop. A good administrator will spend only what is needed to do the job.

-more-

pmt

DEWEY: (Ctd.) As I have repeatedly said, it is better to appropriate the full amount and give the administrator the tools with which to work than to handicap him at the very outset. The original authorizations for the European and China recovery programs were, in my judgment, the proper amounts required for the great purposes of these programs. I earnestly hope that the amounts which have been cut will be restored, thereby maintain the confidence of the people of the free world in our good faith and leadership.

I might add that there is no magic in the particular sum, if we had appropriated seven billion dollars or five billion dollars when the program was passed then all I would like to see us do is to stick to it, because we have been making progress in this cold war all over the world. The people are again beginning to rally to our leadership as we prodded it through the Republican Party into becoming an affirmative, constructive, intelligent program. I do not want those people to think that we promised something and let them down.

MURROW: Now, that is certainly a clear answer, Governor. Now, here is another one. And I should preface this by saying that a lot of people who have wirtten in say "put them to him bluntly, don't let him dodge." So that's what we'll try to do.

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MURROW: No, they did not. This is a general subject Governor. How do you stand on the admission of displaced persons into this country?

DEWEY: I've favored it for a good many years and said so, since it was first proposed.

MURROW: Governor, I know that you have answered this one, but again a few people have written in saying, " I know the answer to this one, but I just want to hear him say it." Here is the question. Would you consider the vice-presidential nomination?

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DEWEY: Can a guest correct his host?

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MURROW: That's true, but your spokesmen have, I think.

DEWEY: Others have, yes. As a matter of fact, the last figures that I have seen were printed in newspapers by impartial observers -- one was a syndicated columnist of last week, another one was a syndicated columnist in the Sunday papers and by a miracle they agreed. Their figures -- these are not mine -- their figures were that we would start with something over 300 votes on the first ballot, Mr. Taft would have something like 250, Mr. Stassen something like a hundred and fifty and I rather think they are about right. (BOTH LAUGHING) I'm not making any forecasts!

MURROW: Right. Well, here is a question in a slightly different vein, Governor. If you are nominated and elected would you keep that balcony on the White House?

DEWEY: I haven't seen it. I just don't know. If it is comfortable and doesn't spoil the looks I think I would.

MURROW: All right, now here we change pace again. Where do you stand on the President's civil rights program?

DEWEY: Well, he borrowed that. That is a pale and a rather clumsy copy of the Republican platform of 1944 on which I ran, badly presented, but on our program in '44 it was a good one and I stand on it.

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MURROW: Governor, we seem to be changing our areas here with great speed, but since we can ask any questions, here comes one in a slightly different vein. Would you advise your two sons to enter politics?

DEWEY: Yes, if they had first established their own business or profession, so they weren't dependent upon politics for a livelihood.

Now, I think it is the most important service a man can give and if he has anything to give he ought to go into politics. Either on a local basis, or an alderman, or assemblyman, or state Senator or in the national scene if he has got his groundwork and his training in government, but first he ought to have his own breadwinning established so that when he is licked he is happy to be able to go back to private life so he can live more comfortable and better than he did in public office.

MURROW: Well, now Governor, speaking of breadwinning, I don't want to ask any indiscreet questions, but that farm of yours up in Pawling? Is that a business proposition? Does it pay its own way or is it a sort of hobby?

DEWEY: Well, it breaks even. It has to. Because I can't pay any deficits. But aside from my family and my job it is my greatest interest in life and dairy farming is, to me, the most exciting thing I do.

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MURROW: Well, now, Governor, back to another exciting thing.. Politics. What do you think of the value of third and fourth parties in the American political scene?

DEWEY: I think they have practically no value unless one of two major parties is disintergrating and fading from the scene. That has happened, really, three times in the history of the United States --- when one of the major parties had so fallen apart and lost its touch with the people, or lost its relationship to basic principles a third party was necessary as the instrumentality of providing an opposition. But basically I think third and fourth parties are extremely dangerous because if we should ever develop three or four strong parties we would then be heading toward the multi-party system which is what brought on Hitler in Germany, what has brought the chaos in France and in Italy. Premier de Gasperi at dinner told me a few months ago his great problem -- he spends most of his time with sheer politics, and why? He has 26 parties to deal with. Nobody can govern a country if he has got to spend his time doing business with 26 political parties. The two party system has been the greatest contribution this government has made towards the science of free government and I think it is the most valuable political tradition we have. I hope we never lose it.

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MURROW: Well, certainly anyone who tried to cover that Italian election, as I did, with the 26 parties can appreciate the value of a two party system. But, Governor, from domestic politics back to international affairs and trade. Where do you stand on the matter of reciprocal trade?

DEWEY: I favored the reciprocal trade treaties from the very beginning, I favor the extension now for the full three years and I believe that with a Republican Administration we can avoid the abuses that have caused so much of the criticism. I am entirely confident that these policies are sound, are necessary for the development of trade. Trade is the route by which peace is brought about. It is of great importance.

MURROW: Well, Governor, this is a question that interests me particularly. Out in Portland you made a speech, a powerful and persuasive speech, against outlawing Communism. I think most of our listeners are probably familiar with your stand on that issue. What I want to know is how long did it take you to write it?

DEWEY: You mean the debate or the speech?

MURROW: The speech, not the debate.

DEWEY: The speech that I delivered shortly after I got out there I worked -- Oh I guess about 12 to 15 hours on; it is rather less than usual for a major 30 minute speech.

MURROW: 12 to 15 hours?

DEWEY: Yes. The research was pretty extensive and I think I rewrote it five times.

MURROW: Well, I think a lot of broadcasts would probably be better if they represented the party at San Francisco in the shaping of the United Nations Conference and there with Senator Vandenberg, and between them they have represented our country at all the conferences since, either one or both of them. To the extent that our policy has been genuinally bipartisan, with consultation before action was taken, it was successful. To the extent, as in the case of the Greek, the Turkish, the China and many other of our major policies which, in my judgment, have not been successful, those policies were conceived in the administration and handed to the Congress as a faite accompli. The policies, where they have been bipartisan, have been successful and should be carried on.

MURROW: Thank you very much, indeed, Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York.

pmt

Thomas E. Dewey

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

EDWARD R. MURROW

Monday, June 7, 1948
7:45-8:00 PM

ANN'CR: (faulty recording) EDWARD R. MURROW. As his guest tonight Mr. Murrow has Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York in the final interview in his series of talks with presidential candidates. Now, Mr. Murrow:

MURROW: This is the news:

Six Western countries today announced their plans to set up a seperate federal government for Western Germany, with the United States, Britain and France agreeing to keep their armed forces in Germany until the peace is secured. These three countries, together with Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg, also agree that their representatives will control the coal, coke and iron production of the Ruhr. The British Cabinet has accepted the plan. President Truman or Secretary Marshall will shortly announce American approval. No congressional action is necessary. But the French are facing a fight. A number of deputies who ordinarily vote with the government are describing the plan as "profoundly shocking, hairraising," they fear the possibility that German interests may eventually hold the deciding vote on decisions affecting the Ruhr and thus split the six powers who conceived the plan. Russian objections were expected and have started to be registered.

The Russians also objected at the United Nations today against the possibility that no Russians will be included among the military observers to Palestine to keep track of the truce agreement. The United Nations mediator, Count Bernadotte, has asked for American, French and Belgian observers. Mr. Gromyko wants to know why no Russians. Count Bernadotte today gave both Jews and Arabs his peace proposals. He wants a straight-forward answer within 48 hours. The Arabs say they will make their decision Wednesday morning. And the fighting in Palestine goes on.

Edward Benes, the President of Czechoslovakia resigned today, 24 hours before the deadline for signing the new Communist written constitution. Mr. Benes gave ill health as one of his reasons. Another was the problems of the whole political situation. It would appear that Mr. Benes had enough of the Communist, their coup, their constitution and their recent election.

In Washington the Senate today shelved six anti-segregation amendments to the draft act, all proposed by Senator Langer, North Dakota. Republican Senator Vandenberg got support today in his effort to restore a 26 per cent House cut in Marshall Plan funds.

The President is in Idaho today where he attacked what he called reductions by the Republican Congress in funds he wanted to spend on reclamation and power developments in the West.

In the Pacific Northwest, as the second flood crest of the Columbia River started to go down, melting snows in the river's headwaters brought predictions of another and third crest.

John L. Lewis opened his new contract negotiations with the soft coal operators today. He said he was there undre duress, meaning a court order that he bargain with the Southern Coal Producer's association. He also said he is waiting for the operators to make the miners a new wage offer and he said he expects the operators to guarantee payments to distressed miners under the 1946 welfare fund which is running out of money. An operator's spokesman said, "We are pretty far apart. I hope we are not deadlocked."

And now it is time to put a .....MORE.....

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MURROW: Well, I think a lot of broadcasts would probably be better if they

were re-written four or five times.

DEWEY: Of course the debate was almost wholly extremperaneous.

MURROW: Yes, now Governor Dewey, again we change pace. I'm wondering how your golf game is getting on. I once saw you, I think, shoot an 84. Have you done any better than that?

DEWEY: My golf is pretty rusty. I have never done better than 84. In fact, since I did it I haven't come within three of it and I played only -- I played 18 holes only twice this year and they were both in the 90s.

MURROW: Well, this campaigning probably interferes, but I...

DEWEY: It certainly does.

MURROW: Governor, another question. There have been reports of various deals and gangings up and the names have varied and the combination have differed, but various stories about you combining with someone and two other people combining against you and that sort of thing. Have you any comment to make on that?

MURROW: Well, I think most of those are conversation, there is practially no substance to any of them so far as I know, and all -- I'm the only person I can speak for and so far as I am concerned there have been none, either by me or anybody on my behalf and I don't believe there will be any.

MURROW: I think, governor Dewey, we have time for one final question. If you are nominated and elected, how, if at all, will you change the present bi-partisan foreign policy, particularly in dealing with Russia?

DEWEY: Well, as you recall I founded the bipartisan foreign policy in the summer of 1944 during the presidential campaign, so that we could present to the world at the crisis of the war a united front so that our enemies would get no aid and comfort from the divisive effects of a presidential campaign. I did that when I accepted Mr. Hull's invitation to conference by appointing Mr. John Foster Dulles to represent me at Dumbarton Oaks and he thereafter

represented the party at San Francisco in the shaping of the United Nations Conference and there with Senator Vandenberg, and between them they have represented our country at all the conferences since, either one or both of them, and to the extent that our policy has been genuinally bipartisan with consultation before action was taken it was successful. To the extent, as in the case of the Greek, the Turkish, the China and many other of our major policies which, in my judgment, have not been successful, those policies were conceived in the administration and handed to the Congress as a faite accompli ~~XX XXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XX XXX XXXXX~~ The policies, where they have been bipartisan, have been successful and should be carried on.

MURROW: Thank you very much, indeed, Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York.

ANN'CR: You have been listening to EDWARD R. MURROW AND THE NEWS and his guest, Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York. CBS correspondent Ned Calmer will take over this news period until Mr. Murrow returns from his vacation on August 2nd.

THIS IS CBS...THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

EXCERPT FROM BROADCAST OF
JUNE 6 , 1952

There comes a time when a reporter wearies or reporting political speeches. This is the season of Commencement speeches. For generations, each graduating class has been told that it is emerging from the cloistered academic halls into a world beset with doubt, uncertainty and perplexing problems. That is true today, and probably always will be. It's always a mistake to give advice, and it's a major error to give good advice. But it has always seemed to me that Commencement speakers ought to be a little more specific and practical in their advice. To the trim, hard-muscled athlete, who is going to sit in an office, they should recall the words of Margaret Halsey, (for they will be aplicable ten or fifteen years from now): "He must have had a magnificent build, before his stomach went in for a career of its own." To those who long for the "good old days," Mr. Dooley might be quoted: "The past always looks better than it was; it's only pleasant because it isn't here." For those graduates inclined to be argumentative, a word from William Hazlitt:"We are not satisfied to be right, unless we can prove others to be quite wrong." To the graduate who barely squeaked by in Latin, some consolation from Heinrich Heine: "If the Romans had been obliged to learn Latin, they would never have found time to conquer the world." Two bits of counsel from Don Herold - to the graduate who is inclined to overwork: "Work is a form of nervousness." Someone once said:"My father taught me to work, but not to love it." To the holder of the sheepskin who's manners have not been polished as well as they might have been:"Be kind and considerate to others, depending somewhat upon whom they are!" To the graduate who may regret youthful indiscretions, Katherine Mansfield says: "Regret is an appalling waste of energy; you can't build on it; it's only good

for wallowing in." Advice for the student who wants to be a writer, from Don Marquis:"If you want to get rich from writing, write the sort of thing that's read by persons who move their lips when they're reading to themselves." Somerset Maugham has wise words for the co-ed looking for a husband: "American women expect to find in their husbands a perfection that Englishwomen only hope to find in their butlers. And for those who just want to be a gentleman, Billy Phelps said:"The final test for him is his respect for those who can be of no possible service to him."

Samuel Butler maintained that:"Life is the art of drawing sufficient conclusions from insufficient premises." Sydney Smith, on the other hand, took what might be called the clinical approach to this question when he said: "The great secret of life is digestion." The philosophical approach was perhaps best expressed by Susan Ertz, who remarked: "Millions who long for immortality do not know what to do with themselves on a rainy Sunday afternoon."

All of these words of wisdom will of course be forgotten, just like all Commencement speeches, so lets return to the traditional theme. This year's graduates are being told to have courage. Channing Pollock once said: "No man in the world had more courage than the man who can stop after eating one peanut."

I have an ideathat a wholly serious Commencement speech could be done in a single paragraph. Something like this: Graduates who have achieved this distinction by hard work, cheating, or the indifference of your professors - you have had a good break; no one of you paid your own freight. No matter how wealthy your parents, how exclusive your school, society had paid some part of the cost of your education; you are it its debt. That sheepskin won't get or hold a job for you; it doesn't guarantee you personal profit at the expense of the society which made possible your superior intellectual training.

Maybe you have been taught to think, (we will know more about that in twenty years), but somewhere along the way you must have picked up some ideas about the dignity and the freedom of the infididual, about his right to be wrong, and his rights under the law. You have finished your education at a time of uncertainty, unrest, and unprecedented change. Don't overdevelop your instinct for being unhappy. Don't conclude prematurely that the indivudual is of little importance. If you don't like the books you read, go and write one. You are the at least partially educated brood of the most luxurious, powerful nation in the world Maybe you are coming out of college into a drepession, a war, certainly all kinds of alarms and excursions, constant tension and uncertainty. But look around the world and compare your lot with that of your contemporaries elsewhere.

These words were written by the great German poet and philosopher, Goethe, and will, like most commencement speeches, be forgotten. But just for the beauty of the language, and the clarity of the thought, I should like to read you the "complete" commencement speech in a half-dozen lines. "There are nine requisites for contented living: Health enough to make work a pleasure; wealth enough to support your needs; strength to battle with difficulties and overcome them; grace enough to confess your sins and foresake them; patience enough to toil until some good is accomplished; charity enough to see some good in your neighbor; love enough to move you to be useful and helpful to others; faith enough to make real the things of God; hope enough to remove all anxious fears concerning the future."

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moemnt with the "Word for Today." Now, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: This is graduation time, and what Will Rogers said 18 years ago, still stands up: "It's not a bright future that we ask the college graduate to enter into. They feel they are the ones to right it; we feel we are the ones that lost it, and will find it. We can't help but look back; they can't help but look forward. But we are both standing on the same goounds - and their feet are there as firmly as ours."

Good Night and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW

Wednesday, December 24, 1952
7:45 8:00 PM EST

MURROW: This is Korea!...Christmas Eve! ...and I should like to make this brief report for Casey, our seven-year-old son. This may be an abuse of privilege, but I hope not. There are a lot of fathers out here and when you talk to them about this time of year, ask them what they would like to be doing at Christmas, they say they'd like to see their sons or daughters around the Christmas tree and, of course, their wives. The other day one of those fathers was showing me pictures of his son...they all carry pictures and will show them to you without any urging... and he said: "Why don't you do a broadcast for Casey and for other little boys whose fathers are out here? Tell 'em what it's like." I said I'd try but probably wouldn't do it very well because I haven't been out here very long, certainly not as long as the other Dads, and I'd be going home pretty soon and maybe I'd get it all wrong, never tried anything like it before, but here goes, and, if you're listening, Case, don't go to sleep in the middle of this one the way you usually do.

I'm talking from a place called Seoul. When the war started the North Koreans captured it because they surprised the South Koreans and they had more soldiers and more tanks. The city was bombed and shelled and most of the houses were knocked down. Finally, our soldiers and the soldiers of the other nations that had decided they would fight rather than have the Communists capture this country, we took the city. They landed from boats at a place called Inchon, not far from here, and the people of Seoul were glad to see them because the Communists ran away and they were free again. A lot of our soldiers were killed, fighting their way back up here, because Korea is mostly mountains and the Communists would sit up on the high hills and shoot at our boys with rifles and cannons and our boys had to climb up the hills, but they were brave and the Air Force helped a lot, dropping bombs on the enemy, and the Navy helped by firing big guns from the warships and putting soldiers and Marines ashore behind the enemy lines. They used landing barges, just like that toy one you have, Case, only much bigger, of course. But

the Communists were brave, too, and they fought well, but our boys were helped by the South Koreans and also by soldiers from England and Turkey and France and all the countries that had agreed to fight alongside us, and now our General Van Fleet has his headquarters here in Seoul and the soldiers have put up a big Merry Christmas sign with cardboard reindeer on it, also a Christmas tree with colored lights. Today, Santa Claus arrived there in a helicopter and the General gave out presents.

The Korean children are very quiet and well-behaved. Their eyes are black, their skin a sort of golden brown, and when it's cold their cheeks shine like the red side of a well-polished apple, and a lot of them have no mother or father to give them presents at Christmas time because their parents were killed during the fighting, so the American soldiers give them presents and parties. The Korean kids remind them of their own kids back home and, if you could see the big smile on a little Korean boy's face when he gets just one little toy costing maybe ten cents, you would realize what a lucky fellow you are. The Korean children don't have much warm clothing, but then they can stand the cold better than we can (they're used to it) and they don't skate the way we do, standing up. They squat down and push themselves along with two little sticks. They raise a lot of rice in Korea and they work very hard and the people are terribly poor, but they are proud and friendly and they love their country as much as we do ours. They work way up on the side of mountains, building little terraces for the rice and right now there's a little snow in the bottom of the furrows, but the brown edges are bare. Looks like someone had scattered flour in the furrows or traced with white chalk on a brown blackboard. The Koreans don't have many authomobiles and they carry huge loads on their backs. A Korean half my size can carry twice what I could. Their legs are strong from climbing those mountains. These people are fighting for their country just like we once did. Ask Mom to show you that picture of Valley Forge again and you'll get the idea. It's pretty cold out here,

Casey boy, but not much colder than when we were putting those lights on the outdoor tree last Christmas. Our soldiers have lots of warm clothing and all the food they can eat. The presents from home have been pouring in. There must be more fruit cake in Korea than you could put in the Empire State Building. Our soldiers are up there in the mountains north of Seoul. Mostly they live in tents or holes dug in the ground and lined with logs. They keep warm by burning oil in little round stoves. There ~~xxx~~ isn't any electricity up there and they use candles or lanterns and right at the front they daren't show any kind of light or the Communists will shoot at them and right now some boy's Dad, lots of them, in fact, will be looking, straining his eyes, to see if the Communists are trying to sneak up the hill and kill him. The war doesn't stop for Christmas, you know, and, then, when that father can get back to his tent, he'll have some hot coffee and relax and there will be a picture, maybe on the wall of his tent, probably in his pocketbook, and he'll take that picture out and look at it, picture of his wife and a little guy about your size, -- who forgot to comb his hair! -- and that soldier will be so lonesome that he won't want to ~~xxxx~~ talk to anyone, just sit there and think of home. He remembers the first time he took his boy fishing, just as I remember that two-pound heavy bass you caught, and may be he'll smoke that new pipe his son sent him. ~~MS~~ Maybe he'll decide to write his son a letter, but it probably won't be a very good letter, just as this isn't a very good report to you, because loneliness on Christmas Eve must be felt, not written about, and that Dad up near the front won't be waked early tomorrow morning by the shouts of his son who found that new train under the tree. He will be waked by a Sergeant or he may be ~~xx~~ waked by a Communist artillery~~xx~~ shell exploding, but if it's a quiet night with no fighting he may dream that he's home and when he wakes there will be that second when he thinks maybe he is home and then he will have to go back to the fighting. He will probably pick up his gun, put on his helmet, tap the pocket that holds the pictures, and go out to his tank or his gun and he will still be lonely. I can't quite figure out how to tell you how

lonely that father will be, Casey boy. I suppose it's as though you went away, thousands of miles away, to a strange school and you wouldn't see Mom or Dad for maybe a couple of years and the boys in the next school were always trying to kill you. You'd be mighty lonely on Christmas Eve. Maybe you'd have trouble, keeping from crying just a little when you talked with the other fellows about home. Well, there are a lot of Dads out here in Korea who feel sort of that way tonight and I think it would be all right with them if I said, for them, to all the little boys and girls who have Dads out here...God bless you, Merry Christmas, do what Mom tells you or I'll wallop you when I get home.

Good night and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1953

7:45 - 8:00 PM EST
CBS RADIO NETWORK

Tomorrow ten or twelve horses will go to the post for the Kentucky Derby. "Native Dancer" is the favorite - officials at Churchill Downs say the trace will be fast. We are unable to speak with authority about horse races, and there is little enough room for tradition or repetition in a news broadcast. But three or four years ago, admitting that we knew more about work horses than race horses, we repeated as a tribute to all horses, a few words written by Mark Twain on how to harness one. Mr. Twain said he was not an expert on horses, didn't speak with assurance, but could always tell which was the front end of a horse; beyond that his art was not above the ordinary. Mr. Twain continued his description of how to harness a horse, Continental fashion:

"The man stands up the horses on each side of the thing that projects from the front end of the wagon, and then, throws the tangled mess of gear on top of the horses, and passes the thing that goes forward through a ring and hauls it aft, and passes the thing through the other ring and hauls it aft, on the other side of the other horse, opposite to the first one, after crossing them and bringing the loose end back, and then buckles the other thing underneath the horse, and takes another thing and wraps it around the thing I spoke of before, and puts another thing over each horse's head with broad flappers to it (to keep the dust out of his eyes), and puts the iron thing in his mouth for him to grit his teeth on, uphill, and brings the ends of those things aft over his back, after buckling another one around under his neck to hold his head up, and hitching another thing on a thing that goes over his shoulders, to keep his head up when he is climbing a hill; and then takes the slack of the thing which I mentioned a while ago, and fetches it aft, and makes it fast to the thing that pulls the wagon, and hands the other thing up to the driver, to steer with. I have never buckled up a horse myself," said Twain, "but I do not think we do it that way."

The harnessing of a horse, like the reorganization of the Defense Department, should perhaps be left to those who understand it.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Once again, the Kentucky Derby is with us. And while we are not in the habit of making predictions, we can find no reason not to agree with Emerson: "Let the victory fall where it will, we are on that side." There's a line from the Old Testament that would also seem appropriate tonight: "Hast thou given the horse strength? hast thou clothed his neck with thunder?" If not, it's probably too late not."

Good Night and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

Secretary of State Dulles charged in Venezuela today that Guatemala is trying to disrupt the Inter-American conference. The Secretary issued his statement after the foreign minister of Guatamala charged that a resolution proposed by the United States to investigate Communist infiltration in this hemisphere was actually a move to force Latin America back to the policies of the "big stick" and "dollar diplomacy." Mr. Dulles called this an "abusive attack" and evidence that Guatemala opposes a declaration by the conference against Communism. With this, tomorrow's conference meeting was cancelled to let tempers cool.

In Indo-China today the Communists raided the civil airport at Hanoi - destroyed or badly damaged at least ten newly refitted C-47 cargo planes and then were beaten off by French defenders. The attack crippled the French airlift. It was the boldest raid of the war.

In Paris, Premier Laniel says all France wants to negotiate a settlement of the Indo-China war. The French will accept reasonable proposals if the rebels evacuate their troops from Laos and Cambodia and establish a neutral no-man's-land around the Red River delta. Foreign Aid Chief Stassen said in Washington that we will deliver more than one and a third billion dollars of military aid to Indo China this year.

And the President told Congress that he has ordered that foreign aid be continued to five European nations even though they have shipped more than 6 million dollars worth of strategic materials to Russia and her satellites. The President says it would be detrimental to our security to cut off military and economic aid to the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Norway and Denmark.

In Washington today, John F. Kane, special assistant to Army Secretary Stevens, resigned his job in protest against what he said was the failure of Steven's superiors to support the Secretary in his fight with Senator McCarthy.

And McCarthy dropped a two million dollar libel and slander suit against former Democratic Senator Benton of Connecticut. McCarthy said the suit was dropped because his lawyers could find no one who believed Benton's statement. And Benton, repeating his charge that McCarthy has committed perjury, fraud and calculated deceit on the people, says McCarthy dropped the suit because he "refuses to face examination in court."

The McCarthy committee today heard Peter Gragis of Livittown, New York identify himself as a former Communist in a New Jersey electronics laboratory. Gragis said he knows nothing about spying at the plant.

Adlai Stevenson in Miami today, says he is sure that the Army has not coddled Communists "any more than previous Democratic administrations ever coddled a single subversive, traitor or spy deliberately.

And Senate Democratic Leader Johnson of Texas says he believes the Democrats will win control of Congress this year campaigning on the country's economic condition. He doesn't believe the Communists-in-government issue will be effective Republican campaign material.

The four Puerto Ricans who shot five Congressmen on Monday today pleaded innocent on assault charges. And the condition of Representative Bentley of Michigan shot by the Puerto Ricans is still considered serious.

Here in New York, police found nine cases of anti-tank guns five cases of hand grenades and 25 M-1 rifles in a Manhattan building. They arrested two men identified as Cubans.

The Army says it has arrested former prisoner of war Claude Batchelor and charged him with collaborating with the Communists while he was in a Korean prison camp. The government says Batchelor's collaboration with the enemy "caused other American prisoners of war punishment and hardship."

Karl Loos, solicitor for the Agriculture Department, told Senators today that under the Administration's new farm program the President could give away two and a half billion dollars worth of surplus wheat, cotton and dairy products.

And examiner for the Civil Aeronautics Board ruled today that Arthur Godfrey

deliberately buzzed the Teterboro, New Jersey, airport control tower last January. The examiner recommended that Godfrey's private pilot certificate be suspended for six months - the maximum possible period. A spokesman for Godfrey says he "respectfully accepts" the suspension decision.

And the president of the Pan American coffee Bureau says we must expect coffee prices to go higher. Senator Frear of Delaware says retail prices might hit $1.23 a pound by the end of the year.

Books

A celebrated bookstore in Baltimore is about to close, and its going calls for more than local notice. It is the Peabody Bookshop, belongin to Siegfried Weisberger, notable asone of the only bookstores in this country that sells alcoholic refreshments, and for the fact that in its beer-room H.L. Mencken used to hold forth to his cronies. But what commands attention is more than this souvenir of the 1920's. It is the reason Mr. Weisberger gives for selling. He has on his shelves 100,000 volumes which he declares nobody wants to read. "The age of the boob is upon us" he asserted, and predicted very dark days for America. "Everyone in the cities used to look up to the doctor, the lawyer, the professor. They were idols" he declared. "Today they all look up to the business man." And he snorted: "People don't want books, ideals and culture. They only want dollars."

A customer of the Weisberger store found the new books out in front; the rare books and a notable collection of them - on shelves in a studio behind this, and the bar and beer room in the rear warmed by an old stone fireplace. Mr. Weisberger is retiring to his Maryland farm and writing a book on Mencken. Mr. Weisberger's scorn for American reading recalls the old gag about the girl whose boy friend suggested buying her a book for Christmas and who replied: "Don't buy a book; I gotta book." It sent this reporter to the book trade asking questions about America's reading habits. He came upon a number of startling facts. A Gallup poll published last November showed that of those asked if they were reading a book - any book - only seventeen percent said yes. To the same question the year before, eighteen percent said yes, and the year before twenty-one percent. This is not necessarily proof that the age of the boob is upon us. In this country

85 to 90 percent of the adult population reads a daily newspaper, 80 to 85 percent listens for an hour or more a day to the radio. If some of them read less it may be because they have changed over to other media of communication. And it is part of the picture that the reading of magazines is high and that magazines bring much that formerly came only in books.

Even so, there isn't a lot of comfort in the statistics about reading. Those adults at present reading a book in this country were 17 percent. In England where the general level of education is well below ours, the percentage was 55, more than three times as high. In Australia it was 34 percent - twice as high - and in Canada 31 percent. Another startling figure shows that an English child who stays in school to the age of 14 has read as many books as the average college graduate in this country.

But even this does not necessarily mean a change for the worse in the United States. One needs to know whether the number of volumes published has gone down over the years. And anyone who has thought about this may say offhand that it can't have gone down because of the enormous output of paper-backed books. Here are the figures. Twenty-five years ago the total number of volumes published was about 235 million. This fell off in the first recession year to 155 million. Last year it rose to an estimated 800,000,000. But all of the increase cannot be ascribed to the paper-backed books. Last year the total of these was 259 million. Some of the increase in volumes published was in textbooks. But textbooks and paperbacks and the rise in population all being considered, a great many more books are being published than 25 years ago. So more are being read.

Well, one must ask, what kind of books? Here I have information only about paper-backed books, but they will do. Novels make up much the greater part, more than double the number of mysteries. Actually mysteries were down last year, though the number of westerns came up almost exactly as much as the mysteries went down. But non-fiction books went up. They were up 5 million over the year before, and 7 million over two years before. One company reports that its heaviest sale was not of a work of fiction, but a book about baby and child care that sold 4½

million in four years. The next largest sale was a pocket dictionary, the next a cookbook. In four years Shakespeare's tragedies sold 1 million 3 hundred thousand. A pocket book of verse has sold 2 million copies, Homer's Odyssey well over half-a-million.

It comes easy to say that reading has gone off as television has come in. But actually the studies so far made don't bear that out as a permanent trend. In regions where TV is new, reading of books goes off for a while. Then it rises again to its former level.

These figures aren't tested, they are only indicative. Some are encouraging, some discouraging. I leave some discouraging ones to the last. One is that only one college graduate in six was reading a serious book at the time a recent survey was made. And only just over half of the college graduates could name a book they even cared to read. Another fact is that 10 percent of the public does 70 percent of the reading, paper-backs and all. There always has been some such disparity in this country. The Founding Fathers were fabulous readers, they knew virtually everything that had been written. But the rank and file of their time read little. Today almost all the serious book reading is left to a small segment of the people. And even the light books are read by less than one fourth of the population.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: We have been talking of books and reading habits. Several years ago, the President of Yale, Alfred Griswold remarked: "Ours is an age of action, hair-trigger action, and we cannot resign from it. But what is to become of us when action no longer finds inspiration or discipline in thought because thought has not been able to find inspiration or discipline in books."

Good Night and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

Some 15-thousand French troops are withdrawing from the Red River Delta of Indo-China tonight and are moving north toward Hanoi. The withdrawal began on Tuesday but because of military censorship, was not made known until today. The French say they have had to pull back because of "defense needs" - the protection of Hanoi and the rail and supply lines that feed the city.

Vietnamese political leaders immediately called the withdrawal a "sell-out." They noted that so far the operation has been carried out without a single instance of interference by the Communists. But the French say there is no "deal" - that at least six enemy divisions are concentrated in the Hanoi area and that this sector must be given first priority.

Our State Department said it had no advance word that the withdrawal was to take place. The British Foreign office expressed "anxiety" over the situation. But dispatches received so far fail to indicate whether a showdown battle will possibly take place before the monsoon rains ends in early fall.

What the French have given up is an area roughly the size of Rhode Island. They leave behind four major outposts - 60% of the rice fields of the delta - and some four million Vietnamese who now come under communist control.

Senate Majority Leader Knowland described the French action as a "thinly disguised surrender." He said this is a "communist victory of no mean proportion." And asked his colleagues in the Senate: "How many more Communist victories must be gained in Asia before the free world recognizes its danger? Where is the line to be drawn? Knowland said that he now anticipates a new drive to seat Communist China at the U.N. If the Communists are seated, he said, he will resign as Majority leader and do all that he can to bring to an end our membership in the United Nations. He said his "conscience would not allow him to remain silent if this last grand act of appeasement takes place."

Prime Minister Churchill left this country today on the Queen Elizabeth. Sir Winston had nothing to say to reporters. But Sir Roger Makins, the British ambassador, said theprime minister's talks with President Eisenhower have increased the prospects of world peace.

Moscow reacted to the Washington talks by hinting that Communist China might withdraw its offer to "normalize" relations with Great Britain, if the British join a Southeast Asia alliance. A Moscow broadcast claimed that British membership in such an alliance might also harm Britain's relations with India.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt says that she has called off her trip to Russia - because Soviet officials would not grant a visa to a magazine writer who was to have accompanied her.

Talks on a peace settlement for Guatemala have resumed in San Salvador, with some sources predicting an agreement between the rival anti-Communist leaders in the next 24 hours. The big question seems to be: who will control the armed forces? John Peurifoy, the United States ambassador to Guatemala, has arrived in San Salvador to take a direct hand in patching up a settlement.

New violence has broken out in Israel with one dead and 23 wounded. Most of the fighting took place along the Arab-Israeli border in Jerusulem after an earlier cease-fire had been agreed on. Both sides have charged the other with aggression, and Israel says it will lodge a complaint against Jordan in the United Nations Security Council. U.N. officials on the scene are trying to establish a cease-fire.

In Congress today, the House refused to accept the Administration program of flexible price supports for farmers and voted instead for a compromise plan that would support basic commodities at from 82 and a half to 90 percent of parity. Both action are tentative. There'll be a final vote tomorrow.

The Senate pushed toward final action on a new tax bill. By a vote of 71 to 13, it killed a major part of the Administration's plan for easing the taxes stockholders have to pay on income from dividends. It also rejected an amendment to give

relief to income taxpayers in general. The amendment, offered by Democratic Senator Long of Louisiana, would have given a tax cut of 20 dollars to individual taxpayers and a 40-dollar reduction to married couples filing joint returns.

The death toll in the flood of the Rio Grande has now reached 55, with at least 90 persons missing. And the Senate has approved a resolution favoring emergency relief for flood victims on both sides of the border. President Eisenhower has declared six Texas counties to constitute a disaster area.

Democratic Senator Butler of Nebraska is reported in critical condition in the Bethesda Naval Hospital, following a stroke last night at his Washington home. A late bulletin says that Senator Butler is receiving oxygen and that his condition is "essentially unchanged."

The Republican leadership in the Senate has proposed a new set of rules for investigating committees. The rules, nine in number, are designed to protect the rights of withesses and curtail the power of committee chairmen.

This being the start of the vacation season, I am in receipt of a communicatic from my colleague in Vienna - Alex Kendrick. He cables that a pamphlet on table etiquette - called "Cultural Habits in Eating" - has just come off the presses in the Soviet Union. And by the first reaction it could, says Kendrick, outsell all of Stalin's works. The pamphlet is written by Nikolai Smirnov - the Emily Post of Russia. We thought you might be interested in some of the excerpts. They speak for themselves. You can draw your own conclusions.

The pamphlet begins by saying table manners are not an invention of the aristocrats but represent rules of Hygiene developed by the experience of many centuries. There are many cultured ways of eating, but fundamentally they reduce themselves to two - first to keeping dirt and bacteria out of food, and secondly eating in such a way as not to spoil other peoples' appetites. After warning against slopping one's teaabout in his glass, the pamphlet declares that the well-mannered diner "will not eat off his knife, knowing very well that a knife thrust into the mouth might cut his tongue or lips; and besides, such a habit creates a most

unpleasant impression on the people around him."

The pamphlet continues: "Outer garments - coat, raincoat, etcetera - hamper movements of the eater, and the person who eats with his overcoat on frequently stains it with food. He thus gives the impression of being slovenly. However, it is important not only to protect the outer garments from food but still more to protect food from contact with outer garments. Outer garments are in constant contact with the most varied surroundings in the street or subway or bus. Outer garments are the most dirty ones, and it is necessary to protect food from them by removing before eating. Even if it is cold in the dining room it is recommended that outer garments be taken off, as the intake of hot food evens out the temperature, and the eater doesn't feel cold. The same can be said about eating in a cap or other headgear. This is unhygienic, and also increases the flow of blood to the face and especially to the nose, making the face and nose red and shiny.

After explaining how the napkin is used, and revealing the secret of the napkin ring which "enables one to use the same napkin several times in an hygienic way," the pamphlet cautions against drumming on the table with the fingers, or hitting the glass or plate with a knife since "all this causes unpleasant impression on one's neighbors."

Then comes the subject of reading during meals, and the pamphlet says: "Such a habit should be given up, first because reading during meals has a most unfavorable effect on the digestion, and secondly because the person who reads at the table thereby shows disregard and disrespect for others. Moreover, it is possible that the newspaper or book might be stained with food during the meal."

The pamphlet continues: "Food should be eaten in such a way as not to spoil the appetite of those present - without any hurry, and without loud chewing or smacking of lips. Loud chewing can be avoided if the food is masticated with the mouth closed. It is not recommended to converse when the mouth is full of food. Soup is eaten bending forward slightly over the plate. Small quantities are taken into the spoon - then it cools quicker and doesn't splash. Blowing into the spoon,

and still more into the plate of soup is not recommended, as splashes may fly about. "It is not permitted to take bread out of the common dish with the fingers, since none of those present can be sure of the cleanliness of other people's hands. Bread is usually taken with a clean fork. Meat dishes are eaten with knife and fork. Knife and fork are used simultaneously and are retained in the hands throughout process of eating. It is considered ugly to use the knife and fork in turn, that is, first to cut meat into small pieces, and then putting knife down and using the fork to raise them to the mouth. Fish is eaten with the fork alone. In order to hold the fish more easily when removing the small bones, a piece of bread is used in the other hand. To eat with the hands alone - without knife, fork or spoon - is permitted only in the case of very small game or crayfish.

"Fruit is raised to the mouth by the fingers - under no conditions the knife. From the vase of fruit or sweets a selection should be made with the eye, and the selected article taken directly, without turning over the whole contents of the vase by hand.

"If you spill something during the meal, or accidentally knock over a glass, there's no need to turn such a minor event into a big thing, or talk or gasp a lot about it. Chekhov said something profound on this subject, namely: 'Good manners don't consist in not spilling cause on the tablecloth, but in taking no notice if somebody else does it."

There endeth, selected excerpts from the New Russian pamphlet, called "Curtural Habits in Eating."

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: We were talking of good manners - perticularly the etiquette of eating. The Frenchman Savarin who was an expert on food as he was on politics once remarked: "The table is the only place where a man is never bored during the first hour." The Englishman, Samuel Butler took another view when he said: "Man is the only animal that can remain on friendly terms with the victims he intends to eat until he eats them."

Good Night and Good Luck!

IN THE EYE OF A HURRICANE

by EDWARD R. MURROW

Excerpt from EDWARD R. MURROW AND THE NEWS
CBS Radio Network, Aug. 10, 1955.

So that other people may be warned, a few men in the U. S. air forces make it their business to track approaching hurricanes by riding them out in airplanes. Last year, Edward R. Murrow went along on such a mission with the crew of an Air Force B-29 that flew into the calm dead-center, the "eye," of a hurricane called Edna. His account of the experience was rebroadcast last month on a night when the East Coast, from the Carolinas to Cape Cod, was braced for the approach of a similar storm called Connie.

This is Murrow's description of the flight through Edna, beginning as the plane approached the hurricane:

We went down to 7,500; surface winds now estimated at about 60 miles an hour. Flew right along the top of a flat cloud with the feeling that if the pilot let his wheels down he'd leave a track in it. The next time we saw water, the wind was cutting the top off the white-caps, and there was a thin gauze of spray as far as we could see. Then into the cloud again and that ghostly gray light that seemed to rub off on the faces of the crew members and cause them all to look as though they were ill and hadn't slept for a long time.

The radar kept reaching out, looking for Edna's eye. It showed a high bank of clouds to the right and to the left. We were flying blind in that gray stuff in a sort of valley between. Suddenly there was a hole in the clouds, maybe a quarter of a mile across, and at the bottom there was foam. It was like looking down a deep well with a huge egg-beater churning up milk at the bottom.

We flew on, and then began the real search for the eye of the hurricane. There were sudden changes in temperature, more rain. Radar reported. The engineer reported. The navigator wanted to know if anybody could see surface winds. The radarscope didn't show anything, and we were bounced around a little.

The skipper said, "There's a storm around here somewhere. Let's go find it." The navigator asked for a turn to the left, and in a couple of minutes the B-29 began to shudder. It was a twisting, tortured, ringing sort of motion. The co-pilot said, "I think we're in it." The pilot said, "We're going up," although every control was set to take us down. Something lifted us about 300 feet and the pilot said, "We're going down," although he was doing everything humanly possible to take her up. Edna was in control of the aircraft. We were on an even keel but being staggered by short, sharp blows. Then we hit something with a bang that was audible above the roar of the motors, and more than one man flinched. It was a solid sheet of water. Seconds later, brilliant sunshine hit us like a hammer, and a little rainbow spun off the starboard outboard prop, and someone shouted: "There she is," and we were in the eye.

Calm air, flat calm sea below. A great amphitheater, round as a dollar with white clouds sloping up to

25 or 30 thousand feet. The water down below looked like a blue alpine lake with snow-clad mountains coming right down to the water's edge. It was a great bowl of sunshine. Someone, I think it was the right scanner, shouted: "So help me, there's a ship down there!" And there was, right in the center of the eye. We guessed her to be a 10,000-ton merchant ship, moving very slowly in that calm water with only a thin feather of wake behind her. She appeareed to be in no trouble, but trouble was inevitable sometime because she was surrounded by those cloud mountains and raging water.

The eye was 20 miles in diameter. We went down to 1,500 feet and flew back and forth across it, making shallow penetration to the storm area. The temperature went up 14 degrees. The altimeter said 4,000 feet, but we were actually at 1,500. The civilian weather officer aboard looked at Edna with a clinical eye and said: "She's a copy-book hurricane, beautifully formed." We took her temperature, measured her speed, threw overboard scientific gear which might help to chart her future movement, while we continued to fly around in the calm at the bottom of that funnel of white clouds.

The eye of a hurricane is an excellent place to reflect on the puniness of man and his works. If an adequate definition of humility is ever written, it's likely to be done in the eye of a hurricane.

☆ ☆ ☆

6-A-17

Press Clippings

RADIO TV Scripts
THE LISTENER'S DIGEST
119 WEST 57th STREET • NEW YORK 19, N. Y. • COlumbus 5-2013

September 23, 1955

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Enclosed are advance first-issue copies of RADIO-TV SCRIPTS, our effort to perpetuate in print some of the fine informative material produced by radio and television. This issue contains the "See It Now" report on "Cigarettes and Lung Cancer" and your Aug. 10 rebroadcast on the flight through Hurricane Edna. We are very much indebted for the privilege of using these scripts and hope you will approve of the treatment given them.

The magazine is getting into circulation a little later than first intended so this issue will be re-dated for distribution in October, and monthly publication will take effect in November. I would be very much interested in any criticism or suggestions you might make toward improving the magazine on the basis of this issue.

Sincerely,

Fred McGhee

Fred McGhee
Editor

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
NYC

• A FACTS ON FILE PUBLICATION •

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1954
7:45--8:00 P.M. E.S.T.

This is the news:

Hurricane Edna is moving north-northeast faster and with higher winds at her center. The latest from the Weather Bureau is this: Edna's speed has increased from ten miles an hour to between 17 and 22 miles an hour. She was last reported centered 80 miles slightly "east of south" of Cape Hattteras, North Carolina. The center is expected to pass the cape at midnight. Previously the highest winds near the center were 115 miles per hour. Now they are 125 miles per hour. The weathermen expect the hurricane to step up its forward speed in the next few hours. Tonight hurricane warnings...a central white light with two red lights on each side...are displayed from North Carolina to Maine. Here in New York, the weatherman has told us: "It could be one of the most serious hurricanes in the city's history." There is a slight possibility that it may go out to sea..but we have all been adequately warned. The phone companies here and in New England are ready with their "master disaster plan." Military and naval planes have been flown inland from all shore installations. Civil defense agencies, the Red Cross, are ready. Coastal residents of Connecticut have been urged to move inland before midnight. Sand bags have been piled around buildings in Providence, Rhode Island, hard hit by Hurricane Carol. On Martha's Vineyard, bulldozers are pushing up sand dikes to protect low inland areas. Ham radio networks have been set-up to relay emergency messages. Three thousand National Guardsmen in New Hampshire have been ordered on a stand by alert. Yesterday I flew into Hurricane Edna's eye...with the Air Force. I'd like to try to describe what I saw in a few minutes.

In Washington today Senator McCarthy scored a voctory at the censure hearings..The special Senate committee hearing the charges against McCarthy agreed to receive in evidence the famour "FBI letter". But the committee, after consulting with Attorney General Brownell, refused to make the document public. McCarthy has claimed that the purported letter shows that the Army was guilty of "gross neglect" in handling subversives. At today's hearing, Senator McCarthy also challenged the validity of the Senate elections subcommittee he is accused of snubbing, two years ago. The point was raised on a technicality that senators said "will take looking into." Under cross-examination, McCarthy insisted he was justified in his statements, questioning the fitness of Brigadier General Zwicker to wear the country's uniform. After today's hearing recessed, the Defense Department accounced that both General Zwicker and Major General Kirke Lawton will testify at the hearings... within the limits imposed by a presidential order. Lawton has refused to testify on grounds of a presidential security order.

Democratic Senator Johnson of Colorado , vice chairman of the investigating committee, today made public a letter to Senator McCarthy in which he said it would be "strange indeed" if most Democratic leaders did not loathe him after the vicious things that he--McCarthy--had said about the Democratic Party. Johnson said that he personally had never said he loathed McCarthy and he reiterated that he would hear the censure charges fairly. Johnson and McCarthy then shook hands.

The West today rejected Russia's recent proposal for a Big Four meeting on European security. Washington, London and Paris told Moscow progress on German and Austrian problems should come first.

The Chinese announce that they will send one of their top diplomats to Great Britain..the first such move since Great Britain established relations with Red China in January of 1950.

And today, Chinese Nationalist planes hit the Communist coast of China for the fifth straight day. Warships joined the attack. Still no sign of enemy Migs.

The U.N. Security council agreed today to a full airing of the American charges that the Russians violated international law in firing on the U.S. Navy plane over the Sea of Japan.

Yesterday this reporter had the privilege of looking into the eye of Hurricane Edna. We took off from Bermuda at 11:30 a.m. in a specially equipped B-29. The Air Force boys were working for the taxpayers, going out to chart, measure, map and study the hurricane. We climbed to ten thousand, blue sky overhead, blue water without a single whitecap below, and headed West. For about an hour-and-a-half there was nothing to do except remember that flying is made up of many hours of boredom, interspersed with a few minutes of stark terror. Then there were a few whitecaps, but no cloud. Then the whitecaps grew in size-surface wind about thirty miles an hour; a few scattered cumulous clouds ahead. A big cloud seemed to summon its niighbors and they built castles and lakes and cities on hillsides, all white abainst the blue of the sky. We bored through a few and skirted others. Then there was a big mountain of clouds ahead, and we went in. A few rain squalls, but little turbulence. The texture of the cloud changed, became a ghostly grey; we couldn't see the wing-tips of the aircraft. Twenty minutes later there was a little blue-grey light, but it seemed to come from all around us. Suddenly blue water again, no whitecaps, but the ocean was heaving as though a giant were shaking a rug. Into another cloud, out on the other side, and the ocean had changed its face.

Long irregular furrows, like a drunken ploughman had been ploughing a field of blue velvet and turning up snow. We went down to seventy-five hundred - surface winds now estimated at sixty miles an hour; flew right

along the top of a flat cloud, with the feeling that if the pilot let his wheels down he'd leave a track in it. The next time we saw water, the wind was cutting the top off the whitecaps, and there was a thin gause of spray as far as we could see. Then into the cloud again, and that ghostly grey light that seemed to rub off on the faces of the crew members, and cause them all to look as though whey were ill and hadn't slept.

Radar kept reaching out, looking for Edna's eye. It showed a high bank of clouds to the right and to the left - we were flying blind in that grey stuff in the valley between. Suddenly there wea a hole in the cloud - maybe a quarter-mile across - and at the bottom there sea foam, like looking down a deep well with a huge egg-beater churning up milk at the bottom. We flew on, and began the real search for the eye of the hurricane. There were sudden changes in temperature, more rain; Radar prported, the engineer reported, the navigator wanted to know if anybody could see surface wind. The radarscope didn't show anything; we were bounced around a little; the skipper said: "There's a storm around here somewhere - let's find it."

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air, flat, calm sea below; a great ampitheatre, round as a dollar, with white clouds sloping up to twenty-five or thirty thousand feet. The water looked like a blue alpine lake with snow-clad mountains coming right down to the water's edge. A great bowl of sunshine. Someone, I think it was the right scanner, shouted, "So help me, there's a ship down there", and there was - right in the center of the eye. We guessed her to be a ten thounand ton merchant ship, moving very slowly in that calm water, with only a thin feather of wake behind her. She appeared to be in no trouble, but trouble was inevitable sometime, because she was surrounded by those cloud mountains and raging water. The eye was twenty miles in diameter. We went down to fifteen hundred feet and flew back and forth across it, making shallow penetrations of the storm area. The temperature went up fourteen degrees, the altimeter said four thousand feet, but we were actually at fifteen hundred. The civilian weather officer aboard looked at Edna with a clinical eye, and said:" She's a copybook hurricane - beautifully formed." We took her temperature, measured her speed, threw overboard scientific gear which might help to chart her future movements, while we continued to fly around in the calm at the bottom of that funnel of white clouds.

The eye of a hurricane is an excellent place to reflect upon the punyness of man and his works. If an adequate definition of humility is ever written, it's likely to be done in the eye of a hurricane.

The engineer reported some trouble with the Number three engine; we climbed to ten thousand feet, and bored in to the wall of white cloud that surrounded the eye. It was not as rough going out as coming in because the navigator had picked his exit well.

Going back to Bermuda we talked of hurricanes. One of the pilots said: "We were certainly disappointed in Carol; we just didn't think she would do

what she did." He had flown through Carol so often that he regarded her as a friend who had committed a major misdemeanor.

These young men who fly the Air Weather Service are doing all that can be humanly done to provide information upon which adequate warning can be based. After all, the only thing you can do about a hurricane is to watch it and get ready for it.

After flying only nine hours with those young men of the Air Force yesterday, on a routine mission, I think they deserve combat pay.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today... but first, Bob Dixon.

DIXON : COMMERCIAL

MURROW: It is probably ture, as O.Henry said that "we may achieve climate, but weather is thrust upon us." But it is equally true that even though we can do little about weather, we can at least prepare ourselves for the worst. Cervantes put it this way; "The man who is prepared has half his battle fought." Those assigned to the Air Force Weather Service are doing all they can to help win the battle.

Good Night and Good Luck.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1954
7:45-8:00 P.M. E.S.T.

This is the news:

French Premier Mendez-France and British Froeign Secretary Eden today announced that they have agreed on some of the Eden plan for a 7-nation European Defense alliance. A joint communique says both men have agreed on the importance of strengthening the Atlantic community and achieving unity "in which the United Kingdom will play a full part." A French foreign office spokesman says this means agreement on the basic ideas of the Eden plan. And Eden..back in London..indicated that he does not yet have full French or American support for all phases of the plan to re-arm West Germany. The seven nations concerned with the Eden plan are: West Germany, Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg. Despite the optimistic reports from Paris and London, my colleague Blair Clark reports from Paris by cable that no real solution has yet been found for West Germany's entry into the North Atlantic Treaty organization. And Clark quotes NATO diplomatic sources as saying that at the Mendez-France-Eden meeting little actual progress was made toward French acceptance of West Germany in the North Atlantic group...without discrimination.

In West Germany today, Secretary of State Dulles conferred with Chancellor Adenauer on how to give Germany soverignty and arms without alienating France. There has been no official report on the more than three hours of conference. When he arrived in Bonn today Mr. Dulles said only thet he is seeking a way to bring Germany into the "society of the free as an equal partner." And Chancellor Adenauer greeting him at the airport, said to the secretary: "The best Europeans come from the United States." Mr Dulles flies to London tomorrow to talk with Mr. Eden and Sir Winston Churchill.

He will not stop at Paris.

Some British newspapers today called this a "snub" to Premier Mendez-France. The Manchester Guardian refers to the decision as "political ineptitude" and a "studied insult to France." But for the second time, the State Department says this is not so. "No snub was intended and there has been none."

The West German parliament today heard charges from Socialist deputies that Chancellor Adenauer's system of what's called "secret decisions" is a danger to democracy in West Germany.

And Chairman Wiley of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said in Paris today: continued aid to Europe is not in the interest of the United States unless West Germany contributes to the defense of the free world.

In Italy, Vatican sources said today that Pope Pius has suffered a recurrence of his stomach trouble...a Swiss specialist has been at his summer residence for a week, treating the Pope.

In the Far East, Chinese Nationalist planes and warships again attacked the Red China coast near Quemoy. One Communist junk was reported sunk.

And General de Castries, the French commander of Dien Bien Phu said today that the fortress could have been saved from the Communists by "a very massive intervention of the American Air Force." De Castries says that an American air attack, in the early days of the siege of the French fortress, could have changed the battle in which the French ultimately surrendered. He feels that the Geneva agreement will lead to a general peace in Southeast Asia and "in the rest of the world."

The Magazine Aviation Age says today that Russia now has based almost her entire fleet of long range bombers ..as well as other army and navy air forces at airfields along the coast of the Arctic Ocean. The private

trade magazine says: "Like the United States, Soviet Russia views the polar regions as the main avenue for aerial warfare in the event of World War Three." Aviation Age says that a few months ago not one Russian long range bomber squadron was known to be stationed in western or southern Russia. The Soviet news agency Tass says Russia has carried out successful new tests of atomic weapons. Tass says Russia has obtained data to help Soviet scientists defend the country against any atomic attack.

Chairman Straws of our Atomic Energy Commission says that so much emphasis is placed on the production of atomic weapons, and so little on peaceful uses of atomic energy, that this plays into the hands of Russian propagandists.

The Republican National Committee today told its party members that if the November election results in the net loss of one Republican senate seat, "the nation will swing back...leftward...to Trumanism."

Senator McCarthy said today that he will limit his campaigning this fall ammost exclusively to radio and television speeches. He has decided his investigations "would be more effective than campaign speeches" in proving that the Republicans are making good their pledge to clean up "the mess in Washington." McCarthy does plan to make one speech in Omaha and two in Illinois.

The Agriculture Department says it lost a record sum of 419 -million dollars on farm price supports in the last fiscal year ...and could lose over one billion dollars more.

Here in New York, the Marciano-Charles heavyweight championship fight has been postponed again...to tomorrow night...because of rain.

Somewhere in the Bible there is a phrase that says, in effect: "The eyes of a fool are on the ends of the earth." We are concerned about Indochina, European unity - or lack of it - Formosa, Trieste, the dispos-

ition of the Russian Air Force. There is no shortage of distant matters giving rise to deep concern. But there is a situation near at hand which merits concern and attention. This week and next the public schools of this country will admit more than thirty and one half million students. That's a million-and-a-half more than last year. More than four-and-a-half million will be entering the first grade. The position, unlike diplomatic negotiations, relative to atomic strength and all the rest, can be simply stated. There are too few teadhers, too many teachers who are not fully qualified to teach, classrooms are too crowded, some schools will be working three shifts, holding classes in cafeterias, churches, synagogues, and in at least one case a converted chicken coop. There is a shortage of almost a hundred and twenty-five thousand teachers, and this shortage must be made up for in "emergency" teachers. Children are being cheated. Over crowding is worse than it has been before. This year there will be about six-and-a-half-percent fewer teachers than last year. Also last year something like seventy-five thousand teachers quit their jobs for better pay and further opportunity. And the peak in students attending public schools will not come until 1960. The figures are not to be disputed. We require more teachers and more classrooms, which in turn means more money.

There is some reassurance today for the roughly nine million parents whose children have entered the first grade. A spokesman of the National Education Association said:" Twenty years ago we still had the idea children should progress exactly alike. Now we know that's impossible. I like to compare learning to read with learning to walk. Some youngsters may be able to walk at thirteen months, and others not until they're twenty months old. Yet, twenty years later the one who walked at thirteen months won't necessarily be the better walker. Reading is the same way. Children simply

don't get ready to read at the same time." Doctor Robert Eaves, of the N.E.A. also says that the new crop of parents who came on after the war are showing far more interest in our schools. They're much more alert and much more concerned about education. There's an eagerness there.

Probably no country in the world pays more unanimous lip sersive to universal education that we do. It seems at times that we will do andthing except pay for it. Teachers, like the rest of us, work for a living but generally more is expected of teachers than is required of the ordinary workman. There is a tendency on the part of parents to assign their duties and responsibilities to the teacher. The teacher is expected to lead a more exemplary existence than is required of the rest of us. In ethics, morals, and example the teacher must be a first-class citizen. But when it comes to income, the teacher occupies a second-class position.

There is considerable evidence to indicate that teachers behave pretty much like other mortals. Communities that pay good salaries and offer good working conditions are generally able to keep their teachers, and find good replacements. In communities where salaries are low, and conditions unfavorable, there is a teacher shortage, both of quantity and of quality. Well-prepared teachers go where the rewards and opportunities are best.

It seems to this reporter that the average citizen can do but little to influence or control directly most of the major issues that confront the nation. He can't advise Mr. Dulles in Bonn or London. He can't directly influence what the Russians are going to do. He can't measure the importance of a billion dollars more or less in the military budget. But he can recognize that we haven't got enough good schools with enough competent and well-paid teachers; about that, he can do something, in the hope that his investment will pay dividends in terms of human beings better able

to cope with the problems that will still be there, when they grow up. Dr. Eaves is undoubtedly right when he suggests that the child who walks at thirteen months and the one who doesn't walk till twenty months, may both walk equally well twenty years later. But the important thing, surely, is the direction in which they walk collectively. They can walk forward or backward. Their direction will be determined, in part at least, by what they know. There could be a new definition of S.O.S., and it could be: "Save Our Schools".

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a minute with the Word for Today. but first, Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: No one placed a higher value on education that Joseph Addison when he said: "Education is a companion which no misfortune can depress, no crime destroy, no enemy can alienate, no despotism can enslave. Without education, what is man? A splendid slave, a reasoning savage." Bismarck put itthis way: "The nation that has the schools has the future."

Good Night and Good Luck"

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1954
7:45-8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the News:

Hurricane Hazel has now moved from Myrtle Beach, South Carolina, through Maryland. She's still going strong...and is still very dangerous. She's now expected to be passing through east-central Pennsylvania on her way to New York State. Hazel registered winds up to 98 miles an hour in Washington and dropped to 84 miles an hour west of Baltimore. The Baltimore Weather Bureau says Hazel is going northwest with winds of 50 to 60 miles an hour. Here in New York the weather Bureau reports gusts up to 80 miles an hour. The center of Hurricane Hazel is expected to pass from 80 to 100 miles west of this city later tonight. But we are warned not to take this "as a lessening influence so far as weather in the Metropolitan area is concerned." In her path northward Hazel has killed at least five persons...injured many... left thousands homeless...and done damage in the millions. At New Port News the uncompleted 80-million dollar battleship Kentucky is adrift in the waters of Hampton Roads. But a watchmen aboard reports no danger. At Annapolis says: no danger to the men. In Washington, some precious old trees were knocked down on the Capitol grounds; windows were shattered.. power lines and transportation disrupted. Government workers had been sent home early in the afternoon and schools were closed. My colleague, Ted Church has been spending most of the day at the Weather Bureau in Washington. And this is his report:

CHURCH: For a time, perhaps 25-minutes, Hurricane Hazel had the capital of the nation for its eye. It was an eerie feeling to know that in any direction one looked, the storm raged but here it was quiet. The top-side

of the stormy wheel had passed, leabing considerable destruction throughout the city. The high tides of Chesapeake Bay backed up the Potomac River and famed Haines Point, visited by millions of Americans, is reported flooded. Then the bottom-side of the twister hit town. Although these winds were not expected to meet the nearly one hundred mile an hour challenge of the first wave, they seemed to be even worse. Seasoned weathermen here view Hazel with an appreciative eye. As they tell it, "She has a long history, longer than most indeed, and when she hit the American mainland at the Carolinas she sort of wound up and took off. She gathered speed and venom as she moved inland. Weather advisories, trying to see into the future, figured her for 35 miles an hour, in a northward movement, and she reeled off 50 miles an hour. Here at the United States weather station, at the National Airport in Washington, a cautious crew, under weatherman Rheinhardt C. Schmidt watched her movements closely, issuing special advisories more often than usual as reports poured in demonstrating the new strength and speed of the monster. And, unmistakably the charts showed Hazel headed straight for Washington. A close check of the radar screen showed it to be a shade to the West, but only a shade. But by this evening, brows began to clear slightly for Hurricane Hazel seemed to be showing some of the same characteristics of the tropical hurricane of September 17th, 1876. This one, like Hazel, came ashore in the North Carolina, generally near Wilmington. Its center, like Hazel's, passed directly over Washington between four and six o'clock; the present one was a shade late. The old gal, unlike most, then veered off to the northwest. Apparently Hazel is not going completely to the northwest, but also she seems not going to the East. The best prediction available at broadcast time tonight is that Hazel will pass about one hundred miles due west of New York City, at about 9 O'clock tonight. As has beensaid, she is moving fast

and exports think she'll be well into Canada by 7:30 tomorrow morning.

About fifteen minutes ago, the bureau took storm warnings down south of the Delaware breakwater. Old residents here in Washington don't like to talk about it much, but there have been eight hurricanes whose eyes have passed diredtly overhead. What they will talk about for some time to come, however, is how Hurricane Hazel broke one of the most unusual safety records ever run up by a major city. For fifty days, up until today, metropolitan Washington had not had a fatality due to an automobile accident. But at the height of the storm this afternoon, a 71-year old woman met death by auto on a stormy northeast Washington street, hit actually, I suppose, by Hurricane Hazel.

So the weather reports here have said Hurricane Hazel is a dangerous storm, and apparently still is. This is Ted Church at the Washington Weather Bureau, in Washington.

MURROW: Thank you, Ted Church.

President Eisenhower ended his eight-week "work and play" vacation in Colorado today and flew to Indianapolis, where he will make a major address tonight on the Administration farm program. Mr. Eisenhower's speech is billed as a non-partisan. It is being sponsored by the National Institute of Animal Agriculture which invited the President "to tell the nation's farmers the significance of a sound farm and food policy." After the speech, the President and Mrs. Eisenhower will fly on to Washington...weather permitting.

It was announced today that the President will make a political talk in New York City next Thursday night.

The President today accepted the resignation of Earl Coke as an assistant secretary of agriculture. He will be succeeded by Ervin L. Peterson,

director of the Oregon State Agriculture Department.

The New York World-Telegram and Sun said tonight that charges linking a sister of Clifford P Case, Republican candidate for the Senate from New Jersey, to Communist front groups were due to "mistaken identity". Miss Bella V. Dodd, a former Communist leader told the newspaper that she never said, nor did she mean to imply that the Miss Case she knew was related to the Republican candidate. Her Miss Case, Miss Dodd said, was a Columbia University professor who died in 1948. The Republican candidate's sister is a teacher at a girl's school in Michigan...and is now under a physician's care. Caddidate Case has referred to the charges against his sister as "gutter politics". He is preparing a full reply.

Leaders of the C.I.O. and the A.F. of L. today agreed on plans to merge their two organizations into a single labor body. A committee preparing the groundwork for the merger has decided to unite first, and then work out jurisdictional problems. A.F. of L. President Meany, thinks the merger can be accomplished by the end of the next year. C.I.O. President Reuther is also optimistic.

A truck strike that would paralyze much of the business of New York City is set for midnight tonight. The drivers are demanding a 25-cent-an-hour package increase. The trucking companies are offering 10 cents.

Efforts to settle the London dock strike collapsed tonight. And the government warned that Britain's food supplies are endangered. Forty-Five hundred tugboatmen are scheduled to join the walkout on Sunday. Together with the spreading strike of submen, the Churchill government is faced with its worst labor crisis since it came to power, three yeara ago.

Russia told the U.N. General Assembly today that tue United States is responsible for recent attacks by the Chinese Nationalists on the Red China coast. Soviet Delegate Vishinsky charged that the Narionalist attacks were

supported by the U.S. Seventh Fleet...through its protection of the Formosa Straits...and the United States should be directed to end what Vishinsky termed "those acts of aggression." U.S. Ambassador Lodge replied: "To say that the United States has engaged in any aggressive action in the area of Formosa...or anywhere else....is a plain lie."

My only excuse for talking about the hurricane is that Hazel is now harrassing us and because a few weeks ago this reporter spent a little time flying around in the eye of Hurricane Edna in a B-29. Hurricanes are considerably more impressive when viewed from the ground than from the air, but the net impression is pretty much the same...a combination of helplessness and humility. There is no human power that can control, direct or influence a hurricane. The puniness, the ineffectiveness of man with all his knowledge and scientific devices becomes apparent. There is no power to hold back the huge waves. The roof will come off the house of a man who has in his head all the secrets of atomic energy, quite as easily as it can be removed from the home af a humble working man. The falling tree or telephone pole will smash the newest air-conditioned limousine, or the most ancient jalopy with complete impartiality. There is an equality of danger, a companionship of fear, in a hurricane, comparable to that which exists in a night bombing raid.

When we were flying around inside the yee of Edna, in that unnatural quiet on the center of the storm, I asked a weather expert how much energy he thought the thing was generating. And he said: "Who knows? There's no way of measuring it." But he thought it was the equivalent of a great many hydrogen bombs. And when I asked him what he thought would happen if a hydrogen bomb should be dropped into a full-blown hurricane, he laughed and said he didn't have the least idea, but he thought probably the hurricane would spit it right back.

On the ground the hurricane is a thing of terror, vicious and unpredictable, which often brings out the humanity, the compassion and the neighborliness that somehow seems to come to the surface only during times of disaster - from the air it is a thing of solemn majesty in the center, surrounded by a frenzied fury. Tt is a place to reflect upon the limited capacity of the individual to determine his own fate, and to wonder what forces do indeed command it. There is a quiet in the eye af a hurricane, a serenity and lack of pressure that can be seen in the faces of certain saints, of of men of great faith who are dying, and know it.

With all our scientific and technolelical advances no one has yet devised a method of opening a trainwindow that is stuck, curing the common cold, or diverting a hurricane from its path.

At times of personal danger, some men pray, others are profane; each in his own way recognizing that they no longer exercise control over the forces at play. And each feels that indescribably sense of serenity when the stars come out again, when there is quiet, and light and life.

There are few things like a hurricane to cut a man down to size.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a minute with the Word for Today. But first, Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: In Mark Twain's "A Tramp Abroad" there are these appropriate lines: "We watched ahe weather all through that awful night and kept an eye on the barometer for the least change, but there was none. Words can not describe the comfort that that friendly, hopeful steadfast thing was in that season of trouble. It was a defective barometer. But if I should be in such a situation again, I would not wish for any barometer but that one."

Good night and good luck.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1954
7:45--8:00 P. M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The President agrees with Secreatry of State Dulles that an air or naval blockade of Communist China would amount to "war actions"..Mr. Dulles said last night that we want to use peaceful means to sustain our international rights...and those of our citizens...rather than resorting to "war actions." White House Secretary Hagerty today told reporters the President agrees. And Senate Majority Leader Knowland who suggested the blockade, says he'll support any effective alternate plan that will secure the release of the 13 Americans now in Red Chian's jails. Knowland also said his split with the Administration's foreign policy is not as great as some would lake it appear to be. Mr. Dulles promised vigorous action to get the release of the 13 Americans. Knowland says he'll wait to find out what this will be.

We now have told Red China that we are indignant over "their deliberate flouting of international agreements and civilized practices."...in the way they handled the 13 Americans. This message was communicated by an American official in Geneva. The Chinese refused to accept the protest. And the Communist radio today broadcast details purporting to prove that two of the imprisoned Americans were spies.

In Washington tonight, reporters were told that the Administration will ask Congress for authority to join in a new economic program to help the free nations of South Asia and the Far East. West European nations will be asked to join. There's no suggestion yet on how big the project will be.

The Senate today heard opposing views on whether to censure McCarthy. Democratic Senator Fulbright of Arkansas said his colleagues must demonstrate their honor and self-respect by rebuking McCarthy for having "shaken con-

fidence in schools, the churches and government." But Republican Senator Mundt said if McCarthy is censured the Communists will misrepresent it as a retreat in the fight against Communism. Fulbright said McCarthy aas "so preyed upon the fears and hatreds of the uninformed and credulous people that he has started a prarie fire" which neither he nor anyone else may be able to control. He said since this debate started the character of his mail has changed. Fulbright said: "It is no longer criticism, it is unadulterated hate, vituperation and abuse. It is highly emotional, irrational and designed to intimidate and over-awe" the Senate. And Senator Mundt said that to censure McCarthy for his alleged abuse of General Zwicker would "shrivel and shrink" the prestige of Congress as against what he called the "arrogance" of executive agencies. Mundt said that through the New Deal years Congress lost power to the executive branch of government..because Congress didn't dare stand up. He says he will have no part of what he called "this new surrender." And Mundt warned Southern Senators to beware. He said there was " a hidden bomb" in the censure resolution that "someday is going to explode all over Dixie". Mundt called for what he described as a "third course" in the censure debate. He would set up new rules for investigation committees and have a study made on a code of conduct for Senators...on and off the Senate floor. Republican Senator Martin of Pennsylvania says he'll vote against censure...has long admired McCarthy's Americanism. And new Senator Brown of Nevada said censure would establish dangerous precedents limiting Congressional investigations.

Defense Secretary Wilson says the next Congress will be asked to extend the draft law for four years beyond its expiration date..now set for the end of June. Wilson says Congress will also be asked to set-up a modified universal military training program ..to train 100-thousand men a year for six-months periods and then assign them to reserve outifts. Wilson

will also sk for pay increases for military men...ranging from three to six percent of present schedules.

Field Marshal Montgomery said in Los Angeles today that the United States must be ready to "take it"..and to strike back...if we are to survive in the years of "co-existence with conflict" we face in the future. He said history will measure American success "not so much by the quantity of your dollars as by the quality of your leadership."

South Africas governing Nationalist party today chose Johannes Strytom to be the new prime minister. He favors a stern policy of racial segregation...would abandon use of the English language..and make his country a republic. It's not clear whether he wants South Africa to remain in the British Commonwealth of Nations.

The British are an emotional, sentimental people, with a great fondness for antiquity. The sentiment and the emotion are seldom displayed, but it happened in London today. The occasion was the 80th birthday of Sir Winston Churchill - a flood of gifts, a joint session of Parliament, nonpartisan oratory, a portrait, a fund that may go to three million dollars - all in honor of perhaps the most considerable man to talk the stage of history in our time. His own island, wrapped in the Atlantic mists, was never a large enough stage for him to play upon. He has served six soverigns; his experience of war extends from the last full-dress calalry charge to the Hydrogen Bomb. For 52 years he has sat in the House of Commons. He hasnot always bee right; but never has he been ambiguous.

Today was the most memorable public occasion of his life. Today, in recalling the war years, he said: "The people's will was resolute and remoreseless. I only expressed it. They had the lion's heart, I had the luck to be called upon to give it the roar."

This ancient aristocrat, born in the tranquil, serene Victorian era, has spent much of his life as a man of war. His recognition of the enemy's of freedom was sure and certain. His faith in constitutional procedure was never shaken. During the late was Sir Winston Churchill presided over a coalition government, equipped with dictatorial powers, and was scrupulous in his regard for the authorith of the House of Commons.

His political obituary was being written when he had scarcely passed 40. He sat for years in the House, warning of the menace of Nazi-ism, while the big clock above the Speaker's Chair ticked off the wasted hours. He was a lonely but not a bitter man, always enjoying the cut and thrust of parliamentry debate, where no man was his match. When he came to power in the Spring of 1940, he brooked no recrimination about the past, lest the future thereby be lost. He mobilized the English language and sent it into battle, to steady his fellow-countrymen and hearten those Europeans upon whom the long dark night of tyranny had descended. He understood the first principle of war, which is to recognize the enemy; and had Hitler invaded Hell, Mr. Churchill would have found opportunity in the House of Commons to make pasing and not altogether unfavorable reference to the Devil.

He is both a humble and an arrogant man. Once, after a particularly savage right raid on the East End of London, he walked and scrambled over hills of broken brick, through puddles of shattered glass; and the gallant grimy Londoners ceased their digging for buried bodies, and cheered him. And he said with bewilderment in his voice, and tears in his eyse: "They act as though I had brought them a great victory."

I am sure that if he could pluck one year from the incredible eighty, and print it indelibly in the pages of history, he would choose that one year when Britain stood alone, while those who were half asleep became

half prepared. He would choose it, not because of his rhetoric, not because of the Battle of Britain, or the steadiness of the civilian population; but rather because democratic processes, the rights of the individual, did not shrivel or shrink even when held so near the fire of total war.

The British Prime Minister is both a gambler and a crying man - Mr. Lincoln did considerable crying too. One of the greatest gambles in the history of warfare occurred in the Autumn of 1940, when he stripped the Island of its pitiful remnants of armor - most of it had been lost at Dunkirk - and shipped it aound the Cape to Egypt.

When the German beam was on London, guiding their bombers in, he would drive up from the country for no other reason than to be there with the other subjects of the King. There was a grim gaity about the man; a certain fascination with physical danger; a restless, roving mind which caused him to be concerned about minute details - memorandum showering right and left, reading : "Pray inform me on this matter within 24 hours" - telephone calls to Cabinet Ministers in the middle of the night. And always the ability to savor and taste a well-turned phrase, to polish it until it would come out in the House of Commons in a fashion described by a friend as a "Thunderous and well-rehearsed improvisation."

When victory had been achieved his fellow-countrymen turned him out to grass. With one brilliant exception he did not complain. His mind had changed on very few subjects, and it was a time of change. He wrote and he painted, and sought power again. Finally it was his. Scarred and toughened as he was by political wars, the charge that hurt most in that last campaign was that he was a man of war not to be trusted with power. He remains the man of war seeking peace. Younger men, waiting for him to lay down the heavy burdens of office, grow old and impatient while waiting/

He moves with uncertain steps; some of the fire has gone from his voice; but his language continues to illuminate the political scene in England and abroad. He said today: "I am now nearing the end of my journey, but I hope I still have some services to render". His services to date have not been inconsiderable, for men who love freedom, and indeed those who now enjoy it, are considerably in his debt. He has enriched our language and fortified our heritage.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a minute with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: When the definite history of our times is written, there will be a special place in it for Sir Winston Churchill, who in 1943, speaking of nations as well as individuals, said: "The price of greatness is responsibility." Perhaps Sir Winston was too modest to conclude, as Thomas Fuller once did that "Great hopes make great men." Whatever the case, Will Rogers put it well when he said: "It is great to be great, but it is greater to be human."

Good Night and Good Luck.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

CHARLES COLLINGWOOD REPORTING

Good evening:

President Eisenhower resumed active political leadership of his party today..in a conference with the Republican national chairman, Leonard Hall. The meeting took place at the temporary White House in Gettysburg, and lasted 45 minutes. Afterward, Hall told a news conference it was his personal opinion that President Eisenhower will seek another term, "if he feels he is able." Hall said a great deal depends on the medical checkup Mr. Eisenhower will undergo late in January, but he..Hall..is "very much encouraged" as a result of today's meeting, although the President made no promises. "So far as I am concerned," Hall said, "there is no other candidate". He described Mr. Eisenhower as looking extremely well.."a million percent". He told reporters the President is concerned about falling farm prices, and "will meet the problem". He said they had d general discussion of what to do.

Hall said it was wrong of Governor Harriman..and other Democratic leaders ..to attack the Administration's foreign policy. "It seems to me," he said, that such attacks are pretty dangerous and certainly not in the best interest of the country."

The Democratic national chairman..Paul Butler..referred today to the President's recent appeal for bipartisanship in foreign policy. "If Mr. Eisenhower does not want foreign policy to be a poltiical issue," Butler said, "let him order Mr. Hall to drop the peace slogan as part of Republican campaign strategy. Let Mr. Eisenhower say that from now on, false and exaggerated claims will not be tolerated by him."

President Eisenhower today issued an executive order tightening the "conflict of interest" regulations for dollar-a-year men in the government. Henceforth, government employees..including part-time experts and consultants..must file statements in the federal register, listing their financial interests. The new order also limits the function of experts to advising top government officials. It specifically bars them from making recommendations. The presidential order is designed to prevent reoccurence of incidents such as that of Adolf Wenzell, who acted both as an adviser to the Government and as an executive of the bank that handled the financing arrangements for Dixon-Yates.

The White House conference on Education opened tonight in Washington with a message from President Eisenhower, recorded on film. The President spoke of the dilemma in education. He said, "If we depend too much on outside help, we will lose independence and initiative. But if the Federal Government does not step in with leadership..and with money and credit where necessary.. there will be a lack of schools in certain important areas." The chairman of the conference, Neil McElroy, said earlier today that federal school aid is by no means "the only important question" to be taken up at the meeting. The teacher shortage, he said, "is perhaps the most stubborn problem of all."

The annual Farm Outlook Conference....sponsored by the Department of Agriculture..also met in Washington today, and heard of a gloomy prediction from Frederick Waugh, the department's director of economics. Waugh said the "cost-price squeeze" on the nation's farmers can be expected to continue in 1956. The squeeze, he said, probably will be marked by some further drop in farm income..with little if any drop in farm production costs.

An agreement has been reached in the four-month-old strike of the United Auto workers against the Perfect Circle plant at New Castle, Indiana. The agreement is subject to ratification tomorrow by the union rank and file. No

details of the settlement have been announced.

The United States is drafting a "vigorous protest" to Soviet officials, over the seizure yesterday of two American congressmen by Communist police in East Berlin. Representatives Boland of Massachusetts and Ostertag of New York..and Mrs. Ostertag..were held for four hours, reportedly because the Army car in which they were riding had a radio-telephone. The United States protest will be delivered in Berlin tomorrow.

A small battle was fought by Israeli and Egyptian forces today in the Gaza strip. Israel says Egyptian troops attacked an Israeli patrol on Israeli territory, wounding two men. Egypt claims three Israelis were killed, and that the trouble started when an Israeli outpost opened automatic fire in an Egytian position.

Soviet Premier Bulganin spoke today at a civic reception in Madras, praising India for its "wise decision" in not entering military agreements with the West. Aisan nations that permit foreign bases on their soil, he said, "should clearly understand the great daggers this will bring for their territories in any new war." Bulganin was cheered by his Indian listeners when he said that Russia suppots India's "right" to oust the Portugese from their small Indian colonies. He called the Portugese possession of Goa "a shame to civilized opeple." An important Indian newspaper..the Hindustan Standard..today criticized Communist Party Boss Khruschef for announcing Russia's explosion of a hydrogen bomb..during his visit in India. The paper says the Soviet leader should have picked another time and place to make such an announcement, calling it "inappropriate and embarrassing to his Indian hosts."

Here in New York, the head of the Indian delegation to the United Nations..Krishna Minon..said Russia's explosion of the hydrogen bomb was "contrary to the current of peace."

Mr. Murrow is in Paris tonight, not, one hastens to add, on a pleasure trip but for the business of reporting. The flight across the chanel from England was one he has made before under different circumstances and when he had landed, he recorded this script.

MURROW: About twelve hours out of New York, you step out of a Super-Constellation, walk across a hundred yards of concrete and climb into a two-engined chartered aircraft bound for Villacoublay. There are seats in the aircraft for eight persons - but you're all alone. A winter sun is losing its fight against the mist that shrouds the island. As you taxi to the end of the runway, memory takes you back to other take-offs, when the air was filled with the thunder of motors and when the bellies of the aircraft were filled with bombs. The take-off is routine. At about 6,000 feet you break out of the clouds; the sun is just off your right wing; there's a full "bomber's" moon off the left wing. at 3:00 o clock high there are contrails of a jet. He comes out of the eye of the sun, close enough so you can see he's wearing a yellow scarf. The bold markings of the Royal Air Force show on the wing as he rolls away. The boy flying it was probably only ten years old, in knee pants, when the sky was torn and shaken by Spitfires and Messerschmidts during the Battle of Britain. The clouds below are ragged and broken, like a field of snow plowed by a drunken farmer.

Somewhere down there is Dover - and you wonder what's happened to that old grey seagull who used to sound the warning of approaching German aircraft before the sirens screamed. You notice that the seats in this chargered job are covered with plaid. And, for no reason, that reminds you fo Bob Sherwood, ofer the Bay of Biscay, in 1942, flying to Algiers in an unarmed plane. The pilot came back and said to Sherwood, "Keep an eye out for enemy aircraft"; and Sherwood said, "If I see one, what do I do? Ask for a prayerbook?" All

voices of all the men you have ever flown with seem to come pounding into your ears. The pilot ought to be Colonel Joe Kelly, smoking that big cigar, flying level and straight in a bomb-run with all the B-26's strung out behind him. You wait for that sensual shudder that goes through an aircraft when the guns are tested. You remember the big sergeant from New Jersey, with his legs dangling out of the door of a C-47, going in for the Arnhem-Nijmegen drop, how he looked down and saw English girls harvesting potatoes. And you remember the drop across the Rhine, riding in a Halifax, pulling a glider, and you hear again the glider pilot just before he cut loose, saying in a casual fashion, "I'll be leaving you now. Thanks for the ride!"

At about this point you're over the Channel, although you can't see it, but you remember what it looked like on D-Day: all the ships like matchsticks in a bowl of soup. You look at the moon off your left wing, and it seems to be the same moon you saw over Berlin in '43, but then it was tinged with red from the fires below. Your chartered aircraft seems slow, as though the air were tired and thin from beign beaten by so many propellers, so many years ago.

It's a little difficult to breathe, although you're only at 7,000 feet. And that reminds you fo the time you left the waistgun position in a B-17 to go forward, forgot to pickup your oxygen bottle and almost passed out. Now there is a glimpse of the French countryside, and you remember flying an observer in an old P-6 in Korea at 100 feet or less, and you're ashamed you can't remember the pilot's name. You can hear his voice, remember that he was blond and that he could follow tank tracks like an Indian scout - but the name is gone. You remember how a bomber crew used to tighten up when they crossedthe enemy coast. The distance between a tailgunner and a pilot did not exist. Every man's whoulder was against the other.

You see a railroad switching yard below you, and you remember the time when a B-26 outfit lanced down through a hole in the clouds and took a similar switching yard as a target of opportunity - and left the rails looking like tortuous spaghetti.

At about this time the young pilot in the chartered job takes up the horn and calls the tower of Villacoublay. This is something you do remember: There was a fighter pilot; his name was Curley Rogers, and he came from Selma, Alabama, and he flew you piggy-back in a P-47 over the Remagen Bridge. All during this chartered flight from London to Villacoublay the voices of flying men who are now dead kept pounding through the intercom which didn't exist. You looked upstairs for your fighter cover - and it wasn't there. You looked back to see whether the other aircraft were in formation - and you saw only the emptiness, upon which the plush chartered job had not left a mark. You were up there all alone. And you wondered whether the scars cut by Spitfires and Messerschmidts on the green ground below had healded. And then your aircraft touched down at Villacoublay. The motors were cut and the ghosts were gone. And you decided that middle-aged reporters with about forty combat missions as parasites, should not fly alone. That's how this reporter reached Paris. Tomorrow night, with the help of my colleague David Schoenbrun, I shall try to tell you what's going on here. He tells me that, as of now, the Government will probably fall tomrrrow.

Good Night and Good Luck.

COLLINGWOOD: This is Charles Collingwood. I'll be back in a moment with a Footnote to the Day's News. But first, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL.

COLLINGWOOD: Ed Murrow just reported from Paris that CBS News correspondent Dave Schoenbrun expects Premier Faure's government to fall tomorrow. Apparently Schoenbrun is not alone in his view. It seems to be shared by Premier Faure himself. When a well-wisher rose in the chamber of deputies and praised the work of his government today, Faure said he would make no response. "It is not customary", said the Premier of France, "for the corpse to reply to a funeral oration."

This is Charles Collingwood. See you tomorrow.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

Senator Alben W. Barkley died today of a heart attack. The former Vice President had just finished addressing a mock political convention at Washington and Lee University..in Lexington, Virginia..when he collapsed. Death was pronounced a few minutes later at Stonewall Jackson Memorial Hospital. He was 78 years old.

President Eisenhower discussed his foreign aid program today with the leaders of Congress having most to do with foreign policy. Earlier in the day, Secretary of State Dulles testified in favor of the aid program before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Mr. Dulles urged Congress to approve the long-term features of the program. He called long-term foreign aid "an indispensible part" of our foreign policy.

General LeMay, commander of the Strategic Air Command, testified again today before the Senate subcommittee investigating the state of American air power. LeMay said on the basis of present programs Russia "will enjoy a numerical advantage in long-range bombers in the period 1958-1960." And he proposed that the number of B-52 bombers planned for his command be increased. LeMay said, "We believe we now have the capability of winning any war the Soviets might start. We are not capable of winning it without this country receiving very serious damage."

President Eisenhower told the convention of the United States Chamber of Commerce today that the policies of his administration have created record prosperity. "We must now find more ways," he said, "to assist less flourishing segments of our economy to share more equitably in this abundance. We must continue to champion fiscal integrety and promote healthy economic growth.

The House Agriculture Committee approved a new farm bill today. The new measure contains the soil bank..favored by the Administration..but no provision for paying farmers in advance for taking surplus crop acreage our of production. Committee approval was unanimous , after a Republican effort to insert the pre-payment feature was defeated on a vote that followed party lines. The effort is certain to be renewed then the measure reached the House floor. No action was taken on a companion bill that would provide subsidies, so as to raise prices to the equivalent of 90 percent of parity.

A Senate subcommittee approved a bill designed to cut down the illegal traffic in drugs. Under its provisions, a person convicted of selling heroin to youngsters under 18 could be sentenced to death. A person convicted of smuggling marijuana into the United States would be subject to 5 - to - 10 years imprisonment, instead of 1 - to - 5 year term provided under present law.

The Supreme Court has postponed a ruling on the constitutionality of the Internal Security Act of 1950. By a 6 - to - 3 decision, it remanded the case to the Subversive Activities Control Board to determine whether perjured testomony led to the board's finding..in 1953..that the Communist Party in the United States is a tool of Moscow and consequently must register under terms of the act. The party has contended that former Communist Harvey Matuso and other ex-Communists lied to the board in the course of the hearings. It has also challenged the constitutionality of the act. In a dissenting opinion..in which Justices Reed and Minton concurred. Justice Clark said, "Never before have more allegations of perjury, so flimsily supported, been considered grounds for repoening a proceeding or granting a new trial." As a result of today's majority decision, the Supreme Court cannot rule on the constitutionality of the Internal Security Act before next year.

United Nations Secretary General Hammarskjold flew to Jerusalem today.. from Cairo..for a final round of talks with Israeli leaders. Hammarskjold met informally tonight with Israeli Foreign Minister Sharett. And tomorrow he is expected to see Premier Ben Gurion. Hammarskjold is seeking practical arrangements for enforcing the cease - fire agreed to by Israel and Egypt on April 18th. Israel accused Egypt today of breaking that agreement. A Foreign Office spokesman reported two Israelis killed yesterday in incidents along the Gaza Strip.

In North Africa, French troops today battled a strong rebel force only 12 miles from Algiers. According to unofficial reports, 83 rebels were killed in Algeria in the last 24 hours. French losses were unreported.

The Russian leaders returned to Moscow today from their 10-day visit in Britain. Both Soviet Premier Bulganin and Communist Party Boss Khrushchev praised British hospitality and said their visit had been profitable. "strange as it may seem," Khrushchev said, "the only organization which tried to spoil the atmosphere was the Labor Party". Khrushchev was referring to the request ..by some Laborites..of information on the fate of Socialists who had disappeared behind the Iron Curtain. He said the Soviet Union favors the establishment of good relations with the United States. He said, "We shall do everything in that direction."

In Washington, the State Department told the Polish Ambassador today to cease immediately"..trying to pressure Polish refugees into going back behind the Iron Curtain. The State Department note said it has learned that officials of the Polish Embassy had been "seeking out Polish nationals in this country" and trying..by various methods..to prevail upon them to go home.

In the woods, when a great and ancient tree that has weathered many storms suddenly comes crashing down, there is the noise of smaller trees snapping back into position, the rustle and cries of small creatures, and the descending noise of twigs. branches and bits of moss falling to the ground. And then there is silence, more complete and oppressive than any silence that went before. Frequently this happens on a dead calm day, for no apparent reason. So it was today with Senator Alben Barkley of Kentucky. He was making the keynote speech at Washington and Lee Univeristy. The occasion was their mock democratic convention. The Senator had just said: "I would rather be a servant in the House of the Lord than sit in the seat of the mighty." He collapsed and was pronounced dead ten minutes later.

It aas altogether typical of the man that he devoted his last hour to politics and to youth. He as a man without cant, without rancor; a politician respected and admired, even by his opponents. In defeat he was resolute, and in victory indeed magnanimous. Few men have ever so endeared themselves in the hearts of their fellow - men. He had humor, but seldom used it to hurt. He was a man who wore both power and popularity loosely, almost carelessly, like an old cloak. He was tolerant of most things, except intolerance. He had been in politics since 1905. He was helpful to young men. He was a tireless political campaigner. And he was an orator of what is generally called "the old shcool." Anyone who heard his keynote speech in Philadelphia in 1948, or his brilliant performance at Chicago ln 1952, heard political oratory at its best. At Chicago he had thought the presidential nomination to be within his grasp. He lost it - knew he had lost it - and then went before the Convention, shrugged his broad shoulders and proceeded to demonstrate how a good politician and a good loser should act and speak.

He served as Vice President under Mr. Truman, became known at "The Veep", and was always the Gentleman from Paducah. He loved the cut and thrust of parliamentary debate. He was known during his years in the Senate as "the Ready Man", ready at the drop of a gavel to deliver a brilliant and lengthy speech, without benefit of notes or ghost writers. While he was Vice President he refused to have a bodyguard, saying: "I'm a big boy now, and who would want to harm a young man like me, anyway?"

He was loyal to his Party, but did not hesitate to break with Roosevelt in 1944 when the President vetoed a Tax Bill.

He was a man with manners, whol liked people, who enjoyed good stories, some of them were old, but they were re- invigorated by the Barkley telling. After he finished his term as Vice President, he spent a couple of years in Kentucky and then went back to politics. He was elected the states Junior Senator for the term beginning in January of last year. So he went back to Congress where he had first arrived as a Representative in 1913. He once said he hoped to keep on politicking to the end - and he did.

The tributes, the expressions of shock and sorrow, are already coming in. Senator Knowland of Calfiornia says: "The country and Kentucky have lost a great citizen and a great senator." Senator Lehman of New York says: "Senator Barkley's death is a great shock to me, and a national disaster. His place in history is secure, but his place in our hearts will neve be filled." McClellan of Arkansas: "The nation has lost a great man: one of the most beloved men in America." Allender of Louisiana: "He was a great American and a great statesman. We have suffered a very grievous loss." Former President Truman called him "a citizen that the United States ann always be proud of." President Eisenhower said; "The nation is the poorer by this tragic event."

To this reporter Senator Barkley was always a man who took his duties and his responsibilities seriously, but who was always able to laugh, both at himself and his opposition. Ther will be many tributes to his ability , his loyalty and his humor. Some of them will be eloquent. But mostly they will resemble the sound of smaller trees snapping upright, branches, twigs and moss falling to the ground - after a giant tree has some crashing down.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: American policy is being transformed. William Congreve called reason the power to guess at right and wrong. In every change of national policy there is risk. But James B. Conant once observed, "Behold the turtle. He makes progress only when he sticks his neck out." Senator Barkley would have agreed.

Good Night and Good Luck.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

Half an hour ago President Eisenhower spoke to the nation; reviewed recent events in Eastern Europe, promised economic aid for Poland and Hungary; said that if Russia withdraws her troops from such countries it will be a great forward stride toward justice, turst and understanding in the world.

On the subject of the Suez crisis the President took a "hands-off" policy pinning his hopes on the United Nations. Here, by recording, is part of what he had to say on that subject.

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER: On Sunday, the Israeli government ordered total mobilization. On Monday, their armed forces penetrated deeply into Egypt and to the vicinity of the Suez Canal, nearly 100 miles away. And on Tuesday, the British and French governments delivered a twelve - hour ultimatum to Israel and Egypt, now followed up by armed attack against Egypt.

The United States was not consulted in any way about any phase of these actions, nor were we informed of them in advance. As it is the manifest right of any of these nations to take such decisions and actions, it is likewise our right, if our judgement so dictates, to dissent. We believe these actions to have been taken in error, for we do not accept the use of force as a wise or proper instrument for the settlement of international disputes. To say this, in this particular instance, is in no way to minimize our friendships with these nations nor our determination to maintain those friendships; and we are fully aware of the grave anxieties of Israel, of Britain and France. We know that they have been subjected to grave and repeated provocations. The present fact, nonetheless, seems clear. The action taken can scarcely be reconciled with the principles and purposes of the United Nations, to which we have all

subscribed. And beyond this, we are forced to doubt that resort to force and war will for long serve the (unintelligible) of the attacking nations. Now we must look to the future.

In the circumstances I have described, there will be no United States involvement in these present hostilities. I therefore have no plan to call the Congress in special session. Of course, we shall continue to keep in contact with congressional leaders of both parties. I assure you your government will remain alert to every possibility of this situation and keep in close contact and coordination with the legislative branch of this government.

At the same time it is, and it will remain, the dedicated purpose of your government to do all in its power ro localize the fighting and to end the conflict. We took our first measure in this action yesterday. We went to the United Nations with the request that the forces of Israel return to their own land and that hostilities in the area be brought to a close. This proposal was not adopted, because it was vetoed by Great Britain and by France. The processes of the United Nations, however, are not exhausted. It is out hope and intent that this matter will be brought before the United Nations General Assembly, there with no veto operating, the opinion of the world can be brought to bear in our quest for a just end to this tormenting problem. In the past, the United Nations has proved able to find a way to end bloodshed. We believe it can and that it will do so again.

My fellow citizens, as I review the march of world events in recent years, I am ever more deeply convinced that the United Nations represents the soundest hope for peace in the world. For this very reason, I believe that the processes of the United Nations need further to be developed and strengthened. I speak particularly of increasing its ability to secure justice under international law. In all the recent troubles in the Middle East, there have indeed been

injustices suffered by all nations involved. But I do not believe that another instrument of injustice - war - is a remedy for these wrongs. There can be no peace without law. And there can be no law, if we were to invoke one mode of international conduct for those who oppose us and another for our friends. The society of nations has been slow in developing means to apply this truth, but the passionate longing for peace on the part of all people of the earth, compels us to speed out search for new and more effective instuments of justice. The peace we seek and need means much more than mere absence of war. It means the acceptance of law and the fostering of justice in all the world.."

MURROW: In the United Nations tonight, Yugoslavia called for an extraordinary meeting of the General Assembly to consider the action taken by Britain and France. The Seucrity council voted, over British and French objections, to grant the Yugoslav request.

Great Britain and France have attacked Egypt by air. So far, there is no word of a landing by British and French troops. Two hours ago, my colleague, Frank Kearns, came up from Cairo with an eye-witness report. Here is his first-hand, recorded story of what happened:

KEARNS: What started as an Israeli attack a few days ago, has not turned into a war and casualties. British jet bombers have attacked and burned in or near five key Egyptian cities and towns. Here in Cairo, the capitol, and Alexandria, Egypt's second city, and in a few towns along the Suez Canal - Port Said, Ismalia and Suez. This is official in an Egyptian communique. Their claim that seven persons were killed in the Cairo raid. Here in the capitol they have, with precision bombing, aimed at the key airfields around the city. Most of the bombs reportedly rioped Cairo's great international airport and nearby El Magra, the military airfield. Troops are on the desert of Cairo to the north just beyond suburban (unintelligible) Residents out there report the bombing set fire to an apartment building like a sever earthquake. The blasts

of one were felt here in downtwon Cairo. During the blackout in the morning, considerable (unintelligible) bombs shattered the Egyptian night. Through the flames the red and white lights (unintelligible) and silhouetted the horizon like daylight. There is no panic - absolutely no panic. Cairo behaved like a veteran blitzed city but Cairo is a shocked and angry city tonight. Still no official comment, but unofficial comments from Egyptians is pure anger - anger laced with hate. They describe this as "pure, naked, ugly aggression," on one of the slimmest pretexts in history. "It's war now", one man said to me. "All out war. And if we lose the war, it will make Egypt a hell worse than Cyprus, Syria and Algeria rolled into one." Meanwhile no reports here as yet on whether the British and French are actually landing in Egypt. Now back to CBS News in New York.

MURROW: Immediately after this report was recorded, the Cairo transmitter went off the air, presumably because another raid was in progrsss. The British foreign secretary Selwyn Lloyd, told the House of Commons tonight that it is "untrue that Cairo proper has been bombed. Lloyd said the joint British-French operations were limited strictly to military targets, mainly airfields. The first official word of the attack came from the combined British and French headquarters on Cyprus. The announcement said : "An air offensive by bomber aircraft, under allied command, is at this moment being launched against military targets in Egypt." A few minutes later, the French Defense Ministry, in Paris, said attacks were being carried out against targets in the Suez Canal area at 6:40 p.m., Cairo time. That is 11:40 a.m., New York time. The French announcement spoke of a combined air and naval bombardment, indicating that warships, as well as aircraft, were involved. The bombardment began a little more than 14 hours after the Anglo-French ultimatum to Egypt and Israel expired.

Now, for a report on the action between Egypt and Israel from the Israeli point of view, we switch by recording to Winston Burdett in Tel Aviv.

BURDETT: The Israeli forces tonight are moving rapidly to cut off the Gaza Strip from Egypt and to complete the encirclement of the narrow panhandle on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean. There are 200,000 Arab refugees inside the Gaza area, and it's reported tonight that many of them are fleeing in panic down the coast road toward Port Said in Egypt, while others are trying to escape by boat before Israeli troops block the way. Military spokesmen here refused to confirm or deny this new Israeli thrust, but unofficial reports say that an Israeli tank force is striking toward the sea at the south end of the strip. Whether the Isrealis will invade the strip and occupy it, once they've sur-sounded it, we just don't know. What has happened to the Egyptian army? Where has it gone? That is the question that everyone here is asking. No major clash between Israeli and Egyptian troops has been reported here and yet the Israeli Radio said tonight that Egyptian resistance throughout the vast Sinai Peninsula, more than twice as big as Israel itself, has been liquidated. The Israeli still insist that their aim in this war is a limited aim, namely to wipe out all the Egyptian commando bases in the Sinai desert. If that is so, the Israelis will have no reason to go all the way to the Suez Canal . I asked an Israeli official tonight whether Israeli troops would go home after they have finished their job, or would they remain in the Sinai desert to make sure the Egyttians don't come back. His answer was, "That depends on circum-stances." Unquote. This may be a limited war, but the Israelis are as uncer-tain as everyone else how it will end. In the port of Haifa today about 100 Americans boarded a naval transport and left for Greece with an escort of two destoryers. That brings to 500 the number of Americans who have left Israel in the past two days. Now back to Ed Murrow in New York.

In Hungary today, Russian troops tnd tanks began pulling out of Budapest under threat of attack by the Hungarian air force. The Hungarian news agency says rebel leaders are demanding that the government "denounce" the Warsaw Pact. The pact was drawn up last year as Moscow's answer to NATO.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN:

MURROW: The British andFrench are tyring to solve the Suez problem through force. This was not an easy decision to come by , right or wrong. Much patience was spent in fruitless negotiation. For as Alvin Johnson once remarked, "However bravely men may talk, they shrink from the appeal to force until there appears to be no other way out."

Goodnight and Good Luck.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The Anglo-French invasion of Egupt appears imminent. The French Ministry of Defense announced today that the bombin of Egyptian arifields in preparation for the landings "is now practically over." A joint communique--issued on Cyprus..says that a hundred Egyptian aircraft have been caught on the ground, destroyed or made useless. Another communique...issued in Paris..says, "It can therefore be presumed that air and naval operations henceforth will aid at realizing the conditions necessary for temporary occupation of the Canal Zone." The British Admiralty warned all merchant shipping to stay clear of the approaches to the canal, both north and south. The Brtisih chancellor of the exchequer...Harold MacMillan, said crypticly . "Things will move rapidly in the next few days." British Canberra jets are reported to have knocked out Cairo's propaganda radio, "Voice of Arabia." The Egyptians say British and French bombers sank another ship in the Suez Canal, making two in all.

The Russians appear to be sealing off Hungary with troops and tanks. My colleague, Earnest Leiser, reports from Budapest that "very large" Soviet reinforcements have arrived in the country. Tank and machinegun fire was heard again in Budapest tonight, he says, after a quiet day. Leiser says the firing came from the western outskirts of the city. Other press reports say that Russian armored col mns have blocked the main highway leading from Budapest to Austria. The roadblock is said to have been establihhed six miles from the Austrian frontier. The United States Legation in Budapest reports that Russian troops refused to let a convoy of American diplomats..and their children..leave Hungary today. The legation says they were turned back at a point nine miles from the Austrian border.

The United Nations Security Council has met to consider "the critical situation in Hungary". The urgent meeting was requested by the United States, Britain and France. The Hungarian premier, Imre Nagy, appealed to the United Nations to protect Hungary's newly gained sovereignty, after reupdiating the Warsaw pact and demanding the withdrawal of Soviet troops. In the Security Council tonight, Russia tried to block discussions of the Hungarian question. ..but he was voted down, 10 to one. The American ambassador, Henry Cabot Lodge..then proposed that Secretary General Hammarskjold ascertain all the facts in the Hungarian situation and report back to the United Nations. The appeal from Nagy, he said, cannot be ignored.

President Eisenhower today offered to send Hungary 20-million dollar's worth of food and medical supplies. The White House announcement referred to this "initial" offer, indicating there is more to come. Most of the food will consist of American farm surpluses.

French Foreign Minister Pineau flew to London today to confer with British leasers. The conference concerned the call...by the United Nations General Assembly..for tn immediate cease-fire. In the House of commons today, leaders of the Labour Party demanded that Prime Minister Eden tell them whether Britain would comply Eden sa d he would have to be given an opportunity to study the United Nations resolution. The House of Commons then decided to meet tomorrow in emergency session to hear Eden's decision. London sources say the call for a cease-fire probably will be ingored. At the same time, the Conservative government is expected to announce its readiness to turn the policing of the Suez Canal Zone over to the United Nations, once the situation has been "stabilized." Canada already has endorsed such a proposal. Prime Minister Eden is making a special broadcast tomorrow night to the British people.

Now, let's switch by recording to Israel and my colleague Winston Bur-Burdett.

BURDETT: There are unconfirmed reports in Jerusalem and here in Tel Aviv tonight which, whould they prove true, would drastically change the situation in the Israeli war with Egypt. The reports say simply that Syrian troops have crossed the border southward into Jordan. No further explanation is given. It is not said whether this is an invasion of Jordan by her Arab neighbor or the the Syrian troops have moved at the invitation of the Jordanian government. To most observers here it seems unthinkable that Jordan would willingly receive Syrian troops on her territory, knowing that Israel would consider this a war-like provocation that might well involve Jordan herself in an expanding Israel-Arab war.

There are still other reports here, still equally unconfirmed that Iraqui troops have likewise crossed their border westward into Jordan. Iraq and Syria are arch rivals and the reports do not say whether it ias Iraq or Syria who moved first.

These reports may reflect nothing more than Israel's anxiety to keep the present war limited to a single front. When one Israeli officer heard the reports tonight he said "This would change everything." Certainly, one inevitable result of any such Arab military moves into Jordan would be the prolongation and extension of the war.

In a recent major policy speech, Prime Minister Ben Gurion said that the massing of the Iraqui troops on the Jordan frontier constituted a major change in the status quo. He specifically reserved Israel's complete freedom of action in meeting the change. During the past few days, Israel has made it repeatedly clear that she is doing everything the can to avoid a two- front war.

She has proclaimed her peaceful intentions toward her Arab neighbors to the east and north. Arab-language broadcasts from the Israeli government station have reiterated this point . But the presence of Syrian or Iraqui troops in Jordan would create a new and dangerous situation. Anxiety is further heightened here tonight by reports that Syria intends to honor immediately her mutual defense pact with Egypt. All these disturbing reports have come at the very climax of Israel's victorious fight against Egypt. The Israelis say tonight that practically the whole of the Sinai Peninsula and the whole of the Gaza Strip are in their hands, and that Egypt no longer has any effective forces in the field to the east of Suez. For this very reason some observers here find it hard to believe that Syria would take this moment to attack.

And now back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

MURROW: The United Press quotes Arab sources in Washington tonight as saying that Jordan and Syria have decided to declare war, and will send their troops into action soon. This report...so far..is unconfirmed.

The United States today prohibited American arms shipments to Israel. The ban also applies to Egypt. The State Department took the action "in pursuance of the resolution adopted by the General Assembly calling on member nations to refrain from introducing military goods in the area of hostilities." The development of new economic aid programs for Egypt and Israel has also been blocked by our government; so has the development of new aid programs for Syria and Jordan.

In Warsaw today, the Communist leadership issued a manifesto warning the Polish people not to stage anti-Russian demonstrations, or call for the withdrawal of Soviet troops. The warning came from the central committee of the Polish Communist Party. "Reactionary elements," it said, "are again raising their voices against the Polish Soviet alliance and against the presence of Soviet forces." The central committee said these demonstrations constitute

"a grave danger." Poland, it said, whould not have the same kind of chaos as Hungary.

In East Germany, Premier Grotewohl also pointed to the "chaos" in Hungary and said the Russians have 22 divisions in East Germany "to protect the democratic work of our people."

Adlai Stevenson suggested today that Soviet forces may have been "emboldened to re-enter Hungary, due to what he called the "breakdown" of the Western alliance. Stevenson said..in a Cleveland speech.."The Communists have always been quick to exploit disunity in the free world."

Tonight, Vice President Nixon is making a nationwide speech...in reply to Stevenson's speech last night, attacking the Administration's foreign policy. Nixon told a Republican rally in Hershey, Pennsylvania today that Mr Eisenhower is "the best man in America" to lead the country in a time of international crisis.

It is only a slight over-simplification to say that what has happened in the last few days went something like this: Israel, Britain and France "reappraised", with what agony we do not know, American leadership of the free world. They decided it was not good enough, did not serve their national self-interests; so they decided to use force. President Eisenhower decided to let them stew in their own juice.

The difference in attitude about the Suez Canal can be easily summarized. For us, it is a convenience; for the British and French it is a condition of economic and national survival.

The primary intention of Russian policy for ten years has been to split the Western alliance; and now for the time being at least, it has at least been split without any substantial help from the Russians.

Our policy in the Middle East has been bewildering. We justified the contradictions by saying we were trying to preserve the peace. We did

than any other nation to persuade the British to get out of Suez. That meant abandonment of a position of power. We refused to sell arms to Egypt. The Egyptians told us they would buy them from Russia. We apparently thought the Egyptians were bluffing, but they wern't . The deal was made, and Russia for the first time had a firm foothold in the Middle East.

The Israelis wanted to buy defensive arms to offset the threat of the Communist weapons bought by Egypt. We delayed and discussed. We encouraged the French, the Canadians and the British to sell a few obsolete aircraft and weapons to Israel. Either it was right or it was wrong- either it was in our national self- interest or it wasn't, to see to it that Israel was not driven to desperation by the lack of defensive weapons. We did not make up our mind, but rather tried to arrange for Israel to get a few weapons under the counter.

We tried to bribe the Egyptians not to join the Soviet camp, by promising to help build the Aswan Dam. Presumably we had figured the odds as to whether Nasser could carry out his end of the deal. Then we abruptly withdrew the offer. Both the offer and the withdrawal were political.

Nasser's answer was to seize the Suez Canal. Nasser's stature increased in the Arab World. We rejected the use of force, and insisted that the British and French renounce it too. That meant that in the negotiations that followed Nasser knew that force would not be used -- that he was safe in rejecting any attempt to restore international control of the Canal.

Mr. Dulles created the User's Association, which is already forgotten. The matter came to the Security Council -- we voted with the British and French for international control; but the Russians vetoed it. It was stalemate. We had gained no friends in the Middle East and had lost the firends we already had.

Now a word about what the British and French intend. They have announced that they want only a temporary occupation of the Canal Zone. Sir Anthony Eden stressed the word "temporary" in his statement in Parliament. They do not want to go all the way back to the time of permanent occupation. They want international control, as advocated in the resolution the Soviet Union vetoed in the Council. They want international control, as advocated in the resolution the Soviet Union vetoed in the Council. They want a guarantee that Egypt will not be able to strangle their economies. They failed to get it following our lead. Now they are going their own way. Many Americans consider their methods and devices reprehensible, but we already have agreed to their objectiv..

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today.

BRYAN:

MURROW: The Communist leaders of Poland are anxious ..lest the anti-Communist revolution that swept Hunaary recur in their own land. Well they might be anxious. For as Sir Winston Churchill once remarked, "The soul of Poland is indestrubtible, and she will rise again like a rock which may for a time be submerged by a tidal wave, but which remains a rock."

Goodnight and good luck.

C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1956

7:45:--8:00: P.M., E.S.T.

ELECTION NIGHT COVERAGE: EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS TIME SLOT INCLUDED THE FOLLOWING SPOT FROM ISRAEL:

This is Tel Aviv:

This particular phase of this war is over. The Israelis control everything on this side of the canal. They aren't going anywhere else. At least not yet. The end came on a shirt-sleeve day, when people were bathing in the Mediterranean here at 7:00 o'clock this morning. And this afternoon a few Israelis troops were bathing in the Gulf of Aqaba, way down at the end of the Sinai Peninsula. They were mostly farmers and farmers' sons, called up under the reserve. In 48-hours they had started moving, one brigade, about 1800 men, across the desert to the Negev which is no bargain for track vehicles, and then they moved into the Sinai Desert. They had five days' supply of water. They had no armor at all. Just jeeps, four-by-four and six-by-sixes - a few mortars. And the maps didn't tell them very much. That country is the most rugged I have ever seen. There was nothing like it in Korea. It all stands up on edge. There are no roads. They climbed (?) the wadis, and dry beds of streams cut by flash floods. The ...(?) commanding had been a driver for the British 8th Army in the western desert in the late war. He cut the load from a six-by- sixes to two tons per vehicle. They hit sand dunes. And for 40-miles they had to push and pull the trucks by hand. They had one small-fire fight; lost four men killed. At one time a C-47 dropped them some gasoline. They ran short of water. They been a civilian a week before but they had all had their 2½ years of military service.

When they reached the dip of the peninsula, when the Egyptians had 6- inch naval guns covering the entrance to the Gulf of Aqaba, they had to come out of a narrow wadi. The Egyptians were just starting to dig in, trying to put

a stopper in the mouth of that narrow valley. The Israelis called for their air; it could operate unopposed because of the British and French destruction of Egyptian airfields. An Israeli pilot flying a Mystere Make Four (?) was hit by flak. He bailed out, started to run. The Egyptians were chasing him. Other Israeli fighters drove them off. And then a Pipe Cub came in and picked him up just (indistinct) . And this afternoon, a brigade was formed on three sides of a hollow square. It was dusty and the flies were busy. On the fourth side of the square, stood a weapons' carrier, a nine-foot bamboo pole lashed to the bumper. The blue-and-white Israeli flag was broken from that little pole. Moshe Dayan, Israel's Chief of Staff, made a little speech, standing on some ammunition boxes. He read a letter from Prime Minister Ben Gurion, giving the Israeli casualty figures: 150 killed, 700 wounded, and 20 taken prisoner by the Egyptians.

Down there at the tip of the Sinai Penninsula, there were no cheers, no demonstrations. The Israelis had been killed in this fastastic operation. There were about 700 Egyptian prisoners behind barbed wire and more coming in; those who had ' . . taken to the hills and came in when they were cold and thirsty

That Israeli formation had traversed a out 300 miles of desert. They were equipped with Bren guns, Sten guns, Italian Machine guns, carbines, 45's. Some of them had tin helmets; some didn't. Some had stout leather boots; some wore sandals. Some were driving captured Egyptian vehicles, which are a lighter brown than the Israelis'. Someone from the quartermasterCorps suggested that it would save tanks and money to paint all the Israeli vhhicles the same color as the Egyptians'. There were no overt signs of emotion down there at the rim of the Peninsula today. The Gulf of Aqaba is now open to Israeli shipping. The 6-inch naval guns which controlled the entrance are silent. The farmers and their sons did it, a reserve outfit.

Men are not supposed to serve in the Reserve here in Israel after the age of 45. But there were a lot of gray beards among those tired, dirty and unshaven men today. It was l little action. When I ventured to congratulate one of the officers on his small casualty list, he said "That will be small comfort for the mothers and fathers of those who were killed, both in Egypt and Israel."

We went down to film some of the Egyptian prisoners. An Israeli guard at the check point said "American tourists, already?" Those Israelis to whom I have talked today feel they have passed an examination. They thought their mobilization system was good. Now they know it is. It worked.

As for the future, they all say they just don't know. They have other frontiers that threaten. They are confident, but not cocky. Or at least so it seems to me. They don't pretend to know what the great powers will do. Out here the United Nations and the American elections seemed very far away indeed. The Israelis believe they have demonstrated to the Egyptians that murder does not pay. They have picked up a very considerable number of usable tanks and military stores.

It was a quick victory. Israeli causalties were almost unbelievably small. Most of the Israelis I have talked with today are inclined to think the other Arab states will not move, unless policy(?) probably stimulated and aided by Russia. But they have a victory. And they're not inclined to question the cause or the origins or the conflict. And are prepared to wait for the next move. This is Ed Murrow in Tel Aviv.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

CHARLES COLLINGWOOD REPORTING:

Good Evening:

For President Eisenhower, the day after re-election was a day devoted largely to dealing with world problems. One of his first actions was to summon congressional leaders..of both parties..to a meeting at the White House on Friday. News Secretary Hagerty said the President would review, with them, the serious international situation. At the present time, he said, Mr. Eisenhower has no plans to call a special session of Congress. For the next two years, of course, the President will be dealing with a Democratic Congress. That became certain this afternoon when Democratic Senator Alan Bible, of Nevada, won re-election over Republican Representative Clifton Young. The victory gave Democrats their 49th seat and a clear majority in the Senate. However Ohio's newly elected Democratic Senator Frank Laushhe said some time ago that under certain conditions circumstances he might voted with the Republican to organize the Senate. He hasn't said anything since election. They already had won a clear majority in the House. (Incidentally, only one Senate race remains in doubt---that in Kentucky between Democratic Senator Earle Clements and Thurston Morton. Late returns give Morton a small, inconclusive lead.

Tonight, President Eisenhower sent Prime Minister Ben Gurion of Israel an uegent appeal to pull Israeli troopsout of Egypt. A brief White House statement siad the President urged Ben Gurion "to act pursuant to the resulution of the General Assembly of the United Nations with respect to the prompt withdrawal of Israeli forces from Egyptian territory."

Ben Gurion made a major policy speech today before the Israeli parliament and indicated that Israel intends to hold onto much, if not all, of the territory seized by Israeli forces last week. (We'll have a direct report on that from Tel Aviv in a few minutes.)

Here in New York today, United Nations Secretary General Hammarskjold told the General Assembly that Israel must withdraw its forces from Egypt, or face United Nations action. If, he said, Israel refuses to comply with the General Assembly resolution..requiring the withdrawal..it would then be his duty to bring the matter before the world organization "for such action as its members would decide upon." The General Assembly voted tonight to create on international police force for immidiate use in the Middle East.

Egypt told the General Assembly today that the international police force.. proposed for the battle area..is impracticable until British, French and Israeli forces get out of Egypt first.

Hammarskjol said negotiations with British, French and Egyptian authorities to arrange for the stationing of such a force in the Middle East are underway. Two Russian satellite countries...Roumania and Czechoslovakia.. offered today to contribute troops, making 12 nations that have offered to participate so far.

Today...in the British House of Commons..Prime Minister Eden refused to say whether British troops would leave Egypt , if the U.N. refuses to grant them participation in the police force.

The Egyptian government insists that "heavy fighting" is in progress in Port Said..and it denies that Anglo-French forces have captured the city of Ismalia , situated on the Suez Canal about 50 miles south of Port Said. The capture of Ismalia was climed last night by a French defense ministry spokesman in Paris. Indications are that the report may have been premature. It appears certain that French and British troops have advanced at least 30 miles southward along the Canal.

The Cairo radio claimed tonight that British oil reservoirs have been blown up in Libya. There is no confirmation of this report.

Russian troops are still meeting resistance in Hungary, four days after the Red Army launched its all-out drive to put down the rebellion by brute force. Reports reaching Vienna say the Russians conducted their heaviest shelling of Budapest last night and that civilian casualties were "very heavy" One revel strongpoint...still holding out..is reported to be the Killian barracks, which survived continuous Communist attack two weeks ago. The barracks is now described as " a virtual rubble.", defended by women, as well as men.

In Paris today, a mob...singing the "Marsellaise."...stormed the Communist Party headquarters and set it on fire. The crowd, which had been demonstrating at the Arch of Triumph against Soviet oppression in Hungary, suddenly swept toward the part headquarters, broke through a barrier of steel-helmeted police and began running through the buildin in a scene reminiscent of the French Revolution, smashing everything in sight. Finally they set the wrecked furniture and scattered papers on fire. The firemen of Paris, it was noted, seemed in no hurry to put out the flames and the damage was considerable.

Moscow celebrated the anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution today with a military parade in Red Square. Western obserbers say no new weapons were displayed, and bad weather prevented participation by the Red Air Force. The Kremlin held a reception tonight..in honor of the anniversary...but CBS News Correspondent Daniel Schorr reports that it was boycotted b many diplomats in protest against Russia's intervention in Hungary.

We have another report tonight from Ed Murrow in Tel Aviv...also a report from Winston Burdett on hat speech Prime Minister Ben Gurion made today before the Israeli parliament. So ...for both those stories, we switch by recording now to Tel Aviv.

MURROW: This is Tel Aviv. Reporting from Israel these days means trying to say what you see. The big world is a big picture far away. In the course of this day's travels, no one asked about the Presidential election at home. Only the immediate is important over here. This morning, at a kibutz, a colleceive farm, right on the edge of what used to be the Gaza Strip, a youngster named Ori (?) was a little dazed by what had happened. It would no longer be necessary to man the watch towers every night. They could pull up the barbed wire and cultivate the perimeter around the buildings. They could become farmers and not part-time soldiers. And he said "It is so quiet". His cows, he said, hand't minded the shelling last week - but the people had. He looked across at the hill in front of the Gaza -- Allenby had lost 10,000 British and Australian troops on that ridge in the first world war. Ori thought he would like to go to Gaza with us. So he did. Crossing the fert le little valley, there was no trouble. A couple of trucks blown up by a land mine. And the Israelis took the town last Friday. It is intact. I havenever seen a city taken in war where there was so little damage. A few pock marks on walls from small arms fire, a few windows knocked out. A little bombing around the railway station. That was all. And at the railway station the reason for this cheap victory was apparent. The trucks were coming in with captured Egyptian equipment, rifles, machine guns, boxes of ammunition, land mines, mortars, a couple of British six- pounders. None of the guns I saw had been damaged or destroyed. The Egyptians had just run away. There were helmets and shows, blankets and hand grenades, rifles and rations, jeeps with Egyptian markings on them. We saw a blood-red Oldsmobile, with Egyptian plates, driven by young smiling Israelis. Then came a Russian truck towed by an American jeep. The booty was being unloaded by prisoners. Most of them had no shoes. They were glum and sullen, as prisoners always are. Not one wore even the remnants of a military uniform. Were they Egyptian officers in disguise or commando raiders? No one knew.

Interrogation had not been completed. Meanwhile they worked. Were fed with Egyptian army rations captured by the Israelis.

We want to see the military governor of Gaza. He said his main job was the old one of any military governor, to restore order, medical facilities and work with the local authoritie.. Some of the local police, who had been there under the Egyptians, are back on the job, in a uniform. There is a curfew which comes down at 4:00 o'clock in the evening. About dusk the trucks start coming into town, loaded with Arabs. They're searched, provided with Egyptian army field rations, and the interrogation begins. It isn't comfortable for them. No one likes to stand with his hands over his head. But I saw no brutality, no one prodded with a bayonet, or clubbed on with a rifle butt. So far, about 2,000 Arabs have been brought into Gaza, most of them of military age. A few had been found to have small arms on their persons. They'll be held for further questioning.

So far as I could observe today in Gaza, the Israeli are determined to do what they can to a void the outward signs of old fashioned imperialism. And then this afternoon, the Israelis did something which is difficult to understand. They literally beat down the doors of the United Nations truce observer's organization and took over the communication system. This means that the UN relief organization, responsible for feeding almost 300,000 Arab refugees from Palestine, now in Gaza, is without communication with the outside world. The director of UNRAA told me this afternoon that there is enough foon on hand for another onth. But he couldn't see why the Israeli forces had cut his communication wink with the outside world. Now, here is Winston Burdett, who can tell you more of what Israel proposed to do about the rest of the world.

BURDETT: Prime Minister Ben Gurion made his victory speech today before the Israeli Parliament, and gave a very clear indication of Israel's long-term aims. In effect, Ben Gurion answered and rejected the major points of the United Nations General Assembly resolution. He denounced the armistice agreemen with Egypt, said it was dead and buried, and that consequently, the armistice lines between Israel and Egypt are no longer valid. This means that Israel has no intention of pulling her forces back behind those lines as the Assembly c requested. Secondly, Ben Gurion, (indistinct) that Israel intends to hold permanently some of the territory she has conquered. He did not say what territory, but it's certain he means the entire Gaza Strip and presumably a sizeable part of the Sinai Peninsula. Thirdly, Ben Gurion made clear that Israel is unwilling to accept an international police force either on her own territory or on the territory she holds. On no account, he said, will Israel agree to stationing there of a foreign force no matter how it is called. These were his terms, the terms of a victor who is onfident what he's bargaining from strength.

And now back to CBS News in New York.

COLLINGWOOD. I'll be back in a moment with a Footnote to the News. But first, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN.

COLLINGWOOD: The news we have been hearing tonight--of fighting still going on in Hungary, more tension in the Middle East, hardly veiled threats and defiance -- this news is heard in Norway as well as here. Today the Nobel Prize committee announced in Norway that it had found no one worthy of receiving the Nobel Peace Prize this year. This is the second striaght year in which no prize for peace seemed appropriate.

This is Charles Collingwood. See you tomorrow.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

CHARLES COLLINGWOOD REPORTING:

Good Evening:

Israel announced tonight that it will evacuate its forces from Egypt in compliance with the United Nations resolution calling for the withdrawal from Egyptian territory of all British, French and Israeli troops. The announcement was made...simultaniously..by the Israeli delegation at the United Nation and by the Israeli prime minister, David Ben Grrion, while speaking before the Israeli Parliament. Edward R. Murrow who is in Tel Aviv, heard the Ben Gurion speech. U.N. Secretary General Hammarskjold said "We have arrived at a point where a new phase should begin. Here are Ed Murrow's impressions as he recorded them an hour ago.

MURROW: I understand no Hebrew, but I listened carefully to Ben Gurion's speech tonight -- it is a voice that I know well. He was a man who was obviously, tired, weary, depressed and infinitely sad. And as I listened to him, I watched the faces of Israelis who were listening to his speech, and suddenly it occurred to me that I had seen faces like that before -- some Czechoslovakian friends of mine at the time of Munich. The world may be somewhat relieved at what has happened here, but the Israelis will suffer two hammer blows tomorrow morning. One, the announcement of the withdrawal and, two, the information that the United States does not choose to contribute to the United Nations police force. One thing is now clear, and that is that unless the United Nations does in fact develop an effective police force then the Middle East will come increasingly under the domination of the Soviet Union.

Prime Minister Ben Gurion sent a letter to President Eisenhower on the Israeli decision. The President, you remember, had appealed to Israel to withdraw her troops. In his message to the President, Ben Gurion says, "We have never planned to annex the Sinai Desert. In view of the United Nations resolutions regarding the withdrawal of foreign troops from Egypt, we will-- upon conclusion of satisfactory arrangements with the United Nations in connection with this international force entering the Suez Canal area -- willingly withdraw our forces. The Israeli prime ninister goes on to say, "We must repeat our urgent request to the United Nations to call upon Egypt (which has consistently maintained that it is in a state of war with Israel) to renounce this position, to abandon its policy of boycott and blockade, to cease the incursions into Israeli territory of murder gangs, and to enter into direct peace negotiations with Israel." White House News Secretary Hagerty says Mr. Eisenhower will send a reply to the Israeli prime minister, expressing his appreciation for what has been done.

The United Nations truce supervisor..General Burns..arrived in Cairo today to set up arrangements for stationing the U.N. police force on Egyptian territory. Burns talked with Presedent Nasser and other high officials of the Egyptian government and told reporters that Egypt had agreed to let a group of 10 United Nations cease-fire observers set up a headquarters in Egypt. Burns said he expected these observers, who will serve as the vanguard of the United Nations police force, to arrive in Egypt within the next 48 hours. Some of them, he said, will be stationed in Port Said, which British and French troops captured on Monday. Burns, incidentally, arrived in Egypt early this morning aboard the first overseas flight to land at Cairo Airport in 10 days. The Associated Press reports that Port Said was quiet today for the first time since it was captured.

British Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd is reported to have told conservative members of parliament that Britain is now willing to withdraw her forces from Egypt when the U.N. police force takes over. However, until then, Prime Minister Eden reiterated tonight, Britain and France "must go on with the job." British colonial secretary..Lennox-Boyd has hinted that Great Britain had a secret reason for intervening in Egypt. "When the whole story unfolds," he said, "there will be widespread recognition that the United Kingdom, as the center of the Commonwealth, was right to take the action it did. " But another member of the conservative Government resigned today in disagreement with the British action. He was Sir Edward Boyle, economic secretary to the Treasury. Minister of State Anthony Nutting resigned for the same reason on Saturday.

Tonight, the House of Commons gave the Conservative Government another vote of confidence. Prime Minister Eden won the test by a margin of 58 votes.

There is a rather alarming report tonight from Paris. Dispatches from there are quoting the French foreign minister..Christian Pineau..as saying that Russia has sent "an important formation of military aircraft into Syria. These planes are identified as Mig-17 jet fighters.

Soviet Premier Bulganin has sent a message to President Eisenhower, rejecting Mr. Eisenhower's proposal that Russian troops get out of Hungary. Bulganin said..bluntly..that the question of Soviet troop withdrawals is solely a matter between Russia and Hungary.

Tonight, President Eisenhower ordered the cutting of "red tape", so that 5-thousand Hungarian refugees may be admitted to this country.

In the United Nations today, the General Assembly argued the Hungarian question. And, significantly, Yugoslavia joined the non-Communist countries in demanding the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Hungary. The Yugoslav delegate said, "The Hungarian people are capable of solving their own problem " He did not, however, support the resolution calling for a United Nations

investigation of the situation in Hungary. "The less interference from whatever source", he said, "the better it is for the Hungarian people and the people of the world." Yugoslavia steered a middle course in today's General Assembly debate. The delegate from Hungary protested that the situation is none of the Assembly's business. He said he wad "compelled" to make the protest on instructions from Budapest. Denmark promptly challenged his right to represent the Hungarian people, and the question was referred to the Assembly credentials committee. Cuba accused Russia of committing genocide, in what he called the "assassination" of thousands of Hungarians at the hands of Soviet troops. And there is a report tonight that Secretary General Hammarskjol is going ahead with plans for investigating the Hungarian situation.

The Republican Thurston Morton, appears to have won that close senatorial race in Kentucky. Latest returns show Morton leading Democratic Senator Earle Clements by 4 - thousand , 500 votes. His apparent victory (less than a hundred precincts have still to report) means the Republicansn now have 47 seats in the new Senate and the Democrats 49 seats. Democratic GovernorLausche of Ohio, who won election to the Senate, indicated some time ago that he might vote with the Republicans in organizing the Senate --he's quite an independent. That would mean a tie, with Vice President Nixon casting the deciding vote in favor of the Repuclicans. It would, in other words, give the Republicans control of the Senate. But now this appears highly unlikely. Lausche indicated today that he will stay on the job as governor of Ohio until his term expires. that won't be until January 14th. And, by that time, the organization of the Senate will have been completed. Barring unexpected developments, the Democrats will be in control.

A Navy balloon, manned by two scientists set an altitude record today of 76-thousand feet. And then, more than 14 miles above the earth's surface, something went wrong and the balloon spun out of control. It began plummeting

to earth. The two Navy scientists worked desperately to restore control, without success. Finally, at the last possible moment, they cut their pressurized gondola free from the big plastic bag and floated down in the gondola by means of a huge parachute. Neither of them was hurt. They had made the ascent from Rapid City, South Dakota. And they came down on a Nebraska farm, 140 miles from where they started.

In North Bergen, New Jersey, a twin-engind plane crashed into an unused television tower, killing seven persons, including the pilot and co-pilot. After striking the 810-foot tower, the aircraft plunged into a five-story apartment house, shearing off the two top floors and setting it on fire. The plane as flying in heavy fog.

Earlier today...before the Ben Gurion announcement..Ed Murrow reco another report for us from Tel Aviv, and here is that report now.

MURROW: As viewed from this samll peace of real estate, about the size of New Jersey, the rest of the world is pretty confused and divided. Here there is uncertainty about the future, but victory is a strong cement. And there is no division or victory near this little country. The Western Alliance had been dealt a blow which may or may not prove mortal. There is bitterness between Washington on the one hand and London and Paris on the other. Then there is bickering beween London and Paris. The British Commonwealth is divided as neve before. The Russian empire has shown signs of coming apart in Poland and Hungary. Old wounds have opened in both east and west. N tionalism and frustration andhistory have combined to leave the free world divided, leaderless and confused. Contradictions in policy have become commonplace. Resoluteness has been replaced by hesitation and vacillation. The unity of the West may be in some measure restored, for out common objectives outweigh our differences. But it will neve be the same again. The Russians, with terror, torture and sheer weight of men and metal, may be able to hold their

satellites in line. But their empire will never be the same.

Add to this fact taat recent events have demonstrated out here, namely, that so-called unity of the Arab world is a myth. Nasser's neighbors did not come to his aid. Add all these events together and you have a world situation which is more fluid and therefore more dangerous than at any time in the past ten years. It is a time for bluffing and maneuver. Also a time for leadership. The hard fact is a stubborn one that must be faced and won't go away, it is that the leadership in Russia, in the West and in the Arab world just has not worked. No one of them has achieved its objective. This means, presumably that all will try again. It may mean a wider realization that this (indistinct) may not long exist without an agreed body of international law, and the means of enforcing it. There are elements of four Arab armies now in Jordan. And last night groups of terrorists were active along the Israeli border. No Israeli casualties. But there are certainly enough Arab groups in that country to ee to it that these provocations cease -- if they wanted them stopped. Apparently, one of Israel's most respected military figures is lost. Colonel E.....(?) , who led the Sinai campaign in the field, took off for (indistinct) in a Piper Cub. Is reported..is unreported and presumed lost. A Jordan communique last night claimed the shooting down of a Cuby by Jordanian anti-aircraft.

The Israeli government tonight released an gyptian military document, which, its says, was captured in a file of the Egyptian general at Gaza. It says - among other things - that every officer must prepare himself and his subordinates for the inevitable war with Israel, "with the object of realizing our noble aim, namely, the annihilation of Israel and her destruction, in the shortest possible time, and in the most brutal and cruel battle." This document is marked "Top Secret", which is rather unusual, inasmuch as Colonel Nasser has said substantially the same thing in public.

Military logic indicates that the Arab States will not attack across the Jordanian frontier. But logic, military or otherwise, seems to in in short supply in vast areas of the world.

This is Ed Murrow in Tel Aviv.

COLLINGWOOD: I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news. But first, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN:

COLLINGWOOD: As you know, Fire is one of the newest members of the United Nations and today the first Irish delegation to the General Assembly took off for New York. It is led by Liam Cosgrave, the Irish Minister of External Affairs. He said, "We hope to play a contrucctive role...but not to be a pawn of any of thebig delegation." No one who knows the Irish would think for a moement that they would be the pawn of anyone.

This is Charles Collingwood. See you tomorrow.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

CHARLES COLLINGWOOD REPORTING

Good Evening: A few minutes ago, the United Nations General Assembly passed a a resolution condemning Russia's armed intervention in Hungary. The Soviet intervention in Hungary, it said, is "an intolerable attempt to deny the Hungarian people freedom and independence." The resolution was sponsored by five countries -- Cuba, Ireland, Italy, Pakistan and Peru.

And still the fighting in Hungary continues. For almost 48 hours the rebel radio stations were silent, and then...early today..one of the freedom stations went on the air to report that rebel forces holding out in Budapest had managed, somehow, to shoot down one of Russia's new jet bombers. Budapest Radio itself, under the control of the Communist puppet government, admits fighting is still going on in northwestern and central Hungary. And refugees, reaching Austria, report the blowing up of a uranium mine in Southern Hungary. Radio Budapest now says it will allow Red Cross relief shipments to be made into Hungary, if they come by way of Yugoslavia. Hungarian railway workers are still on strike.

United Nations Secretary General Hammarskjold said today that the vanguard of the U.N. police force...for the Middle East..would fly to a staging area in Italy "probably within 24 hours." These first troops sill be from Colombia, Norway and Denmark. And the Defense Department in Washington says a U.S. Air Force plane will leave tonight for Bogata, to pick up the first contingent of Colombian troops.

The Navy announced today that its largest sea - based jet place -- the XP-6-M had crashed in Delaware on a test flight. Its 4-man crew parachuted to safety. So far as it knows, the huge flying ost called "The Seamaster", was the only one the Navy had. Its sister ship crashed last December.

President Eisenhower and top administration officials briefed Congressional leaders today on that they referred to...afterward..as the "grave" threat to peace. The meeting at the White House lasted two and a half hours. Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon Johnson told reporters, "It's obviously a very serious situation." And speaking for the Democrats, he said: "We will give responsible consideration to any suggestion from the Administration. We will not play politics with the foreign situation." There was no discussion he said, of calling a special session of Congress. Republican Senator Smith of New Jersey told reporters, "We had a complete briefing of the world situation in Hungary and the Middle East." He said, "The whole gathering left me with a feeling of confidence."

White House News Secretary Hagerty commented today on reports that British Prime Minister Eden and French Premier Mollet may soon come to Washington for three-power talks. Hagerty said there are no plans "at present" for such a conference, although the possibility has been discussed.

The United States, he said, has received the Swiss proposal for a new "summit" conference to discuss the worsening international situation. Hagerty said that, so far, neither President Eisenhower nor the State Department has made a reply.

In London tonight...at the annual Lord Mayor's banquet..Prime Minister Eden praised the Swiss proposal as both "generous and helpful." "Clearly", he said, "my response to this must depend on others beside myself. But for my part, I am prepared to go anywhere to meet anybody, to help in a situation of such danger to Europe and the Middle East." The French government told Switzerland today that a new summit conference might be difficult to organize, due to what it called the present "instability" in the world situation.

Secretary of the Air Force Quarles said today..in a New York speech...that without "in any degree" condoning the actions of Great Britain, France and Israel, it should nevertheless be borne in mind that vital interests were involved...and that there had, indeed, been provocations.

President Nasser made a speech of explanation today to the Egyptian people. It is not true, he said, that the Egyptian air force has been destroyed. He said "dummy" planes were set out on the Egyptian airstrips and it was those wooden dummies, and not real planes, that were bombed and strafed by the British and French. Nasser claimed that three Arab countries--Jordan, Syria and Saudi Arabia -- offered to send military aid to Egypt, but that he had declined because he didn't want to see them become involved in the fighting. He said the main force of the Egyptian Army was moving to deal Israel " a death blow", just when Britain and France struck. Russia and the United States, he said, are "with" Egypt when Egypt defends itself. And Egypt, Nasser said, will not allow the Suez Canal to be cleared, as Britain has said it plans to do, "as long as there is a single foreign soldier on Egyptian soil." Altogether, the speech lasted two hours.

Iraq announced today that it is breaking off diplomatic relations wth France..and that it will no longer meet with Britain in the five nation Baghdad Pact. The Iraqui government charged Britain with aggression.

Edward R. Murrow is still in Israel, and tonight he has recorded his analysis of what caused Israel, suddenly, to agree to withdraw its forces from the Sinai Penninsula..a move that constituted a complete reversal of policy. We switch now, for that report, to Tel Aviv.

MURROW: This is Tel Aviv. Bulganin threatened us with extermination, and Eisenhower threatened us with the cutting off of aid. That's the way one israeli described the events of last night - and if you strip both letters

of its superfluous words, that's about what it comes down to. Bulganin's letter was one of the most cynical propaganda documents ever (indistinct) from the hand of the butcher of Budapest, and of an entire nation. Mr. Eisenhower recalled our past support to Israel in so many ways, and he asked Ben Gurion to make his decision in this contex . The people of Tel Aviv appear to this reporter to have taken the decision to pull back with calm resignation but with no illusions. A few have remarked that "we appear more concerned about the fate of an Egyprian dictator than with the fate of patriots being slaughtered in Hungary." Mr. Eisenhower spoke of new energetic steps to solve the problems of the Middle East. Certainly, they will have to be both new and energetic if they're to have a chance of succeeding.

A few hard facts should be faced about this situation out here. All the urgent meetings, all the communications, have dealt only with Egypt. There is quiet on that frontier. But there is continuing small activity on the Jordanian frontier. And the Israelis may be expected to punish those incursions in due course. There are elements of four Arab armies in that country. There is no peace in the Middle East. Merely a cease-fire between Egypt and Israel The Egyptian dictator has been saved, mainly through Russian and American intervention. You man be sure the Russians in their propaganda will take full credit for that, claiming that they were responsible for saving him from the combined weight of British, French and Israeli aggression. So the end could be that Eden would be ousted while Nasser stays. Nothing has happened to change Nasser's mind about the need to expunge Israel from the map. He has suffered a humiliating defeat, worse than in 1948, plus new and better Russian arms will probably only increase his determination and fanaticism.

The Russians are now in the Middle East. That is probably, in the long run, the most substantial victory they have won since the end of the war. Suddenly more important than the taking of Czechoslovakia - because that

caused the Western world to unite. Now, the West is divided, and not likely to reunite on this issue. The methods in the two cases were rather alike. They didn't move the Red Army into Czeshoslovakia, they didn't need to. It was poised on the border. In this case, the Russian bombers were just over the border, and Israeli officials thought they would be used if Israel failed to agree. Had they bombed, the Arab world would have cheered, and much of the free world would have thought they were only bombing an aggressor. The Russians now have equipment and technicians not only in Egypt but in the neighboring Arab states as well. No real solution or agreement in this area is possible without their consent. Certainly, none is possible throug the United Nations unless the Russians agree. And their practice, in such situations, is to prevent agreement, to prolong the confusion, to further divide the Western alliance. This is a cheap victory they have won out here. They can, and probably will, replace the military gear Nasser lost in the Siaai, and as a result of the Anglo-French bombings. Maybe it will all end up at this: there is no solution in the Middle East unless there is a solution to the power struggle between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The confusion and the conflict in the Middle East has not been ended. It hasn't even been stopped temporarily, except between Egypt and Israel. It will go on and on. There will be moves and counter-moves. We may argue whether Israel was sufficiently provoked to undertaken this action, whether Britain and France were not the greater aggressors and with less reason. We might even agree that America can't buy her way out of tough decisions. But if we try to buy Arabs and Israelis equally we end up back of where we started. But it is important to recognize that the Russians are here - in strength ; that American prestige in Israel and in the Arab world has diminished; that the Western alliance has been dangerously weakened and Russian influence increased .

For the past two years, clearly (indistinct) reporters out here, and in Washington, have not been able to discover just what American policy in the Middle East is. Some American officials out here have confessed that they didn't know either. Unless the new and energetic steps of which President Eisenhower spoke are promptly applies, then Western influence in this area is finished and Russia will have won a victory of great magnitude. This area out here is generally called the Middle East. It ought to be called the middle ground, where two forces, freedom and dictatorship , or if you prefer - good and evil are contending. And the outcome of this struggle will determine how men live in Texas as well as Tel Aviv. This is Ed Murrow in Tel Aviv.

COLLINGWOOD: We'll be hearing from Mr. Murrow from Israel next week. This is Charles Collingwood. I'll be back in a moment with the footnote to the news. Now, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN:

COLLINGWOOD: The conflict in the Middle East is already having its effects on European oil supplies, so much of which moves through the Suez Canal. For instance, France begins gasoline restrictions tomorrow night. And you can imagine the complications over who is to be allowed to drive freely and who is not. Everyone is limited to a certain range of travel elxcep certain professions like doctors, journalists and, you wouldn't think of this, nomadic gypsies in France.

This is Charles Collingwood. See you Monday.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

CHARLES COLLINGWOOD REPORTING

Good Evening:

The Cairo radio announced tonight that agreement for entry of a United Nations police force into Egypt had been reached "on all points.". Then it proceeded to list the conditions it said are tacked onto that agreement. And the conditions are formidable. According to the Cairo announcement, the in- [illegible] police force will have no duties in Port Said..or anywhere else in the Suez Canal.Zone..after the withdrawal of the British and French troops. The work of the international force will be confined to the demarcation line between Israel and Egypt as established by the 1949 armistice.

Here are other contitions Egypt says she is imposing. Egypt's consent is necessary for the participation of each country in the international police force and the entry of that force into Egypt. Egypt's consent is necessary to determine the place where the international force is to be stationed. And, finally at any time that the Egyptian Government withdraws its agreement, the international police force will withdraw immediately. As we said, quite a list of conditions.

The Israeli government announced today that it "adheres" to its decision to withdraw its force from Egypt "upon conclusion of satisfactory arrangements with the United Nations in connection with the international forces as we stated last week." The announcement did not specify whether the withdrawal of Israeli troops would apply to the Gaza Strip. (Edward R. Murrow is still in Israel, and we will have another first-hand report from hin in a few minutes.

The secretary general of the United Nations...Dag Hammarskjold..announced earlier today that Egypt had agreed to allow the entry of a United Nations police force. But he made no mention of conditions. Hammarskjold said he

will leave New York tomorrow afternoon to help coordinate the operation--in his words, "to see that there are no unnecessary loose ends." The first group of about 200 men from Denmark, Norway and Colombia will take off from their staging area in Italy by noon tomorrow, Italian time.

Hammarskjold expects to reach Cairo Thursday morning and return to New York on Sunday. He said that on the way back he might stop in Hungary--if United Nations observers were admitted into the country by that time. Well, tonight the puppet government of Hungary informed Hammarskjold that it would refuse to admit these observers, including, apparently, Hammarskjold.

The United Nations General Assembly took no action on either the Hungarian or Middle East questions, as it convened today for its regular annual session. Most of the action was routine...of an organizational character... but the newly elected assembly president , Prince Wan of Thailand, took note of the critical world situation in his inaugural speech when he appealed to the delegates to work in a spirit of renewed dedication to the cause of peace. The importance of the occasion was also evident in the presence of 40 foreign ministers.

Reports coming out of Budapest say that a delegation of Soviet leaders--headed by no less a personage than Party Boss Khruschcev--have arrived at the Hungarian capital to take a hand in trying to end that bloody revolt. The word is that these Russian dignitaries are trying to persuade ex-Premier Nagy to join the puppet government, in the hope of gaining popular support. Nagy himself is reported to have taken refuge in the Yugoslav Embassy.

The Soviet newspaper Pravda insisted today that the Russian people favor the sending of "volunteers" to help Egypt, if British, French and Isreeli troops delay their departure from Egyptian soil. "The Soviet people, said Pravda, "realize where the extension of a military conflict in Egypt might lead, if a rebuff is not given to the aggresors."

The Egyptian ambassador in Moscow claimed today that more than 50-thousand Russiand reservists have volunteered to fight on Egypt's side. He said their applications had been forwarded to Cairo.

A Moscow broadcast called on workers in Arab countries to deny oil to the Egyptian "aggressors"--even, it said, "if this should mean blowing up oil installations." The broadcast also urged the blowing up of foreign bases in the Arab countries, "so that they cannot be used as bases of attack against Egypt."

The heads of five Arab states gathered today in Beirut, the capital of Lebanon, to discuss the Middle East crisis. Besides the president of Lebanon, the talks are attended by the president of Syria and the kings of Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Iraq. According to informed sources, these countries are worried -- not only by the attacks on Egypt--but also by Russia's growing influence in the Middle East. President Nasser is not attending. He will be represented by his ambassador.

The prime ministers of India, Burma, Ceylon and Indonesia discussed both the Egyptian and Hungarian situations today in New Delhi. An Indian Government spokesman says the talks may run through Wednesday.

Informed sources in Washington say that Prime Minister Nehru may make his delayed visit to this country sometime next month. The main purpose of such a visit would be to confer with President Eisenhower.

A note from President Eisenhower was delivered in Paris today to Premier Mollet. CBS News Correspondent David Schoenbrun cables me that..in his note.. President Eisenhower agreed to a top-level meeting with Mollet and British Prime Minister Eden, but that Mr. Eisenhower believes the meeting should not be called "in haste." A similar note is reported to have gone to Eden.

According to Washington sources, the President feels the United Nations General Assembly should be allowd further opportunity to act.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee was briefed on the situation today by Acting Secretary of State Hoover and other Administration leaders.

The committee briefing lasted four hours. Chairman George said afterward, "I'm encouraged that the problem, although difficult, is one that can be worked out -- and will be worked out." Democratic Senator Fulbright said, "We still have no affirmative policy, no signs of any new ideas."

The White House announced today that General Gruenther, the retiring NATO commander, has been named president of the American Red Cross. The appointment is effective January first.

Postmaster General Summerfield underwent a successful throat operation today in Ann Arbor Michigan. The Post Office Department said the operation was successful -- "no malignancy was found." Mr. Summerfield is the third member of the cabinet to undergo major surgery in recent weeks. The other two, of course, are Secretary of Defense Wilson and Secretary of State Dulles. Mr. Wilson already is back on the job.

And now here is that report we promised you from Ed Murrow in Tel Aviv. He recorded it this evening, on returning from a trip to the Jordanian and Syrian frontiers.

MURROW: This is Tel Aviv. This might be called notes from a week-end of wanderings through Israel. I can report that Armageddon was quiet on Armistice Day. The small brown birds still fly in formation. There is a hotelman here near the Sea of Galilee, who wants me to tell you that Isreel remains a fine place for a winter holiday. He is right, (indistinct) to have been told. Just across the lake there is a collective farm, a kibbutz. For most of the past two weeks, the children there have been sleeping in the air raid shelters. They don't mind it as much as the adults. It's something of an adventure.

There is bougainvillia growing around the entrance to the air raid shelters. The kids get their exercise jumping over trenches and crawling under the barbed wire. The shepherds tend their flocks with rifles on their shoulders. The place is just about a mile from the Syrian border.

There is no fishing on the Sea of Galilee right now; the men are standing watch.

Up north, about fifteen miles, just below the Lake of Ulah.(?) the Syrian and Israeli lines are about 300-yards apart. Barbed wire, mines, field telephones, trenches, pill boxes, all the gear and paraphenalia of war, except the shooting. And occasionally at night, there's a little bit of that.

A day old newspaper says a spokesman of our Defense Department says violence on the Syrian-Jordanian border may erupt at any time. He's quite right. At night, you can hear the Syrian horses (indistinct) and horses' hoovs on the road to Damascus. It's a quiet front (indistinct) before the armistice. The Israelis say they are not going to start anything up there. And they are exceedingly careful not to do anything that might draw fire. There may be peace on the fronti r with Egypt. But the silence is very uneasy up north. A fighter pilot tells you the Mystere.. did very well against the MIG's, at low altitude. He tells you, too, that the original plan for disrupting telephone lines, in the Sinai, didn't work. They were going to trail wires and hooks behind the aircraft and pull the wires down. But it didn't work. So they flew old P-51's, right down on the desert, and shoot up the lines with the propellers. He said it was (indistinct) - they didn't lose a plane. And the Egyptians lost their telephone lines.

There was also time on this wandering week-end to (?) something of a big picture. All of it, of course, from the Israeli point of view. Here is a summary of the way it was: There will be no peace with Egypt so long as that

country is ruled by a dictator, who is under the complete domination of a foreign power, which means Russia. Israel has made no decision about pulling out of the Gaza Strip, or about staying. In other words, it remains a bargaining point. Meanwhile, most of the Egyptian war material captured there has been rushed bask to Israel.

What is the most important thing to be done right now? The answer given here is, - the reareation of some unity within the free world. For Israel feels herself a part of that world, realized that the Russians have won a great victory in the Middle East, and appreciates that the free world is now divided and that time for the creation for a new joint policy is desperately short.

The Israelis have won small military victories. They do not overrate its importance. It has eased the pressure on one flank. They are determined not to be provoked into attacking elsewhere. For they suspect that the Russians are merely waiting for such an excuse to intervene. At the same time, they're appalled at the victory Russia has won in this area. They do not believe that this is the end of the road. They believe that Russia will now exploit Western differences, and try to create a pretext, after a reasonable interval, for supporting and directing an attack against Israel.

This Israeli Army, like most armies, wants to go home. But it doesn't think it's going to soon. Israeli leaders do not think they have control of the situation. They believe that America might determine the outcome. And (indistinct) reported that civilian and military leaders here to not think that we will do it.

This is Ed Murrow in Tel Aviv.

COLLINGWOOD: Mr. Murrow will remain in Israel for several days more and will continue his reports. I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news. But first, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN:

COLLINGWOOD: In celebrating veterans day the thoughts of many have turned to the precarious international situation. In an address today Chief Justice Earl Warrem dwelt on the world cirsis and drew from it the lesson that we must be alert to intolerance and cruelty wherever it arises, at home, as well as abroad, "in our states, in our cities, in our neighborhoods." "Unless we keep such acts of intolerance in our minds eye", he said, "freedom can be endangered."

This is Charles Collingwood. See you tomorrow.

SEE FOLDER #3-C-28, SPECIAL PEOPLE - MOISH PEARLMAN

"The Murrow Invasion - and Capture - of Israel" by

Moish Pearlman

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 883C

To Jesse Zousmer

From John Aaron

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

I've been giving a lot of thought to "Word For Today". And my own feeling is that it's going to be a tough gimmick to sustain over any period of time.

As you know, Reference Library had two people working on quotes for nearly ten days. And they came up with virtually nothing that can be used. I've been going through all the books I can get my hands on and we're just about able to make it each night.

For one thing, most of the good quotes are short. And if you back them up with five or six lines of incidental stuff, the quote looks that much shorter my comparison.

The longer quotes I've discovered are all pretty heavy and the tendency lately seems to be to aim toward lighter stuff.

If we're going to continue to use these quotes, I have a couple of suggestions. I think they'd be improved if: (1) We keep them short - a line or two - so they have a punch (2) eliminate the date and author which I think only tends to distract from the thought of the quote and drag it down (3) aim for quotes not so much as they pertain to the news of the day, but more along the lines of "a thought for today." This would give us greater choice and more variety because when you stop and think about it, with rare exceptions, the news events are either more or less continuous from day to day or have an annoying way of repeating themselves.

Now, for alternatives. I have three to suggest.

(1) We take an event that happened so many years ago today - let's say the first public sale of the automobile took place 20 years ago today. We then look up the papers for that day and give a brief account of the event. Or the Opening of "Abie's Irish Rose" or any one of a hundred things. On days when we find no outstanding event to play with, we can always quote some of the advertisements with their fantastic prices, ancient book reviews and the like. I think most people enjoy hearing about "the good old days". And it would be a different as well as light touch. Think of the fun we could have had during the World Series, by simply going back into the accounts of the first world series!

(2) Another possibility is to stay strictly current. Wh at we'd do is go through the weekly and monthly magazines, current books, even newspaper columns and either condense the contents of a couple of the best paragraphs or take one good paragraph. This would serve two ends: it would be timely and it would bring to the listener's attention, articles and pieces he might otherwise miss.

(3) As a third possibility, we could digest the day's speeches: at U.N., at press conferences, at meetings, etc. and use the best ten line quote of the day. This also has the advantage of being timely and would give us far greater variety than we have under the present setup.

In any event, it's something to think about. And I'd like to get your reactions after you've talked it over with Ed. Meanwhile, I'll go bury my nose in an anthology.

JAA

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 26, 1959

MONDAY

"It is evident that many great and useful objects can be obtained in this world only by cooperation. It is equally evident, that there cannot be efficient cooperation if men proceed on the principle that they must not cooperate for one object unless they agree about other objects."

Macaulay
British historian

TUESDAY

"A good scare is worth more to a man than good advice."

E.W. Howe

WEDNESDAY

"Mr. Podsnap even acquired a peculiar flourish of his right arm in often clearing the world of its most difficult problems by sweeping them behind him."

Charles Dickens
of character
Mr. Podsnap

THURSDAY

"Logic is logic, that's all I say."

Oliver Wendell
Hdmes, the elder

FRIDAY

"It's better to know less than so much that ain't so."

Josh Billings

"Silence is one of the hardest arguments to refute."

Josh Billings

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
JUNE 19, 1959

MONDAY

"Nobody can guarantee the world against the ugly passions that sometimes get abroad. But if the nations of the world will in deed and truth agree to put arbitration and discussion always first and war always last, I say that we have an immense insurance against war." — Woodrow Wilson

TUESDAY

"He never wants anything but what's right and fair; only when you come to settle what's right and fair, it's everything that he wants and nothing that you want. And that's his idea of a compromise." — Thomas Hughes

WEDNESDAY

"The people are the only sure reliance for the preservation of liberty." — Thomas Jefferson

"Blood, though it sleep a time, never dies." — George Chapman

THURSDAY

"We don't understand that progress is not inevitable. Progress depends on courage to face facts, and then to take decisions based on those facts." — Field Marshall Montgomery

FRIDAY

"You might as well fall flat on your face as lean over too far backward." — James Thurber

"One sure way to get the last word in an argument is to say 'all right.'" — Benjamin Franklin

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
MAY 22, 1959

MONDAY

"Possess your soul with patience."	John Dryden
"Patience and fortitude."	Fiorello LaGuardia

TUESDAY

"Nothing is more pleasing than to know all the facts."	Meander, Athenian dramatist
"You may prove anything by figures."	Thomas Carlyle

WEDNESDAY

"The little foolery that wise men have makes a great show."	Publilius Syrus
"He that will have a cake out of the wheat must tarry the grinding."	Shakespeare

THURSDAY

"Give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses yearning to breathe free."	Emma Lazarus on Statue of Liberty

FRIDAY

"Ah, it will end like all of them----with a communique."	A French diplomat of an international conference

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
MAY 15, 1959

MONDAY

"Nobody ever forgets where he buried a hatchet." — Kin Hubbard

TUESDAY

"What you Americans do not always understand is that the game being played is not poker but chess. In this game, each player sees what pieces the other has, and there is no bluffing about them. What is unknown is how the pieces will be played." — Unidentified person quoted by Walter Lippmann

WEDNESDAY

"You have heard of how the Illinois farmer disposed of the log that was too wet to burn, too big to haul away, and too knotty to split? He plowed around it." — Abraham Lincoln

THURSDAY

"It would, I think, be a mistake to assume that nothing can be settled with the Soviet Union unless all has been settled. Settlement of two or three of our difficulties would be an important gain." — Winston Churchill

FRIDAY

"There is a wall between." — Cicero

"One does not have to believe everything one hears." — Cicero

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
MAY 8, 1959

MONDAY

"For the wisest man preaches no doctrines; he has no scheme. He sees no rafter, not even a cobweb, against the heavens. It is clear sky." — Thoreau

TUESDAY

Of force - "the immediate parent of despotism" — Thomas Jefferson

"At the turning point it is force...and force alone...which makes the crucial decision." — Mussolini

WEDNESDAY

"Six Hopi Indians came to this tall house of glass walls today to warn the nations of the world that they were fast approaching a great struggle between the forces of good and evil. They were told to put their message in writing. The Hopis said their message was one of the heart and mind." — New York Times Dateline U.N.

THURSDAY

"The price of greatness is responsibility." — Winston Churchill

"If you alone can do what ought to be done, then that 'oughtness' rests on you. You can't dodge it. It is yours." — Lynn Landrum

FRIDAY

"When you become 40, you should take it a little slower, work a little harder, take a little more time to think, and you will be all right." — H.S. Truman on 70th birthday

"I am an optimist. I wish I could live another 50 years to see the progress of the free world." — H.S. Truman on 75th birthday

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
MAY 1, 1959

MONDAY

"A little word hath often marred or made men's fortunes."	Sophocles
"I have never been hurt by anything I didn't say."	Calvin Coolidge

TUESDAY

"How strong an influence works in well placed words!"	George Chapman, the dramatist
"The greatest homage we can pay to truth is to use it."	Emerson

WEDNESDAY

"It is with our judgments as with our watches. No two go just alike, yet each believes his own."	Alexander Pope
"One watch set right will do to set many by."	Dilwin

THURSDAY

"I don't think many of us will live to see a time free of troubles."	Secretary Herter
"We must expect that the future will disclose dangers. It is the duty of the future to be dangerous."	Professor Alfred Whitehead

FRIDAY

"Trust not the horse, ye Trojans."	Homer
"Hast thou given the horse strength? Has thou clothed his neck with thunder?"	From Book of Job

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
APRIL 24, 1959

MONDAY

"Some men are uncommon to extraordinary degree, others to lesser. And perhaps most uncommon of all is the common man whose achievements are exalted beyond the expectation of his circumstances."

Crawford Greenewalt in The Uncommon Man

TUESDAY

"Communism is not love. Communism is a hammer which we use to destroy the enemy."

Mao Tse-tung

WEDNESDAY

"the biggest and most formidable mass movement in human history."

Richard Crossman, the British Socialist of Chinese communism

THURSDAY

"Africa is awake, Africa is alert. It has seen the example of Asia, even if its circumstances are different from those of Asia, and for good or ill it is marching with the times."

John Gunther
INSIDE AFRICA

"Africa is part of our frontier nowadays, whether we like it or not."

"

FRIDAY

No direct quote

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
APRIL 17, 1959

MONDAY

"We would achieve the perspective of peace amidst conflict, of serenity amidst turmoil, and fortitude amidst the twilight of despair." — Frederick Mayer

TUESDAY

"The risks of inaction have never been so alarming; the political rewards of vision have never been so great." — Barbara Ward

WEDNESDAY

"His mind was clear and strong, his will was unwavering, his convictions were uncompromising...his confidence in himself was implicit, his love for his country was real and intense." — Woodrow Wilson of the elder Pitt

THURSDAY

"I am for those who have never been mastered." — Walt Whitman

FRIDAY

"Artificial optimism alienates more friends than it makes." — F.C. Appley

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
APRIL 10, 1959

MONDAY

"This is a world in which each of us, knowing his limitations, will have to cling to what is close to him...to what he knows... to what he can do...to his friends and his tradition and his love...lest he be dissolved in a universal confusion and know nothing, and love nothing." — Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer

TUESDAY

"The devil is a very cunning phellow. But the blunders he makes always eats up the profits in his business." — Josh Billings

WEDNESDAY

"Take time to deliberate, but when the time for action arrives, stop thinking and go on." — Andrew Jackson

THURSDAY

"The value of a sentiment is the amount of sacrifice you are prepared to make for it." — John Galsworthy

FRIDAY

"Let us not be content to wait and see what will happen... but give us thedetermination to make the right things happen. Give us the courage to be either hot or cold... to stand for something, lest we fall for anything." — Peter Marshall

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
MARCH 27, 1959 + APRIL 3

MONDAY

Larry LeSueur reporting for week - No word for today

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 20, 1959

MONDAY

none

TUESDAY

"All rising to a great place is by a winding stair. Let none falter who thinks he is right...for if we never try, we shall never succeed. But it is only in concert that we can succeed." — Abraham Lincoln

WEDNESDAY

"If you judge, investigate." — Seneca

"One cool judgment is worth a thousand hasty counsels. The thing to do is to supply light and not heat." — Woodrow Wilson

THURSDAY

"A man is capable of understanding how the ether vibrates... and what's going on in the sun. But how any other man can blow his nose differently from him, that he is incapble of understanding." — Turgenev

FRIDAY

"Let us make sure that the supreme fact of the 20th century is that they tread the same path." — Churchill

Bismarck said the supreme fact of the 19th century was that Britain and the United States spoke the same language.

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
MARCH 13, 1959

MONDAY

"All we got to go by is history. And history don't record that economy ever won a war." — Will Rogers

TUESDAY

"What's past is prologue." — Shakespeare from The Tempest

WEDNESDAY

"A decent boldness ever meets with friends." — Horace

THURSDAY

"The will of man is by his reason swayed." — Shakespeare

FRIDAY

"By union the smallest states thrive. By discord, the greatest are destroyed." — Sallust

"Whatever the issue, we share one common danger, one safety." — Virgil

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
FEBRUARY 20, 1959

MONDAY

"Many of us have not concealed our consternation at the public atttitudes of Mr. Dulles. Yet one respects his stony dedication, his personal honesty, his physical industry and endurance against manifest human pain."

Charles Collingwood quoting a British writer

TUESDAY

"A clash of doctrines is not a disaster, it is an opportunity. We must produce a great age or see the collapse of the upward striving of our race."

Professor Alfred North Whitehead

WEDNESDAY

"It is statesmanship...not medicinemanship...which is required."

Hans J. Morgenthau

THURSDAY

"Great men are the guide-posts and the landmarks of the state."

Edmund Burke

FRIDAY

"We wonder if the liberty's done; the dreaming is finished. We can't say; we aren't sure. Or if there is something different men can dream, or if there is something different men can mean by liberty. We wonder---we don't know--- we are asking."

Archibald MacLeish in one of his poems

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
FEBRUARY 13, 1959

MONDAY

"Only in unimportant things do we dare not trust to appearance." LaRochefoucauld

TUESDAY

"There is properly no history, only biography." Ralph Waldo Emerson

WEDNESDAY

"The difficult is that which can be done immediately; the impossible that which takes a little longer." Santayana

THURSDAY

"To the mountain and sea and star men turn forever in unwearied homage. And thus with Lincoln, for he was mountain in grandeur of spirit; he was sea in undervoice of mystic loneliness; he was star in steadfast purity of purpose and service. And he, too, abides." Homer Koch (see script) for background

FRIDAY

"The greatest of all human benefits is independence." Parke Godwin

"Liberty belongs to the individual, or it does not exist." Woodrow Wilson

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
FEBRUARY 6, 1959

MONDAY

Abraham Lincoln said he once heard of a warrantee bill of sale for a horse... avowing that the animal was "sound of skin and skeleton and without faults or faculties."

TUESDAY

"Let reason be opposed to reason and argument to argument, and every good government will be safe." — Thomas Erskine

WEDNESDAY

"As long as the Free World holds together...and especially Britain and the United States...and maintains its strength, Russia will find that peace and plenty have more to offer than exterminatory war." — Winston Churchill

THURSDAY

"And stalemate, let's face it, means the end of our way of life." — Paul Hoffman

FRIDAY

"He is taking steps. Indeed, he is making haste with prudent deliberation." — Albert Camus

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
JANUARY 30, 1959

MONDAY

"If a man is right, he can't be too radical. And if he is wrong, he can't be too conservative." — Josh Billings

TUESDAY

is not "a man to whom you could safely stretch out your fingers in the dark." — Cicero

WEDNESDAY

David Hinshaw once said that politicians could save themselves much trouble and second-rate thought by adopting the policy of Mike Sutton, "arare, vigorous, shaggy, uninhibited lawyer of Dodge City." When Sutton ran for mayor, his platform had only one plank: "Like Caesar's wife, he said, "I will be all things to all men."

THURSDAY

"There was a South of fears and misgivings; that South is dead. There is a South of human kindness and law, of justice and of peace." — Henry W. Grady wrote more than seventy years ago

FRIDAY

"If the arrangement of society is bad and a small number of people have power over the majority and oppress it, every victory over nature will inevitably serve only to increase that power and oppression." — Tolstoy

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
JANUARY 23, 1959

MONDAY Budget

"the balance wheel of the economy." — Douglas Abbott referring to budget

"Nothing is dear, if it is good." — H. G. Wells

TUESDAY

"You can't have Falstaff and have him thin." — Santayana

WEDNESDAY

"No action, whether fair or foul, is ever done but it leaves somewhere a record written by fingers ghostly as a blessing or a curse." — Longfellow

THURSDAY

"Prevention is better than cure." — Erasmus

FRIDAY FREEDOM

"He alone is free who lives with free consent under the entire guidance of reason." — Spinoza

"a universal license to be good." — Hartley Coleridge of Freedom...rightly understood

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
JANUARY 16, 1959

MONDAY

"...incessant maneuver and struggle with a vigorous and inventive foe." — Barbara Ward

TUESDAY

"The time has come for us to make a move...to concentrate on the possibilities of agreement, rather than on the disagreements and failures...the evils and wrongs...of the past." — Lester Pearson on accepting Nobel Prize

WEDNESDAY

"Anyone can win unless there happens to be a second entry." — George Ade

THURSDAY

"I just wanted to see did he eat, drink, sleep, laugh." — Will Rogers after calling on a Communist big-shot

FRIDAY FACTS - INFO

"He that judges without informing himself to the utmost cannot acquit himself of judging amiss." — John Locke

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
JANUARY 9, 1959

MONDAY

"When you meet your antagonist, do everything in a mild and agreeable manner. But let your courage be as keen... and as polished...as your sword." — Richard Brinsley Sheridan

TUESDAY

"Divide and conquer." — Machiavelli

WEDNESDAY

"In politics, when you're through, you're the last one to find out." — Ed Flynn

THURSDAY

"The greater the reform needed, the greater the personality you need to accomplish it." — Walt Whitman

FRIDAY PREPAREDNESS

"Our country calls not for the life of ease but for the life of strenuous endeavor. If we stand idly by... if we seek merely swollen, slothful ease and ignoble peace...then the bolder and stronger peoples will pass us by and win for themselves domination of the world." — Theo. Roosevelt

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
JANUARY 2, 1959

MONDAY

"If the egotist is weak, his egotism is worthless. But if the egotist is strong, acute, full of distinctive character, his egotism is precious...and remains a possession of the race." — Alexander Smith

Of Egotism, "the very essence of a noble soul." — Nietzsche

TUESDAY

"These problems have deep roots. They are explosive aspects which can surprise us at any time." — Secretary J.F.Dulles

WEDNESDAY

"The New Year is at the door. I wish for the stupid a little understanding, and for the understanding a little poetry. I wish a heart for the rich, and a little bread for the poor. But above all, I wish that we may blackguard each other as little as possible during the New Year." — Heinrich Heine

THURSDAY

"A revolution is as natural a growth as an oak. It comes out of the past. Its foundations are laid far back." — Wendell Phillips

FRIDAY

"Destiny is not a matter of chance, it is a matter of choice. It is not a thing to be waited for, it is a thing to be achieved." — William J. Bryan

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
DECEMBER 27, 1958

MONDAY

None

TUESDAY

"What price salvation?" G.B. Shaw

WEDNESDAY

"Providence seems by every means intent on making us a great people. May our virtues, public and private, grow with us and be durable... that liberty, civil and religious, may be secured to posterity." Benjamin Franklin

THURSDAY X mas

"The legend of St. Nick is the last living relic of the vanishing world of dreams. The fairies are gone, the witches and ghosts are gone. Santa Claus alone lingers with us. Let us keep him as long as we can. Children learn to see soon enough, too clearly, too well. After all, in this universe of ignorance anything may be true---even our dreams." Gamaliel Bradford

FRIDAY

"The imbecility of men is always inviting the impudence of power." Emerson

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
DECEMBER 19, 1958

MONDAY

"If we are to achieve our supreme reward, we must lay aside every impediment and conquer ourselves." — Winston Churchill

TUESDAY

"Close alliances with despots are never safe for free states." — Demosthenes said more than 2,000 years ago

WEDNESDAY

"Communism to me is one-third practice and two-thirds explanation." — Will Rogers

THURSDAY

"We can keep our freedom through the increasing crisis of history only if we are self-reliant enough to be free---- dollars, guns, and all the wondrous products of science will not be enough. 'This night thy soul shall be required of thee.'" — William o. Douglas

FRIDAY

"I feel like a child who, playing by the seashore, has found a few bright colored shells...while the whole vast ocean of truth stretches out almost untouched and unruffled before my eager fingers." — Isaac Newton

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
DECEMBER 12, 1958

MONDAY

"Old lines of discrimination between justice and injustice, liberty and oppression, suddenly seem to be as indistinct as lines drawn in water. Somewhere, somehow, new lines will be drawn." — Sidney Hyman

TUESDAY LIBERTY

"Liberty when it begins to take root is a plant of rapid growth." — George Washington

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

"There is always victory where there is unity. Discord destroys." — Publilius Syrus

FRIDAY REVOLUTION

"Any people anywhere, being inclined and having the power, have the right to rise up and shake off the existing government and form a new one that suits them better." — Abraham Lincoln

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
DECEMBER 5, 1958

MONDAY

"Grant us the wisdom and the vision to comprehend the greatness of man's spirit that suffers and endures so hugely for a goal beyond his brief span. Grant us honor for the dead who died in the faith." — Stephen Vincent Benet

TUESDAY

"You cannot buy what is not for sale." — Selwyn Champion

WEDNESDAY

"We think our civilization is near its meridian. Yet we are only at the cock-crowing and the morning star." — Ralph Waldo Emerson

THURSDAY

"We declare war upon you in the peaceful field of trade." — Khrushchev

"The question ispurely a political one. Since we have the means to counter a demonstrable crisis, shall we in fact do so?" — Barbara Ward

FRIDAY

"To the millions who have to go without two meals a day, the only acceptable form in which God dare appear is food." — Ghandi -

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
NOVEMBER 28, 1958

MONDAY

"The hole and the patch must be commensurate." — Thomas Jefferson

TUESDAY

"Everything hath its time, and that time must be watched." — Thomas Fuller, 17th Century

WEDNESDAY

"Force unaccompanied by prudence sinks under its own weight. The gods give effect to force regulated by wisdom. They pursue with wrath, bold, unhallowed schemes." — Horace

THURSDAY THANKSGIVING

"Give us brotherhood, not only for this day, but for all our years, a brotherhood not only of words but of deeds." — Stephen Vincent Benet in Thanksgiving prayer

FRIDAY

"If the race is to the swift, it is also to the imaginative." — John K. Hutchens

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
NOVEMBER 21, 1958

MONDAY

"They are going to be dangerous competitors. We just can't laugh it off. It's a terrible way to live...and do...but you can't beat hard work, sacrifice, and unlimited resources. It's liable, if it just half way works out, to have us winging on our foreign trade."

Will Rogers (speaking of Russians)

TUESDAY ANY CHANGE

"There is a certain relief in change, even though it be from bad to worse. I have found, that in traveling in a stage-coach that it is often a comfort to shift one's position and be bruised in a new place."

Washington Irving

WEDNESDAY ACTION

"There are some situations in which we are unable to take action. All we can do is brace ourselves against the shock. But there are other situations, in which we have the power to act. And that is when we need all our firmness and singleness of purpose."

Jan Struther

THURSDAY

"The vital impulse is optimistic."

Henry Bergson the philosopher

FRIDAY

Calvin Coolidge once remarked that he was never hurt by anything he didn't say.

Calvin Coolidge

WORD FOR TODAY
FROM EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
NOVEMBER 14, 1958

MONDAY

"Fate with impartial hand turns out the doom of high and low. Her capacious urn is shaking out the names of all mankind." — Horace, 2 thousand years ago

TUESDAY

"Diplomacy is the verbal technique of saying what you don't mean and making it mean what you don't say." — Dagobert Runes

WEDNESDAY

"Beware an obliging bear." — Old Russian proverb

THURSDAY

A scorpion once asked a frog to let him ride on his back across a wide river. "Ah," said the frog, "but you may sting me while I'm busy swimming." "Nonsense," said the scorpion, "that would be the end of me, too. I can't swim." But the scorpion stung him anyway and both perished.

FRIDAY

"It was the best of times, it was the worst of times. It was the age of reason, it was the age of foolishness. It was the spring of hope, it was the winter of despair." — Charles Dickens' opening sentence in his Tale of Two Cities

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
NOVEMBER 7, 1958

MONDAY

"Blow your horns, my brethern, for who so bloweth not his own horn, the same shall not be blown. But who so bloweth his own horn, the same shall be blown with a muchness." — Petroleum V. Nasby

TUESDAY ELECTION NIGHT

"When the votes are counted, let's everybody get into a good humor as quick as they got into a bad one. Let's offer no alibis, but cooperate with the winner. Let's all be friends again." — Will Rogers

"The results of political changes are hardly ever those which their friends hope or their foes fear." — Thomas Huxley

WEDNESDAY ELECTION RESULTS - SEE SEPT 12, 1958

"The people is everyman, everybody. Everybody is you and me and all the others. And what everybody says is what we all say." — Carl Sandburg

THURSDAY

"Great leadership and greatness in capacity for popular response are two sides of the same coin. Unless both are firmly stamped, the coin will not pass current." — Allan Nevins

MACHINES OF DESTRUCTION

FRIDAY "There will one day spring from the brain of science a machine, or force, so fearful that even Man, the fighter who will dare torture and death, will be appalled." — Thomas Edison

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
OCTOBER 31, 1958

MONDAY

"Revolutionaries who take thelaw into their own hands are horrifying, not because they are criminals, but because they are like machines that have got out of control like runaway trains."

Boris Pasternak in "Doctor Zhivago"

TUESDAY

"The true meaning of religion is not merely morality but morality touched by emotion."

Matthew Arnold

WEDNESDAY

"I grant democracy is an experiment, but it is the only direction society can take that is worth taking. Every other possible step is backward."

Henry Adams

THURSDAY

BLUFF

"To threaten and to strike are not always the same thing."

Potanus, the old Roman

FRIDAY

"The solar system has no anxiety about its reputation."

Emerson

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
OCTOBER 24, 1958

MONDAY CAUSE + EFFECT

"The knowledge of an effect depends on and involves the knowledge of a cause." — Spinoza

"Every effect becomes a cause." — Old Buddhist maxim

TUESDAY CAMPAIGNING FOR OFFICE

"I feel it due my Dimekratik brethrin that I stait the reasons. They run az follows: First, I want a offis. Second, I need a offis. Third, a office wood suit me---therefore, fourth, I shood like to have a offis." — Petroleum V. Nasby

WEDNESDAY

"Each mind has its own method." — Ralph Waldo Emerson

THURSDAY CAMPAIGNING

"One of the most remarkable pecularities of the present time, is that the principal leaders of the political parties are traveling about the country from state to state holding forth...like preachers...hour after hour." — John Quincy Adams 1840

FRIDAY POWER OF WORDS

"But words are things, and a small drop of ink...falling like dew...produced that which makes thousands, perhaps millions, think." — Lord Byron

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
OCTOBER 17, 1958

MONDAY SENSE

"It seems as though as soon as people are old enough to know better, they don't know anything at all." — Oscar Wilde

TUESDAY

"A revolution does not march a straight line. It wanders where it can, retreats before superior forces, advances wherever it has room...attacks whenever the enemy retreats or bluffs...and, above all, is possessed of enormous patience." — Mao-Tse-tung wrote some 20 years ago

WEDNESDAY

"Kissing babies is a politician's way of offering lip service to the voters." — Edmund Kiefer

"Don't kiss the babies, kiss the mothers. They're the ones who vote." — William O'Brion

THURSDAY

"For Glory gives herself only to those who have always dreamed of her." — DeGaulle

FRIDAY

"Before I built a wall, I'd ask to know what I was walling in or walling out." — Robert Frost

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
OCTOBER 10, 1958

MONDAY

"Bare words are no good bargain." — John Clarke

"If you buy the cow, take the tail into the bargain." — John Fuller

TUESDAY

"The most successful politician is he who says what everybody is thinking most often and in the loudest voice." — Theo. Roosevelt

WEDNESDAY POPE PIUS - PEACE

"In the name of religion, of civilization, and of right human sentiment, let there be an end to illegal and brutal repressions... to plans for war...to political preponderance among powers...all of which change earthly life into an abyss of anxiety and terror...and deaden the spirit." — Pope Pius

THURSDAY

"Goodness and greatness do not always go together." — John Clarke

FRIDAY COMPROMISE

"such an adjustment of conflicting interests as gives each adversary the satisfaction of thinking he got what he ought not to have and is deprived of nothing except what was justly his due." — Ambrose Bierce (definition of compromise)

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
OCTOBER 3, 1958

MONDAY - PUBLIC OPINION

"Public opinion is almost omnipotent." — Harry Ward Beecher

"Error of opinion may be tolerated where reason is left free to combat it." — Thomas Jefferson

TUESDAY DIPLOMAT

"For parlor use, the vague generality is a life-saver." — Anonymous

WEDNESDAY DE GAULLE

"He marched us full speed to the Rubicon and then told us to get out our fishing rods." — Andre Malraux of DeGaulle in 1949

THURSDAY INDEPENDENCE

"Declarations of independence make no one really independent." — George Santayana

FRIDAY U. N.

"The United Nations is not just a product of "do-gooders." It is harshly real. When people---just people---stop thinking of it as a weird Picasso abstraction, and see it as a drawing they made themselves, everything will be all right." — Dag Hammarskjold

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
SEPTEMBER 26, 1958

Monday EDUCATION

"We honor learning, but do not believe in it. We reward it with lengthy obituaries." — President Griswold of Yale

"We are in a race between education and catastrophe." — G.K. Chesterton (during the first World War.)

TUESDAY PRESIDENCY

"It is so much greater than any man could honestly imagine himself to be that the most he can do is look grave enough and self-possessed enough to seem to fill it." — Woodrow Wilson (of the presidency)

WEDNESDAY PERSEVERENCE

"Perseverence is more efficacious than violence...and many things which cannot be overcome when they stand together yield themselves up when taken little by little." — Sertorius

THURSDAY

"Nothing in progression can rest on its original plan. We might as well think of rocking a grown man in a cradle." — Edmund Burke

"The only difference between a rut and a grave is their dimensions." — Ellen Glasgow

FRIDAY FOREIGN TRADE

If nations cannot send goods across their borders, they eventually send soldiers." — Cordell Hull

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
SEPTEMBER 19, 1958

MONDAY MOTIVES

"In the works of Man, as in Nature, it is really the motives that merit attention." — Goethe

TUESDAY EAST vs. WEST

"The challenge is plain. The century during which the Chinese had to live in our Western world is past. Now we both have to learn to live on the same planet." — Professor Fairbank in his new book on China

WEDNESDAY UNEMPLOYMENT

"When many people are out of work, unemployment results." — Calvin Coolidge

THURSDAY

"Diplomacy is the art of keeping cool." — Wm. Jennings Bryan'

FRIDAY

"Danger strikes the sooner when it is despised." — Publilius Syrus

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
SEPTEMBER 12, 1958

MONDAY LEADER

"In nine instances out of ten, the highest type of democratic leader is made---not born. And he proves his leadership rather in anticipating a crisis than in rising out of one." Allan Nevins

TUESDAY ELECTION RESULTS

In 1920 the Democratic presidential candidate, James Cox was overwhelmed at the polls by Warren G. Harding. And after the vote was in, a friend said to Cox...consolingly..."Well, governor, it looks like the people have spoken." "Yes," was Cox's grim rejoinder, "but they didn't have to speak so loud."

WEDNESDAY EXPLANATIONS

"I fear explanations explanatory of things explained." Abraham Lincoln

THURSDAY

"Equal justice under law." (Inscription chiseled into the marble of the Supreme Court building)

FRIDAY UNITY

"Whatever the issue, we shall share one common danger, one safety." Virgil

"All power is feeble, unless it is united." Plutarch

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
JUNE 27, 1958

MONDAY LAW

"Law is nothing unless behind it stands a warm, living public opinion." — Wendell Phillips

"No law is entirely convenient for everyone." — Cicero

TUESDAY FORESIGHT

"It were well, my friends...it were well while the vessel is still in port to see the approaching storm." — Agrippa II

WEDNESDAY REFORMER

"A man who would expect to train lobsters to fly in a year is called a lunatic. But a man that thinks men can be turned into angels by an election is a reformer, and that man remains at large." — Finley Peter Dunne, American humorist

THURSDAY U.N.

"The United Nations can't guarantee peace, any more than a doctor can guarantee health. But would that be a good reason for doing away with doctors?" — Andre Maurois

FRIDAY NATURE

"In these vernal seasons of the year...when the air is calm and pleasant...it were an injury and sullenness against Nature not to go out and see her riches...and partake of her rejoicing with heaven and earth." — John Milton

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
JUNE 20, 1958

MONDAY

"Our problem is not to ape their methods, and thus lose what we value most, but rather to prove that under our free institutions we can now the less exhibit the economic self-discipline to put first things first." — Leon Keyserling

TUESDAY

"If you would avoid suspicion, do not lace your shoes in a melon field." — Old Chinese proverb

WEDNESDAY ACCEPTANCE OF GIFTS

Upon receiving a piece of silk goods woven by a lady admirer, George Washington told her it was his policy not to accept presents. "But," he said, "as evidence of what our climate...aided by industry...is capable of yielding, I receive and thank you for this effort of your skill." — George Washington

THURSDAY HISTORY

"There is a vile phrase of which bad historians are exceedingly fond---'the dignity of history.'" — MacCaulay - the British historian

FRIDAY

"There is nobody who is not dangerous for someone." — Marie de Sevigne

"A man's wisdom is most conspicuous where he is able to distinguish among dangers and make choice of the least." — Machiavelli

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
JUNE 13, 1958

MONDAY

"It is common sense to take a method and try it. If it fails, admit it frankly and try another. But above all, try something." — Franklin Roosevelt

TUESDAY

"Perhaps it was right to dissemble your love, but--- why did you kick me downstairs?" — John Kemble

WEDNESDAY

"To blow and swallow at the same time is not easy." — Plautus

THURSDAY EXPEDIENCY

"Politicians drive the nail that goes the best." — John Gay
18th Century

FRIDAY

"So, in the Libyan fable it is told
That once an eagle, stricken with a dart,
Said when he saw the fashion of the shaft
'With our own feathers, not by others' hand
Are we now smitten." — Aeschylus

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
JUNE 6, 1958

MONDAY

"Never take the bull by the horns, but take him by the tale. Then you can let go when you want to." — Josh Billings

TUESDAY

"Good and evil grow up together almost inseparably... and the knowledge of good is so involved and interwoven with the knowledge of evil that it is in many cunning resemblances hardly to be discerned." — John Milton

WEDNESDAY

"Deliberate with slowness, but execute with speed. All things come too late for those who wait." — Publilius Syrus

THURSDAY VACILLATION

"Lot's wife hesitated, though angels led the way. Naturally she was petrified where she stood, a monument of vacillation." — Leon Harrison

FRIDAY REVOLUTION

"Revolutions are not made; they come. A revolution is as natural a growth as an oak." — Wendell Phillips

"Let us remember revolutions do not always establish freedom." — Millard Fillmore

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
MAY 30, 1958

MONDAY

"Presumably, the human race will in the future...as in the past...find means of getting along somehow probably for the better, rather than for the worse." — Walter Millis, *Arms and Men*

TUESDAY

"Things and actions are what they are, and the consequences of them will be what they will be. Why then, should we desire to be deceived?" — Joseph Butler

WEDNESDAY BLUFF

"The government that shakes its fist first and its finger afterward falls into contempt." — Elihu Root

THURSDAY

"Suit self to circumstances." — Old Chinese proverb

"The wise man does no wrong in changing his habits with the times." — Cato

FRIDAY DEATH IN WAR

"Tell me, friends, how came you here? How did you die?
If you fell as I, alone, unknown upon some bloody field,
then tell me this:
How came the wars in which you fought? Whither went
eternal peace for which I died?"

— Dud Chamberlain, Jr.
a newspaperman

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
MAY 23, 1958

MONDAY

"This Republic was not established by cowards, and cowards will not preserve it." — Elmer Davis

TUESDAY PATCHING UP

"Never underestimate the French talent for tinkering and patching up." — Anonymous

"The hole and the patch should be commensurate." — Thomas Jefferson

WEDNESDAY NO ONE INDEPENDENT

"Independence? That's middle-class blasphemy. We are all dependent on one another, every soul of us on earth." — George Bernard Shaw

THURSDAY LEADER - DICTATOR

"To take action on one's own responsibility...to want no mark upon it but one's own...to face destiny alone---this is the harsh, exclusive passion of a Chief." — General De Gaulle

FRIDAY

"There are more ways of killing a cat than choking her with cream." — Charles Kingsley

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
MAY 16, 1958

MONDAY

None

TUESDAY

None

WEDNESDAY

None

THURSDAY

None

FRIDAY DICTATOR

"The latent Bonapartism of the French people is always there under the surface, ready to erupt."

David Schoenbrun
As France Goes

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
MAY 9, 1958

MONDAY

"What's lost today may be won tomorrow." OPTIMISM — Cervantes

"Tomorrow will give us something to think about." — Cicero

TUESDAY RUSSIANS

"We are dealing with people who are unpredictable and, at times, they are practically inexplicable...so far as we are concerned." (about the Russians) — President Eisenhower

WEDNESDAY

"Preparation gives more to hope than it brings with it. A man doth often strip himself into his doublet to leap shorter than he did in his gown." — Montaigne

THURSDAY

"If you miss the first button-hole, you will not succeed in buttoning up your coat." — Goethe

"If a man had half as much foresight as he has hindsight, he'd be a lot better off." HINDSIGHT — Robert Burdette

FRIDAY

NONE

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
MAY 2, 1958

MONDAY

"In this world, a man must be either anvil or hammer." — Longfellow

"When you are an anvil, hold you still. When you are a hammer, strike your fill." — John Florio

TUESDAY SUSPICION

"Two roughs were playing cards for high stakes...when one of them, suspecting his adversary of foul play, straightway drew his bowie knife from his belt and pinned the hand of the other player upon the table... exclaiming, "If you haven't got the ace of spades under your palm, I'll apologize." — Abraham Lincoln

WEDNESDAY LAW

"You must have the right kind of law." — Theodore Roosevelt

"Tis easier to make certain things legal than to make them legitimate." — Nicolas Chamfort

THURSDAY FREEDOM

"I was not born to be forced." — Thoreau

"Freedom isn't something to be won and then forgotten. It must be renewed like soil after yielding good crops." — Norwin Corwin

FRIDAY

"There is no greater evil than taking the enemy lightly." UNDERESTIMATE — Lao-tsze

"We would be sitting pretty, if we all pulled together as much to put over a siege of peace as we do a spell of war." — Will Rogers.

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
APRIL 25, 1958

MONDAY

"What we want is more cider and less talk." — Artemus Ward

TUESDAY OPTIMISM

"Everything is possible, including the impossible and the absurd." — Benito Mussolini

WEDNESDAY CHANGE

"Today is not yesterday. We ourselves change. How can our works and thoughts if they are always to be the fittest, continue always the same?" — Thomas Carlyle

THURSDAY ISRAEL

"In Israel, in order to be a realist, you have to believe in miracles." — Ben Gurion

"A great city is that which has the greatest men and women." — Walt Whitman

FRIDAY DOUBT

"To have doubted one's own first principles is the mark of a civilized man." — Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr.

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
APRIL 18, 1958

MONDAY PREPPAREDNESS

"We have had the lesson before us over and over again--- nations that were not ready and were unable to get ready, found themselves overrun by the enemy." — Franklin Roosevelt

TUESDAY

"Logic and politics seldom slip their feet between the same sheets." — French maxim

WEDNESDAY

"Talking with your antagonist to avoid strife is a moral duty. Appeasement comes when, in order to avoid strife and to achieve a supposed security, you sacrifice a principle which you know to be a sacred right." — Brian McMahon

THURSDAY

"Beyond his strength may no man fight, however eager he be." REALISI — Homer

FRIDAY

"A man's wisdom is most conspicuous where he is able to distinguish among dangers and make a choice of the least." — Machiavelli

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
APRIL 11, 1958

MONDAY MISSILES VS IDEAS

"The goal of the United States should not only be to send up bigger missiles, but also to send up bigger ideas." — Norman Cousins

"The world is run by ideas. Only the fool thinks otherwise." — Woodrow Wilson

TUESDAY DEMOCRACY

"The best government rests on the people, and not on the few; on persons and not on property; on the free development of public opinion, and not on authority." — George Bancroft

↓

WEDNESDAY

"I was not born to be forced. I will breathe after my own fashion. If a plant cannot live according to its nature it dies...and so a man." — Thoreau

THURSDAY

"Speech is the index of the mind." — Seneca

"And curiosity, is little more than another name for hope." — Julius Charles

FRIDAY FRONTIER

"The frontiers are not East or West, North or South, but wherever a man fronts a fact." — Thoreau

"On reaching the frontier, do not turn back." — Pythagoras

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
APRIL 4, 1958

MONDAY

"The practice of politics in the East may be defined by one word---dissimulation." — Disraeli

TUESDAY SPRING

"Dandylions planted this month are almost sure to bad out, so are bad stools. This month is also healthy for planting onions. Onions are a luxury and are good for a bad breth, or are bad for a good breth, I have forgot which. But either way is right." — Josh Billings

WEDNESDAY

"Those men alone deserve life and freedom who earn both anew each day." — Goethe

THURSDAY

"The Hungarian revolt blew to bits the biggest lie of the century---a lie that tried to pass off as proletarian revolution, a regime of police tyranny." — Albert Camus

FRIDAY BEGINNING

"We are reading the first verse of the first chapter of a book whose pages are infinite." — Unknown

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
MARCH 28, 1958

MONDAY

"What war can ravish, commerce can bestow." — Alexander Pope

TUESDAY

"Even a doubtful remedy is better than none at all." — Old Latin proverb

WEDNESDAY INVENTION

"It was only yesterday that man invented navigational techniques as ingenious as those used by bees, who steer by polarized light from the sun." — Joseph Wood Krutch

THURSDAY

"All despotisms, under whatever name they masquerade, are efforts to freeze history." — Charles A. Beard

FRIDAY

"What counts is not the personality of the tyrant, but the essence of tyranny." — Stendhal

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
MARCH 21, 1958

MONDAY PERSEVERANCE

"If at first you don't succeed, try, try again." — William Nickson

TUESDAY FRANCE

"France is a country where miracles have become a tradition. Proof lies in the fact that we're still here. For a miracle to happen, things must be really bad. Our ministers are taking care of that. You can tell they are preparing the ground for a really fine miracle." — A French writer

WEDNESDAY

NONE

THURSDAY ATOM

"The main question about the atom is simple indeed--- Does it stand for twilight or for dawn?" — New York Times editorial

"The choice is ours---yours and mine." — Dr. Wendell Stanley

FRIDAY

"Like all other forms of theology, Communism runs around on the fact that there are frequent bitter rows between its prophets." — H. L. Mencken

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
MARCH 14, 1958

MONDAY

"Ambition is like hunger. It obeys no law but its appetite." — Henry W. Shaw

TUESDAY

None

WEDNESDAY FREEDOM

"The heavy-hanging chains will fall
The walls will crumble at a word;
And freedom greet you in the light,
And brothers give you back your sword!" — Pushkin

THURSDAY SURPRISE

"What we anticipate seldom occurs. What we least expect generally happens." — Disraeli

FRIDAY

"He who rides a tiger is afraid to dismount." — Lao-tse

PROGRESS

"No steps backward is the rule of human history." — Theodore Parker

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1958

MONDAY

OPTIMISM

"One cannot doubt that a resolution of some kind will be found for it is too difficult to accept a millennial view of history---a Twilight of the Gods, a prognosis of universal catastrophe and extinction." — Walter Millis

TUESDAY

"Civilization without adventure is in full decay." — Alfred North Whitehead

WEDNESDAY

"The probabilities is that the probabilities will assimilate themselfs tew the prinsipal probabilities in the case. If they don't, du notiss will be giv. In the meantime, be halm, be dignified...and don't be sheered." — Josh Billings

THURSDAY

"It is endless to dispute upon everything that is disputalbe." — William Penn

"The best way out is through." — Robert Frost

FRIDAY

"There is a time to fish and a time to dry nets." — Mencius

"Don't tell fish stories where the people know you. But, particularly, don't tell them where they know the fish." — Mark Twain

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
FEBRUARY 28, 1958

MONDAY STUBBORN

"A foolish consistency is the hobgoblin of little minds." Ralph Waldo Emerson

TUESDAY

"We Americans, are peculiar chosen people...the Israel of our times. We bear the ark of the liberties of the world." Herman Melville

WEDNESDAY

"There is no prophecy in our day but history. History alone is a trustworthy prophet." Mark Twain

THURSDAY

"Never pin your flag so tightly to one mast that if a ship sinks, you cannot rip it off and nail it to another. It is sometimes good to remember that." President Eisenhower

FRIDAY ANGER

"Anyone can become angry. That is easy. But to be angry to the right degree, at the right time, for the right purpose and in the right way---this is not easy." Aristotle

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
FEBRUARY 7, 1958

MONDAY

"Whatever we accomplish is of little importance because what we accomplish is always measured by what others do in relation to it." — John G. Winant

TUESDAY

"The occasion is piled high with difficulty, and we must rise high with the occasion." — Abraham Lincoln

WEDNESDAY

"The daily drama of the Presidency, the reciprocal interplay of human character and legal concepts that no other office on earth can quite emulate." — Edward Corwin

THURSDAY

"A man always has two reasons for doing anything--- a good reason and a real reason." — J.P. Morgan

FRIDAY

None

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
JANUARY 31, 1958

MONDAY STRENGTH

"It is excellent to have a giant's strength... but it is tyrannous to use it like a giant." — Shakespeare

TUESDAY

"It is better to leap one rod and strike on your feet than to leap two rods and strike on your head. This is a well-known fact." — Josh Billings

WEDNESDAY LITERACY

"The best friend a man can ever have is the man who teaches him to read, and who helps him get good books. For a man who cannot read is like a blind man." — Unknown

THURSDAY

"He serves himself and his party best who best serves his country." — Rutherford B. Hayes

FRIDAY

NONE

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
JANUARY 24, 1958

MONDAY

"Our duty is to act upon things as they are, and to make reasonable provision for whatever they may be." — Thomas Jefferson

TUESDAY

"They make a solitude and they call it peace." — Tacitus

WEDNESDAY

"All money that is well spent is a good investment." — Josh Billings

"Pity costs nothing and ain't worth nothing." — Josh Billings

THURSDAY

"I think it is best to put up with information the way you get it...and seem satisfied with it, and grateful for it...and say, 'My word!' and never let on." — Mark Twain

FRIDAY

"This is of the utmost interest to scientists every one of whom owes his existence to the earth's having cooled off." — E. B. White

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
JANUARY 17, 1958

MONDAY

"Nothing is achieved until it is thoroughly attempted." — Sir Philip Sidney

"A small key opens big doors." — Old Turkish proverb

TUESDAY

"In the worst of times, do the best things." — Dr. Charles Gibbony

WEDNESDAY

"Believe in the future! But don't sit back and wait for the future to work itself out. Get into action and make it the kind of future you want it to be." — Theodore Roosevelt

"Walk softly, and carry a big stick." — Theodore Roosevelt

THURSDAY

"If you miss the first buttonhole, you will not succeed in buttoning up your coat." — Goethe

"He who considers too much will perform little." — Socrates

FRIDAY

"Negotiate from strength, not from weakness, or else you will find yourself negotiating first at someone else's expense---which is dirty---and then at your own, which is disastrous." — Lord Vansittart

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
JANUARY 10, 1958

MONDAY

"The best government rests on the people, and not on the few ...on persons, and not on property...on the free development of public opinion...and not on authority." — George Bancroft

TUESDAY

"Fellow citizens, we cannot escape history. We of this Congress and this Administration will be remembered in spite of ourselves. No personal significance or insignificance can spare one or another of us. The fiery trial through which we pass will light us down in honor or dishonor to the latest generation." — Abraham Lincoln 1862

WEDNESDAY

"A platoon leader doesn't get his platoon to go by getting up and shouting, 'I am bigger, I am stronger. I am the leader.' He gets his man to go along with him because they believe in him." — President Eisenhower

THURSDAY

None

FRIDAY

"Propagandists have existed ever since Eve persuaded Adam to eat the first apple...and they will exist as long as one person attempts to convince another of anything." — Edward Bernays

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
JANUARY 3, 1958

MONDAY

"This will never be a civilized country until we expend more money for books than we do for chewing gum." — Elbert Hubbard

"I am more worried about our own faults than about the plans of our enemies." — Pericles

TUESDAY

"The New Year is at the door. I wish for the stupid a little understanding and for the understanding a little poetry. I wish a heart for the rich, and a little bread for the poor. But above all, I wish that we may blackguard each other as little as possible during the New Year." — Heinrich Heine

WEDNESDAY

"It is not the going out of port but the coming in that determines the success of a voyage." — Henry Ward Beecher

"Let us shrink from no strife, moral or physical, provided we are certain that the strife is justified." — Theodore Roosevelt

THURSDAY

"If the frenzy of searing hope can never be realized, we can also avoid the panic of plunging despair---if we learn to think our problems through, decide what it is we value most, and organize ourselves to see that first things come first." — Bernard Baruch

FRIDAY

"As an apple is not in any sense an apple until it is ripe, so a human being is not in any proper sense a human being until he is educated." — Horace Mann

"What better or greater gift can we offer the republic than to teach and instruct our youth?" — Cicero

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
DECEMBER 27, 1957

MONDAY

"It is a gloomy moment in history. Russia hangs like a cloud, dark and silent upon the horizon of Europe. Of our troubles, no man can see the end."

Harper's Weekly, 1857

TUESDAY

"The mouse that always trusts to one poor hole can never be a mouse of any soul."

Alexander Pope

WEDNESDAY

"Let no pleasure tempt thee, no profit allure thee, no ambition corrupt thee, no example sway thee, no persuasion move thee to do anything which thou knowest to be evil. So shalt thou live jollily, for a good conscience is a continual Christmas."

Benjamin Franklin
(Poor Richard's
Almanac)

THURSDAY

"This time like all other times is a very good one---
if we but knew what to do with it."

Ralph Waldo Emerson

FRIDAY

"If a nation expects to be ignorant and free in a state of civilization, it expects what never was and never will be."

Thomas Jefferson

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
DECEMBER 13,1957

MONDAY

"Describe the man...and paint his person, character, and views."	William Cowper
"Biography is the only true history."	Thomas Carlyle

TUESDAY

"Truly there is a tide in the affairs of men, but there is no Gulf Stream setting forever in one direction."	James Russell Lowell

WEDNESDAY

"He who expects much will often be disappointed, yet disappointment seldom cures us of expectation...or has any other effect than that of producing a moral sentence or peevish exclamation."	Samuel Johnson

THURSDAY

"Life imposes on nations, as on men, the obligation to strive without despair."	Charles B. Marshall

FRIDAY

"Long speeches will not insure peace."	Alfred Nobel
"Words count only when they give expression to deeds or are to be translated into them."	Theodore Roosevelt

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
DECEMBER 6, 1957

MONDAY

"Science is a first-rate piece of furniture for a man's upper chamber, if he has common sense on the ground floor." — Oliver Wendell Holmes

TUESDAY

"Method is the architecture of success." — H. W. Shaw

WEDNESDAY

"Politicians neither love nor hate. Interest, not sentiment, directs them." — Lord Chesterfield

"Politics and self-preservation come first." — Will Rogers

THURSDAY

"The voices of the republic are not mere discord. Conflicts there must be from time to time...for when all conflicts cease, the spirit of political institutions dies." — Edmund Cahn

FRIDAY

"The roughest test of courage on earth is to bear defeat without losing heart." — Robert Ingersoll

"When I make a mistake, it's a beaut." — Mayor LaGuardia

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
NOVEMBER 29, 1957

MONDAY

"He'll ne'er get a pennyworth, that is afraid to ask a price." — Thomas Fuller

"It's a bad bargain, where nobody gains." — Old English proverb

TUESDAY

"The first wealth is health. Sickness is peer-spirited and cannot serve anybody." — Ralph Waldo Emerson

"Misfortune...and particularly the misfortune of illness...brings to all of us an understanding of how good people are." — Dwight D. Eisenhower

WEDNESDAY

"We cannot cross a bridge until we come to it... but I always like to lay down a pontoon ahead of time." — Bernard Baruch

THURSDAY

"Give us brotherhood, not only for this day, but for all our years, a brotherhood not only of words but of deeds." — Stephen Vincent Benet

FRIDAY

"Change is inevitable." — Benjamin Disraeli

"The old is cracking. Something new is rising to take its place." — George Soule

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
NOVEMBER 22, 1957

MONDAY

"God made man to go by motives...and he will not go without them any more than a boat without steam, or a balloon without gas." — Henry Ward Beecher

TUESDAY

"St. Patrick had no politics. His sympathies lay with the right---that was politics enough. When he came across a reptile, he forgot to enquire whether he was a Democrat or Republican...but simply exalted his staff and let him have it." — Mark Twain

WEDNESDAY

"It's a long step from saying to doing." — Cervantes

"The man who is prepared has his battle half fought." — Cervantes

THURSDAY

"...not to spend too much time debating the past... lest they lose the future." — Winston Churchill

FRIDAY

"I knew no safe depository of the ultimate powers of society, but the people themselves. If we think them not enlightened enough to exercise their control with a wholesome discretion, the remedy is not to take it from them...but to inform their discretion by education!" — Thomas Jefferson

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
NOVEMBER 15, 1957

MONDAY

"The arts of power and its minions are the same in all ages. It marks its victim...denounces it... and excites the public odium and the public hatred to conceal its own abuses and encroachments." — Henry Clay

TUESDAY

"No person will have occasion to complain of the want of time who never loses any." — Thomas Jefferson

"Seize the present. Trust the future as little as you may." — Horace

WEDNESDAY

"In whatever direction the future moves, whether the earthquake is long in coming or not, we must from now onward, learn to live and act in the knowledge, that we are all responsible to and for one another." — Pierre van Paassen

THURSDAY

"If the trumpet give an uncertain sound, who shall prepare himself to battle?" — St. Paul

FRIDAY

"The greatest gift is the power to estimate correctly the value of things." — Le Rochefoucauld

"Pure motives do not insure perfect results." — C.N. Bovee

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
NOVEMBER 8, 1957

MONDAY

"He who strikes terror into others, is himself in continual fear." — Claudian

"Tyranny is always weakness." — James Russell Lowell

TUESDAY

"As our case is new, so we must think anew and act anew. We must dis-enthrall ourselves." — Abraham Lincoln

WEDNESDAY

"Modern politics is a struggle, not of men, but of forces." — Henry Adams

THURSDAY

"Confidence is not a thing to be produced by compulsion. Men cannot be forced into trust." — Daniel Webster

FRIDAY

"The things that will destroy America are prosperity at any price, peace at any price, safety first instead of duty first, and love of soft living, and the get-rich-quick theory of life." — Theodore Roosevelt

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
NOVEMBER 1, 1957

MONDAY

"Those who have been once intoxicated with power, can never willingly abandon it." — Edmund Burke

"Power flows to the man who knows how." — Elbert Hubbard

TUESDAY

"The Nautilus is a symbol of man's dreaming -- his bright dreams, certainly. And, if man is not wise, his nightmares, too." — Admiral Carney

WEDNESDAY

"The United States has not the option as to whether it will not play a great part in the world. It must play a great part. All that it can decide is whether it will play that part badly or well." — Theodore Roosevelt

THURSDAY

"Education is a weapon whose effect depends on who holds it in his hand--and who is struck by it." — Stalin

FRIDAY

"Laffing devils are the most dangerous. If I had a mule that wouldn't kik nor bite, I would watch him dredful spry." — Josh Billings

Monday, June 3, 1957

Harriman (of Stalin) "He wrote us pretty hard."--George Bidault "When it comes to laying cards on the table, the Russians never play anything but clubs."

Tuesday

Woodrow Wilson "Unless justice be done to others, it will not be done to us."

"Justice has nothing to do with expediency."

Wednesday

Einstein---"I do not believe that civilization will bw wiped out. Perhaps two-thirds of the people of the earth might be killed. But enough men capable of thinking...and enough books...would be left to start again and civilization would be restored."

Thursday

Will Durant--"The crossroads of tradeare the meeting place of ideas, the attrition ground of rival customs and beliefs.

Friday

Thoreau---"To know that we know what we know and that we do not know what we do not know, that is true knowledge."

Monday--June 10, 1957

Daniel Webster "Justice is the great interest of man on earth."
H.L. Mencken "Injustice is relatively easy to bear. What stings is justice."

Tuesday

Sidney Hyman "If anything is certain in politics, it is the habitual way fate intrudes overnight."

Will Rogers--"It's sorter like a World Series. You got to have the breaks"

WEDNESDAY

Alfred North Whitehead "Without adventure, civilization is in full decay."
David -Grayson "Adventure is not outside a man. It is within."

Thursday

Josh Billings--"Faith is no milksop but a live fighter.She don't set down and grow stupid with resignation and get weak with the buty of her attributes. She iz the heroine of forlorn Hope.'

Friday

Chinese Proverb - like a man eating fish - "He dare not swallow, for fear of a bone, nor spit it out - for fear there is flesh

WORD FOR TODAY (LL REporting June17--21) 1957

Monday, June 24

Sarah Doudney" The waiting time is the hardest time of all"

Tuesday

Hesiod--"Rivalry is good for mortals." But in the realm of defense, there has to be a delegation of tasks. For as Emerson said, "Concentration is the secret of strength."

Wednesday

Charles E. Memmiam "It was a great day for the human race when the idea dawned that every man is a human being."
Someone--Else---"We need not worry so much about what man descends from. It's what he descends to that shames the human race. "

Thursday

Woodrow Wilson "Men's hearts wait upon us. Men's lives hang in the balance. Men's hopes call upon us to say what we will do."

Friday

Josh Billings--"search for things that are little, for things that are lonesum.. avoiding all torch lite proseshuns, bands of brass and wimmins rights conventions.

WORD FOR TODAY

MONDAY__ May 20, 1957

Warren Austin, "It is better for aged diplomats to be fored than for young men to die."

Tuesday--Ap 21

Josh Billings--"It iz dredful easy to mistake what we think for what we know."

Wednesday
Frank VAnderlip--"Since nothing is settled until it is settled right, no matter how unlimited power a man may have, unless he exercises it justly, his action will return to plague him."

Thursday

Hastings Doerr "Making a budget is a method of worrying before you spend, instaad of afterward."

Pubilius Syrus "There are remedies worse than the disease."

Friday

Arthur Schnitzler--"One can positively never be deceived, if one mistrusts everything inthe world, even one's own skepticism"

Monday, May 27

XXXXXX Finley Peter Dunne "At cards or world politics, there are no friends."

Tuesday

Livy--"Envy--like flame--soars upward
Cicero--"The higher we are placed, the more humbly we should walk"

Wednesday
Apocrypha "There is a city full of good things, but its approach is narrow, along a steep path, flanked by fire on one side and deep water on the other. Now if this city is given to man for an inheritance, how shall he receive it unless he pass through the danger set before him?"

Thursday
C rl Sandburg-"When we say a patriot is one who loves his country, what kind of love XXXXXXis it we XXXX mean? You have heard that thw shroud has no pockets. You have also heard the dead hold in their clenched hands only that which they have given away. In this we begin to approach the meaning of a patriot."

FRIDAY
Petroleum Nasby--"A man who duz things from principle kin stand a good deal."

"My conscience won't allow me to support it any longer. And besides, it dont pay."

WORD FOR TODAY

MONDAY, MAY 6, 1957

George Elliot'"And hope, folding its wings, looked backward and became regret."

Tuesday--William Allen White (describing production line) "a kind of democracy to transportation, without marching cohorts, or banners or Congress passing a law."

~~Tuesday~~--
Wednesday
Mohammed---Actions will be judged according to their intentions
~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~
~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~
~~Wednesday~~ Thursday

Einstein--"Science brought forth this danger, but the real problem is in the minds and hearts of men."

Friday

Nitzsche "The highest type of free man must be sought where the greatest resistance has to be overcome---five paces away from tyranny"

Monday--May 13

Thoreau "Some circumstantial evidence is very strong..as when you find a trout in the milk."

Tuesday--Ike--""For their own salvation...men are under a compulsion to turn this furious power from ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ the devastation of war."

Wednesday
Churchill--"If the present now engages in a quarrel with the past, then surely the future will be lost."

Thursday

WEndell Phillips "There is no Cannaan in politics." Edwin WHipple "A politician amiably in the right is no match for a politicisn tenaciously and pugnaciously in the wrong."

Friday--

George MacDonald "Always make a definite bargain. Never trust to the flattering lie, 'We shan't disagree about trifles'." ---Shakespeard--"to cavil on the ninth part of a hair."

Monday, A ril 22, 1957
Senator George--"I cannot think that Divine Providence has permitted us to become the responsible leaders of the world, only to break that hope now. If the free peoples lose condidence in us, we will have disappointed the last hope of mankind."

Tuesday
E. B. White " Do not be confused by the noise of the atom bomb." "The bomb is a pea shooter come home to roost. But when you dream, dream of essential matters -- of mass - energy relationships, of relationships of man to man. The scientists have outdreamed you, so dream well."

Wednesday--

Henry Townley Heald "The possession of factual information is the beginning of understanding. Understanding is the prerequisite of intelligent action. And intelligent action is what makes democracy work.

Thursday--
Trotsky-- " The Twentieth Century is the most disturbed century in the history of humanity. Any contemporary of ours who wants peace and security above all else has chosen a bad time to be born

Friday--ancient prov3rb--hasten slowly and ye shall soon arrive.
monday

Friday--

Ambrose Bierce (on experience) "the wisdom that enables us to recognize as an undesirable old acquaintance the folly we have already embraced." ---H. L. Menkken--

"What reallyteaches man is not experience but observation."

Tuesday--Ap 30

Charles B. Marshall "The problems of power are endless. Wars only occur.Politics endures."
Bismarck -- "Politics is not an exact science."

Wednesday
Somerset Maughm "If a nation values anything more than freedom, it will lose its f freedom. And the irony of it, is that if it is comfort or mone that it values more, it will lose that, too."

Thursday
Spinoza "All noble things are as difficult as they are rare."
Thoreau "There is ruin in want of calculation."

Friday--May 3

Walter Bedell Smith--"We dare not allow ourselves any false sense of security. We must anticipate that the Soviet tactic will be to attempt to wear us down. And we must cultivate firmness and patience to a degree we have never before required."

WORD FOR TODAY
Monday, April 1, 1957

Herman Melville--"To produce a mighty book--you must choose a mighty theme. No great and enduring volume can ever be written on the flea--ahough I must say, many have tried."

Tuesday
Abraham Lincoln--"In times like the present, men should utter nothing for which they would not willingly be responsible through time and eternity."

Wednesday
Will Rogers--"Congress is a mythical beanbag. Congress votes mythical beans into it and then tries to reach in and pull real beans out."

Thursday-

R. W. Emerson--"This aged England. I see her not dispirited." "I find the Englishman to be him of all men who stands firmest in his shoes."

Friday

"'Tis a well spent penny saves a gerat." "An empty bag cannot stand upright."

---Ben Franklin

ILL REPORTING APRIL 8-12

MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1957

Prof. Jacques Barzun "Whoever wants to know the mind and heart of America had better learn baseball---the rules and realities of the game."

Tuesday--Thomas Huxley--"Logical consequences are the scarecrows of fools and the beacons of wise men."

Wednesday--
R. W. Emerson--"The difference between landscapes is small. But there is a great difference in the beholders."

Thursday

W. B. Smith--"Propaganda as employed by the Soviets is a full scale aggressive device.....which shifts its emphasis with the freatest flexibility in the struggle for men's minds."

Friday --Mark Twain--"They chartered a ship called Mayflower and set sail. And I have heard it said that they pumped the Atlantic Ocean through that ship sisteen times."

WORD FOR TODAY

Monday, March 18, 1957

Galen--"The chief virtue language can have is clearness."

George Ade--"For parlor use, the vague generality is a livesaver."

Tuesday--
G. Washington--"Actions, not words, are the true criterion of the attachment of friends."

Wednesday
Samuel Johnson--"The use of travelling" "is to regulate imagination by reality and, instead of thinking how things may be, to see them as they are."

Thursday
Woodrow Wilson--

"Friendship is the only cement that will ever hold the world together."

George Washington-- "Friendship is a plant of slow growth and must withstand the shocks of adverstiy."

Friday

John Ruskin"What nature does generally, is sure to be more or less beautiful. What she does rarely will either be very beautiful, or absolutely ugly."

Monday, March 25, 1957

Old Saying----"It's but little good you'll do , watering last year's crops."

Santayana--"Those who cannot remember the past, are condemned to repeat it."

Tuesday--

Ben Franklin--"When the expectation is raised too high, 'tis a disadvantage to the thing expected."

Wednesday

Josh Billings--"It is now 30 years since a phellow with green goggles on offered tew sell me sumthing for 50 cents, whithc he sed waz worth 5 dollars. I've forgot what it waz, but i remember it waz a beat. And as often as once a year ever since I hav tried the same thing over and got beat every time."

Thursday
T. R.----"The Vice President is really a fifth wheel to the coach. It is not a stepping stone to anything except oblivion."
Thomas Paine.."A new method of thinking has arisen."

Friday

Tommy Heinrich "Catching a fly ball is a pleasure. Knowing what to do with it after you catch it is a business."

WORD FOR TODAY__EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

MONDAY__,ARCH 4, 1957

Bible--"Faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen. Faith withoug works is dead."

Tuesday--Thomas Hobbes--"[redacted]

"There are very few so foolish that they would not rather govern themselves than be governed by others."

Wednesday--March 6

Frank Crane--"You may be deceived if you trust too much, but you will live in torment if you do not trust enough."

F?P? Dunne "Trust everybody----but cut the cards"

Thursday--Senator Borah"--We cannot stand up before the world and say--'We will help to save civilization' and then in the next breath say--'We will do so only if you pay cash.'"

Friday--Archibald Mac Leish--
Freedom of speech is the freedom th hear and freedom to hear is indeed the whole foundation and reason of freedom to speak.

Monday--March 11, 1957

The Red Queen (Alice in Wonderland) " "It takes all the running you can do to keep in the same place." "If you want to get somewhere else, you must run at least twice as fast as that."

Tuesday
Paul Hoffman--(while speaking of an aid program for dependent nations) "Any-program with any narrower goal), (than to make countries genuinely independent of US and Russia), "would be bad politics, bad psychology, and bad morals"

Wednesday--
Nasser---" History is charged with great historic roles for which we do not find actors."
J.B. Priestly--"In every country we see them rise, the actors who will not use the theatre. And always they bring down disasters from the gods."

Thursday--Lincoln "The legitimate objective of government is to do for a community of people, whatever they have need to have done, but cannot do a t all, or cannot so well do for themselves in their separate capacities."

Friday--Josh Billings--'Courage without discretion is a ram with horns on both ends--he will hav mae fuss on hand than he can well attend to

Monday--February 4, 1957

Frederick William I--"When one in this world wants to decide something with the pen, he does not do it unless supported by the strength of the sword."

Tuesday--Henry Ward Beecher

"Not that which men do worthily, but that which they do successfully is what history makes haste to record."

Wednesday--Elizabeth Jackson--"Whatever our characteristic American virtues are, logic isn't one of them."

W.D. Howells--"Try as you may", you can't be logical and complimentary at the same time."

Thursday Nathaniel Hawthorne

"No man can for any considerable time imploy two standards without finally getting bwildered as to which of them is true.

Friday--Bronson Alcott

"The deepest truths are best read between the lines and for the most part refuse to be written."

CC REPORTING FEB ~~XXXXX~~ 11-14 and FEB 18-22

Monday, Feb 25

ERasmus--Every definition is dangerous

Tuesday--Leonardo da Vinci

"Perspective is the bridle and rudder of painting"

WEdnesday--

James Thurber--"fools rush in where angels fear to tread"--"The angels are all in heaven", "but few of the fools are dead"

thursday O. W. Holmes--The great thing is not where we stand , but in what direction we are moving"

Friday--

Benjamin Franklin-- "Energy and persistence conquer all things" "Applause waits on success"

WORD FOR TODAY

MONDAY--JANUARY 21--Innauguration Day 1957

Sidney Hyman--"The American Presidency is as much a sum of outlook and word as it is of law and deed. It is what all Presidents ahde said and felt about the place they held and what the President of the moment may add or alter in this legacy of the past."

Tuesday--Jan 22

U. S. Grant--"We want no more land. We do want to improve what we have..and to see our neighbors improve and go strong that the design of any other could not endanger them.:

WEdnesday--Publilius Syrus--"It is better to have a little than nothing."..."Nothing can be done at once hastily and prudently."

Thursday --Daniel WEbseter

"Confidence is not a thing to be produced by compulsion. Men cannot be forced into trust."

Friday--Churchill-
"If the United States and England do fall apart..and wander astray from the beacon light of their destiny..there is no tnd or measure to the misiries and the confusion which await."

Monday--Jan 28, 1957
Elbert Hubbard--"We get anything we prepare for. Everything that happens is a sequence. This happened today because we did that yesterday."

Tuesday--Theodore Parker

"Politics is the science of exigencies."

Benjamin Franklin--"There is a time to wink as well as to see."

WEdnesday--

Benjamin Franklin--"He that pursues two horses at once does not catch one... and lets the other go."

Thursday--Thomas Fuller--"The wise baker doesn't set the loaf in till the oven's hot."

Friday--Feb 1--

No "Word"

Word for Today
Charles Collingwood reporting December 17--21, 1956

Monday--December 24
Thoreau--"The smallest seed of faith is better than the largest seed of happiness."
G. Washington--"Cultivate peace and harmony with all."

Tuesday--
Peter Marshall--THE Christmas message can never be changed nor quite forgotten although there are many things that tend to make us forget.

Wednesday--
Southey--
"Easier were it to haul the rooted mountain from its base than force the yoke of slavery upon men determinte to be free."

Thursday--
Edmund Burke--
"All that is necessary for the triumph of evel is tyat good men do nothing."

Friday--
Wilson (On the League of nations.)
" ---a reign of law based on the consent of the governed and sustained by the organized opinion of the mankind."

NEW YEAR"S EVE
Heinrich Heine--"The New Year is at the door. I wish for the stupid a little under standing and for the understanding a little poetry. I wish a heart for the rich and a little bread for the poor. But above all, I wish that we may baackguard each othe r as little as possible iuring the New Year.

Tuesday--
Robert Frost--"I don't hold with people who say 'What's the use?' I wouldn't get up in the morning if I thought we didn't have a direction to go in. Despite our fears and our worries, life continues. It goes on."

Wednesday
Lenin--"The strictest loyalty to the ideas of communism, must be combined with the ability to make all the necessary compromises--to tack, make agreements, zig-zag and retreat."
Thursday
John Adams
"Every man in Congress is a great man--an orator, a critic, a statesman. Therefore every man upon every question must show his oratory, his critisism, and his political abilities."

Friday

David Burnham--"Make big plans. Little plans have no magic to stir man's blood."

WORD FOR TODAY

MONDAY DECEMBER 3, 1956

Churchill--"The price of greatness is responsibility. If the people of the United States has remained in a mediocre station, a factor of no consequence in the movements of the world, they might have remained forgotten and undisturbed beyone their protecting ocean."

Tuesday--Theodore Roosevelt
"The American people abhor a vacuum."
Descartes
"A vacuum is repugnant to reason

Wednesday--Henry Hodson
"In this new world, as in the world that the H-Bomb has destroyed, it remains true that divided we fall.And we have seen enough to know that this objective cannot be won by pious hopes."

Thursday--Lewis Carrol

Battle incident--"Through the looking glass"

Friday--Stephen Vincent Bennet

"If our borthers are oppressed, we are oppressed. If they hunger, we hunger. If their freedom is taken away, our freedom is not secure."

Monday, December 10
Archibald MacLeish
"We should not forget in all the suffering and pain , that we owe the people of Hungary more than our pity. We owe them also pride and praise.

Tuesday

William Penn--"Opportunities should never be lost, because they can hardly be regained."

Wednesday

F.D.R.--"When peace has been broken anywhere, peace of all countries everywhere is in danger."

Thursday
Fred Allen--"A conference is a gathering of important people who singly can do nothing but together can decide that nothing can be done."

Friday--
Jan Masaryk--"In a world where there is no security for little nations, there is no security for big nations."

WORD FOR TODAY

MURROW IN ISRAEL NOVEMBER 5--9----12-16 (back on 16) 1956

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19

Wendell Holmes--"The great thing in this world," "is not so much where we are but in what direction we are moving. "

Tuesday

John Adams--"The prospect now before us ought to engage the attention of every man of learning to matters of power and of right. That we may be neither led nor driven blindfolded to irretrievable destruction, let every sluice of knowledge be opened and set aflowing."

Wednesday

E. B. White--"When you sit down," "sit down as an American if that makes you feel comfortable. But when you think with longing of the place where you were born, remember that the sun leaves it daily to go somewhere else." (LL. Subbing)

Thursday--
Samuel Morrison--" poor in the goods of this world. They were not of gentle or noble blood. Yet these simple folk were exalted to the stature of statesmen and prophets in their limited sphere, because they firmly believed, and so greatly dared, and firmly endured." (Blair Calrk subbing)

Friday

Kossuth--"The cause of freedom is identified with the destinies of humanity. And in whatever party of the world it gains ground, by and by it will be a common gain for all who desire it."

LARRY LESUEUR REPORTING NOVEMBER 26--30 1956

MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1956

Churchill--"I cannot forecast to you the action of Russia." "It is a riddle, wrapped in a mystery inside an enigma. But perhaps there is a key. That key is Russian national interest."

Tuesday--George Washington--"Nothing short of independence, it appears to me, can possibly do."

James R. Lowell--"Tyranny is always weakness."

Wednesday--Edmund Burke--"When I see the spirit of liberty in action, I see a strong principle at work. But we ought to suspend judgement until the first effervescence is a little subsided. I must be tolerably sure before congratulating men upon a blessing that they have really received one."

Thursday--Russel Lynes--"The only graceful way to accept an insult is to ignore it. If you can't ignore it, top it. If you can't top it, laugh at it. If you can't laugh at it, it is probably deserved."

Friday--Prof. Edmond Cahn"The voices of the Republic are not mere discord. Conflicts there must be from time to time. For when all conflicts cease, the spirit of political institutions dies."

Monday, October 29, 1956

Bonner Law--There is no such thing as an inevitable war. If war comes, it will be from the failure of human wisdom."

Tuesday--General George Marshall --"We must take the nations of the world as they are, the human passions and prejudices of people as they exist, and find some way to secure a peaceful world."

Wednesday--Alvin Johnson --"However bravely man may talk, they shrink from the appeal to force until there appears to be no other way out."

Thursday, November 1

Abraham Lincoln (on foreign policy) "Indeed I have none. I live in preventing the storm from blowing down the tent. I drive in the pegs as fast as they are pulled up."

Friday--Churchill-- "The soul of Poland is indestructible, and she will rise again like a rock whicm may for a time be submerged by a tital wave, but which remains a rock."

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
JUNE 29, 1956
(LAST WEEK OF 1956 SEASON)

MONDAY

"It is one of the most fatal errors to spoil a good cause by ill management" — William Penn

"The virtue of man lies in his ability to correct his mistakes" — 15th Century Chinese philosopher

TUESDAY

"The power that is supported by force alone will often have cause to tremble." — Francis Kossuth

"The measure of civilization is the degree to which cooperative intelligence replaces the method of brute conflict." — John Dewey

WEDNESDAY

"In politics, you must never retreat, never retrace your steps, never admit a mistake. If you have made a mistake, you must persevere. That will put you in the right." — Napoleon

THURSDAY

"Every why has a wherefore." — Shakespeare

"The louder he talked of his honor, the faster we counted our spoons." — R. W. Emerson

FRIDAY

"RThe Lord kinder looks us over and says, wait, you folks are going too fast...Slow up and look yourself over...a bit of silent meditation will do you good." — Will Rogers

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
JUNE 22, 1956

MONDAY

"As long as ideas influence the minds of men, and as long as men and their ideas are a major component of power, ideas--good or bad--will continue to upset nations, defy armies, and write history."

Chester Bowles

TUESDAY

"I should not regard this as an advance. Nothing is gained by teaching a parrot a new word." George Orwell

"Everything nailed down is coming loose." Marc Connolly

WEDNESDAY

"Nature, when she adds brain, adds difficulty." R. W. Emerson

"With stout hearts and strong arms, we can surmount all difficulties." Henry Clay

THURSDAY

"If all men defined 'wise' and 'honorable' alike, there would be no debate on earth."

Euripides

"In two opposite opinions, if one be perfectly reasonable, the other cannot be perfectly right." Oliver Goldsmith

FRIDAY

"All men desire by nature to know." Aristotle

"To be forewarned is to be forearmed." Old Latin Proverb

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
JUNE 15, 1956

MONDAY

"Tis easy to see, hard to foresee." — Ben Franklin

"After the event, even the fool is wise"." — Homer

TUESDAY

"Everything comes to him who waits." — (Old English Proverb)

"People count up the faults of those who keep them waiting." — (Old French Proverb)

WEDNESDAY

"Science is a first rate piece of furniture for a man's upper chamber if he has common sense on the ground floor." — Oliver W. Holmes

THURSDAY

"If we could first know where we are, and whither we are tending, we could then better judge what to do." — Abraham Lincoln

FRIDAY

"Simplicity is most rare in our age." — Ovid

WORD FOR TODAY FROM

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
JUNE 8, 1956

MONDAY

"The disease somehow inheres in tyranny to have faith in no friends." — Aeschylus

"Though the tyrant dies, the tyranny persists." — Cicero

TUESDAY

"It takes two to speak the truth---one to speak, another to hear." — Thoreau

"There is no worse lie than a truth misunderstood by those who hear it." — William James

WEDNESDAY

"It takes great skill and wisdom to make use of victory." — Polybius

"What is defeat? Nothing but education." — Wendell Phillips

THURSDAY

"It seems to me that we want to stand for steadfastness and courage and constructive imagination in our approach to world problems. If we want our influence in the world to be as strong as it should be, we need only think and act as befits our strength." — Henry Ford II

FRIDAY

"The basis of neutrality is not indifference. It is not self interest. The basis of neutrality is sympathy for mankind. It is impartiality of spirit." — Woodrow Wilson

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
JUNE 1, 1956

MONDAY

"A good scare is worth more to a man than good advice."

E. W. Howe

"Defer no time. Delays have dangerous ends."

Shakespeare

TUESDAY

"Whenever the non-Communist left has accepted an alliance with Communism, its fate has been sealed. Initially it serves as a cloak for Communism. It ends by surrendering its power and disappearing into a ditch."

Susanne Labin

WEDNESDAY

"There never has been a time that there were not clouds upon the horizon of this country, and there was one crisis after another that could be named. And always there has been a saving remnant. Always there has been a small faithful minority, faithful to the death."

Carl Sandburg

THURSDAY

"There is a time for all things."

Shakespeare

"He who waits for the right time may wait forever."

Ancient proverb

FRIDAY

"Let us not merely be entertained by the tale. Let us draw a small moral from it. "

Benjamin Franklin

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
MAY 25, 1956

MONDAY

"The science that was to make life beautiful has made it hideous."

Irwin Edman

"No man has learned anything rightly until he learns that every day is Doomsday."

R. W. Emerson

TUESDAY

"Man in this moment of history has emerged in greater supremacy over the forces of nature than has ever been dreamed of before. There lies before him, if he wishes, a golden age. He has only to conquer his worst and last enemy---himself."

Winston Churchill

WEDNESDAY

"In all debate, let Truth be your aim, not victory or an unjust interest. And endeavor to gain, rather than expose thy antagonist."

William Penn

THURSDAY

"France is the only country in the world where, if you add ten citizens, you have not made an addition. You have made twenty divisions."

Pierre Daniel

"Even without hope, a man can try."

William the Silent

FRIDAY

"Education is a better safeguard of liberty than a standing army.

Edward Everett

"If the growth of modern science has taught anything, it is that the method of progress is the method of evolution, not revolution."

Robert Millikan

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
MAY 18, 1956

MONDAY

"Iowa comes here and goes crazy" — Walter Duranty on Hollywood

"Hollywood is a place where people from Iowa mistake each other for movie stars. It is no place for a professional comedian. The amateur competition is too great." — Fred Allen

TUESDAY

"A man may smile and smile and be a villain still." — Shakespeare

"Imagination rules the world." — Napoleon

WEDNESDAY

"God give me strength to face a fact, though it slay me." — Julian Huxley

"The obvious we see eventually. The completely apparent takes longer." — H.L. Gold

THURSDAY

"If I am worth wooing, I am worth winning." — Longfellow

"The use of traveling is to see things as they are." — Samuel Johnson

FRIDAY

A hero cannot be a hero unless he is in an heroic world." — Nathaniel Hawthorne

"Youth sees through sham with sharp and terrible eyes." — H.L. Menken

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
MAY 11, 1956

MONDAY

"The sight of human affairs deserves admiration and pity. And he is not insensible who pays them the undemonstrative tribute of a sigh which is not a sob -- and of a smile which is not a grin."

Joseph Conrad

TUESDAY

"Avoid the pin-pricks that precede the canon shots of war."

Napoleon

"We lose much by fearing to attempt." J. N. Maffitt

WEDNESDAY

"The spy is the king's eye, and he who hath him not is blind."

Ancient saying

"The life of spies is to know, not to be known." George Herbert

THURSDAY

"A disposition to preserve and an ability to improve would be my standard of a statesman."

Edmund Burke

FRIDAY

"By suasion, not by force of arms"... Plutarch

"A wise neuter joins neither but uses both." William Penn

WORD FOR TODAY--1956-57

Monday--Oct 8--Thanks to CC & LL

Tuesday-- Litvinov--"Peace and security cannot be organized on the shifting sands of verbal promises and declarations."

Wednesday--Will Rogers--"All politics is apple sauce"
P.T. Barnum--"More persons, on the whole, are humbugged by believing in nothing, than in believing in too much."

Thursday--O. W. Holmes--"The great thing is not so much where we stand as in what direction we are moving."
Sherwood Anderson--"Nothing approaching accomplishment grows wearisome."

Friday--Bernard Shaw--"What better do you expect ? You are, I hope, on the side of the angels. But you cannot join them until you die."

Monday-- October 15
Woodrow Wilson--"Nobody can guarantee the world against the ugly passions that sometimes get abroad. But if the nations of the world will in deed and truth agree to put arbitration and discussion always first and war always last, I say that we have an immense insurance against war."

Tuesday--October 16--Ellen Glasgow--the only difference between a rut and a grave is their dimmensions
William Sumner--"Motives and purposes are in the brain and heart of man. Consequences are in the world of fact."

Wednesday--Plautus--"One eye-witness weighs more than ten hearsays. Those who hear, speak what they have heard. Those who see, know beyond mistake."

Thursday --Corey Ford-- "Every political campaign campaign I hear the same old factional arguements back and forth again, and I'm convinced that what this country needs is another party. There's nothing like a party to give everyone a chance to relax."

Friday-- Walt Whitman--I am for those who have never been mastered
Stanley Pargellis-- Everyone knows where liberty begins. It is at the point where people resent being shoved about.

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
MAY 4, 1956

MONDAY

"Reason.....the power to guess at right and wrong."

Wm. Congreve

"Behold the turtle. He makes progress only when he sticks his neck out."

James Conant

TUESDAY

"As a creature of time, man must approach his problems piece meal. When he does so, he finds that good conflicts with good, and that we pay a price for every step of progress."

Sidney Hook

WEDNESDAY

"Those who would treat politics and morality apart will never understand the one or the other."

John Morley

"Nothing is politically right which is morally wrong."

Daniel O'Connell

THURSDAY

"It is a thing of no great difficulty to raise objection against another man's oration, but to produce another one, a better one, in its place is extremely troublesome."

Plutarch

"Blessed be agriculture, if one does not have too much of it."

Charles Dudley Warner

FRIDAY

"...a disagreement conference..nothing but a Democratic convention with a silk hat on."

Will Rogers

"You go back home, Will, and announce that one of America's muchly advertised talents has been over-estimated. We are not the masters of bunk."

Henry L. Stimson (to Will Rogers)

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
APRIL 27, 1956

MONDAY

"The emphasis placed solely on the military aspects of world affairs does a disservice to the cause of peace. The more present differences are talked about and treated exclusively as a military problem, the more they tend to become so. "

General Marshal

TUESDAY

"Declarations of independence make nobody really independent." Santayana

"I was not born to be forced. I shall breathe after my own fashion." Thoreau

WEDNESDAY

"I do not believe that civilization will be wiped out. Perhaps two-thirds of the people of the earth might be killed, but enough people capable of thinking, and enough books would be left to start again, and civilization would be restored."

Einstein

THURSDAY

"Fraud lurks in generalities". Old legal maxim

"Every step of progress the world has made has been from scaffold to scaffold and from stake to stake."

Wendell Philipps

FRIDAY

Soviet policy....by Khrushchev

"History is the essence of innumerable biographies." Thomas Carlyle

"Diplomacy is a great thing, if it wasn't so transparent." Will Rogers

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
APRIL 20, 1956

(CHARLES COLLINGWOOD REPORTING FOR THE PREVIOUS THREE WEEKS AND NO QUOTES WERE USED IN HIS FOOTNOTE TO THE DAY'S NEWS)

MONDAY

"I have always claimed that if every farmer eats all he raised, he would not only get fat himself, but farm prices might probably go up. Course, on account of this not being an Economist's idea, it might not work."

Will Rogers

TUESDAY

"All great changes are irksome to the human mind, especially those attended by great dangers and unsertain effects."

John Adams

"What is more unwise than to mistake uncertainty for certainty, falsehood for truth?"

Cicero

WEDNESDAY

"Lay down a method for everything." Lord Chesterfield

"Unite and lead is the watchword of the wise."

Goethe

THURSDAY

"I have never known a peace made, even the most advantageous, that was not censured as inadequate, and the makers condemned as injudicious or corrupt."

Benjamin Franklin

FRIDAY

"Moscow was not built in a day." Bulganin

"What a good thing Adam had!! When he said a good thing, he knew nobody had said it before." Mark Twain

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
MARCH 23, 1956

MONDAY

"Nothing is dear if it is good." — H. G. Wells

"A piece of a kid is worth two of a cat.
One leg of a lark is worth the whole body of a kite." — John Heywood

TUESDAY

"It is lawful, and hath been so through the ages, for anyone who has power, to call to account a tyrant." — John Milton

"I have sworn upon the altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of tyranny over the mind of man." — Thomas Jefferson

WEDNESDAY

"All government, indeed every virtue, and every prudent act, is founded on compromise." — Edmund Burke

"Compromise makes a good umbrella, but a poor roof." — James Russell Lowell

THURSDAY

"Nothing can be done hastily and prudently." — Pubilius Syrus

"Whatever the issue, we shall share one common danger, one safety." — Virgil

FRIDAY

"By and by, when each nation has 20-thousand battleships and 5-million soldiers, we shall all be safe. And the wisdom of statesmanship shall stand confirmed." — Mark Twain

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
MARCH 16, 1956

MONDAY

"We are fighting our sins as practiced by the enemy." — Bernard Shaw

"I am a citizen not of Athens or Greece but of the world." — Socrates

TUESDAY

"Democracy is a charming form of government, full of variety and disorder." — Plato

"Thoughtful, bold and independent minds are essential to wise and considered self government." — Justice Robert Jackson

WEDNESDAY

"Every man should keep a fair sized cemetery in which to bury the faults of his friends." — Henry Ward Beecher

THURSDAY

"Change is inevitable" — Disraeli

"Whosoever adapteth himself shall be preserved to the end." — Lao-Tse

FRIDAY

"Force can not give right." — Thomas Jefferson

"Wherever wisdom is called for, force is of small avail." — Herodatus

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
MARCH 9, 1956

MONDAY

"If you have time, don't wait for time."
" You may delay, but Time will not." — Ben Franklin

TUESDAY

" The measure of civilization is the degree in which the method of cooperative intelligence replaces the method of brute conflict." — John Dewey

WEDNESDAY

"Though the problems are new, though the tasks set before us are different from the tasks set before our fathers who founded and preserved this Republic, the spirit in which these tasks must be undertaken, is our duty is to be well done, remains essentially unchanged." — Teddy Roosevelt

THURSDAY

"Realities govern wise men." — William Penn

"The line between hunger and anger is thin." — John Steinbeck

FRIDAY

"I shall never ask, never refuse, or never resign an office." — Ben Franklin

"There is nothing in words...believe what is before your eyes." — Ovid

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
MARCH 2, 1956

MONDAY

"Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it."

Santayana

"Law is merely the expression of the will of the strongest, for the time being."

Charles Madison

TUESDAY

"The hardest tumble a man can make is to tumble over his own bluff."

Ambrose Bierce

WEDNESDAY

"There is grief in indecision."
"No phase of life..whether public or private..can be free from duty."

Cicero

THURSDAY

"Courage, wisdom, an understanding of the democratic procedures. Tolerance. You can't operate the democratic system without tolerance."

General George Marshal
(on "indispensable qualitities for public service)

FRIDAY

" Nationalism is an infantile disease, the measles of mankind."

Albert Einstein

"Born in aniquity and conceived in sin, the spirit of nationalism has never ceased to bend human institutions to the service of dissension and distress."

Veblen

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
FEBRUARY 24, 1956

MONDAY

"Two sisters by the goal are set --cold disappointment and regret." — Sir Walter Scott

"Defeat never comes to any man until he admits it." — Josephus Daniels

TUESDAY

"This guy Marx, why he was like one of those effie-iency experts. He could explain to you how you could save a million dollars, and he couldn't save enough himself to eat on. He never did a tap of work." — Will Rogers

WEDNESDAY

"No matter so hard but policy can prevail." — George Pettie

"He says one thing standing up, another sitting down." — Erasmus

THURSDAY

"Men's common failing is to confide their plans." — Spinoza

"Look for a tough wedge for a tough log." — Pubilius Syrus

FRIDAY

"The only guide to a man is his conscience; the only shield to his memory is the recitude and sincerity of his actions. It is very imprudent to walk through life without this shield..because we are so often mocked by the failure of our hopes." — Winston Churchill

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
FEBRUARY 17, 1956

MONDAY

"The shortest answer is doing." — George Herbert (re segregation)

"I shall do nothing in malice, for what I deal with is too vast for malicious dealing." — A. Lincoln

TUESDAY

"A man often pays dear for a small frugality." — R. W. Emerson

"To make a fine choice, yet decline to pay for it, is folly." — Dorothy Fosdick

WEDNESDAY

"Doctrines get inside a man's reason, and betray him against himself." — William Graham Sumner

THURSDAY

"Realities are less dangerous than fancies." — Carl Becker

"The race is not always to the swift, but that is the place to look." — Hugh Keough

FRIDAY

"What has been done, indicates what can be done." — Irwin Edam

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
JANUARY 27, 1956

MONDAY

"It is far more convenient to commit an act of violence, and afterwards excuse it, than laboriously consider the arguments, and lose time in listening to objections."

Immanual Kant

TUESDAY

"Rather go to bed supperless than rise in debt." Ben Franklin

"Let us be happy and live within our means, even if we have to borrow money to do it." Artemus Ward

WEDNESDAY

"There are some who complain of nothing to do. For my own part, I cannot get enough Nothing to do. I feel as if I never had leisure to unpack a tenth part of the luggage of my life and thoughts." G.K. Chesterton

THURSDAY

"We are two halves of a pair os scissors when apart, Pecksniff. But together, we are something."

Dickens in Martin Chusslewith

FRIDAY

"Diplomacy is a disguised war in which states seek to gain by barter ind intrigue, the objectives they would have to gain more clumsily by means of war."

Randolph Bourne

"A diplomat is a man who always remembers a woman's birthday, but never her age." Robert Frost

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
JANUARY 20, 1956

MONDAY

"You have a budget like you have a limit in a poker game. You are not supposed to go beyond it till at least an hour after the game has been started."

Will Rogers

TUESDAY

"Small words sometimes grow into mighty strife." Cato

"A word before is worth two behind." Scottish proverb

WEDNESDAY

"It is the motives which chiefly merit attention in the ways of Man."

Goethe

"Every difficulty slurred over is a ghost to disturb you later on." Frederick Chopin

THURSDAY

"Thinking is like loving and dying. Each of us must do it for himself."

John Dewey

FRIDAY

"Better no words than words unfitly placed." Randle Cotgrave

"I have always had poor eyes, and I couldn't read a lot. I think I have been spared a lot of confusion."

Charles F. Kettering

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
JANUARY 13, 1956

MONDAY

"Were we directed from Washington when to sew and when to reap, we should soon want bread."

T. Jefferson

"Those who labor in the earth are the chosen people of God."

" "

TUESDAY

"A man may have the finest automobile, be the best driver, have perfect vision, and a heart of gold. But if he tries to find his way around Paris with a map of Chicago, he just will not arrive where he set out to go."

Walter Lippman

WEDNESDAY

"The central point of all civil liberty, the crucial factor in all neighborly confidence, is the citizens reaction to those whose views he does not share."

Barbara Ward

The history of the world is none other than the progress of the consciousness of freedom."

Hegel

THURSDAY

"Nobody knows which way you turn, after you have learned to destroy the world in a single night."

E.B. White

FRIDAY

"Talk much about a thing and you will put it into peoples' heads."

H.H. Brackenbridge

Monday--January 7, 1956

James Thurber--"What is the difference between a statesman and a politician?"
Elder Thurber--"The statesman is a politician in a position to get us all into trouble and if we're lucky, out of it."

Tuesday--

Bismarck--"Russia seems to be impregnable, but she is not. Poland is her weak spot."

Wednesday
Talleyrand--"the reputation of a man is like his shadow, gigantic when it precedes him and pigmy in tts proportions when it follows."

Thursday--
Churchill--"The past should be forgiven, even when it cannot be forgotten.If it cannot be forgotten, it should not set the pattern for the future."

Friday
Charles Coldon--"The pains of power are real, its pleasures imaginary."

Monday--January 14

E. B. White--"New York City perfectly illustrates both the dilemma and the solution..at once the perfect target and the perfect demonstration of non-violence-capital of everything, housing the deliberations by which the planes are to be stayed and their errand forestalled."

Tuesday--Jan 15
Dr. John Hutchinson--"Democracy is imperriled if in a crisis men want security more than they want the burdens and struggles of freedom."

Wednesday--
Kin Hubbard"There's too blamed many ways to spend money and not enough new ways to get it. "
Stephen McKenna--"We can always live on less when we have more to live for. "

THursdya
Pubioius Syrus "It is the unity of feelings and affections that makes the strongest relationship."

Friday--
Willis Fisher--"Men have learned to travel faster and faster, though on erands not conspicuously improved. This, I believe, is called progress."

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
JANUARY 6,1956

MONDAY

"What is peculiarly French in the French character is but a cloak. The French are rather fond of that cloak and take good care of it. But they are fully aware that it is a cloak which they are free to alter and even discard."

Albert Guerard

TUESDAY

No "Word"--Howard K. Smith with Footnote--no quote

WEDNESDAY

"The farmer is covetous with his dollar, and with reason. He knows how many strokes of labor it represents. His bones ache with the day's labor that earned it."

Ralph W. Emerson

THURSDAY

"Destiny has laid upon our country..the responsibility of leadership in the free world."....."Whatever America hopes to bring to bring to pass in the world must first come to pass here in the heart of America."

Eisenhower

FRIDAY

"There is a place where love begins and a place where love ends, and love asks nothing."

Carl Sandburg

"Love supreme defies all sophistry."

George Elliot

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
DECEMBER 30, 1955

MONDAY

"It is a bad plan that cannot be altered". — Pubilius Syrus

"Never promise more than you can perform." — " "

TUESDAY

"Thou shalt not raise a false report." — Exodus

"That which passes out of one mouth passes into a hundred ears." — Ernest Bramah

WEDNESDAY

"Democracy is based on the conviction that there are extraordinary possibilities in ordinary people." — Harry Emerson Fosdick

THURSDAY

"The times do change and move continually." — Edmund Spenser

"There are no birds in last year's nest." — Longfellow

FRIDAY

"The New Year is at the door. I wish for the stupid a little understanding. And for the understanding, a little poetry. I wish a heart for the rich and a little bread for the poor. But above all, I wish that we may blackguard each other as little as possible during the New Year.

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
DECEMBER 23, 1955

MONDAY

"Do not drive the horses with a whip, but with oats."

Old Russian Proverb

"Times change & we change with them"

Cellarius

TUESDAY

"The fundamental principles which govern the handling of postage stamps and millions of dollars are exactly the same. They are so simple that a fool can't learn them, so hard that a lazy man won't try. "

Phillip Armour

WEDNESDAY

"It was considered to be something of a nuisance for it made a racket and scared the horses. After a thousand miles I sold it to Charles Ainsley of Detroit for 200 dollars. That was my first sale, although I had built the car not to sell, but only to experiment with. Then I wanted to start another car.

Henry Ford --on his first car.

THURSDAY

"It has been said that trees are imperfect men and seem to bemoan their imprisonment rooted in the ground. But they never seem to me. They grip the ground as though they like it, they go wandering in all directions with every wind --going and coming like ourselves. I never saw a discontented tree."

John Muir

FRIDAY

"The legend of St. Nick is the last living relic of the of the vanishing world of dreams. The faries are gone, the witches and ghosts are gone. Santa Claus alone lingers with us. Let us keep him as long as we can. Children learn to see soon enough, too clearly, too well. After all, in this universe of ignorance anything may be true - even our dreams."

Gamiel Bradford

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
DECEMBER 16, 1955

MONDAY

"There is millions of people in this country who know the color of Mary Pickford's hair but think the presidential office is hereditary."

Will Rogers

TUESDAY

"The discipline that is identical with trained power is also identical to freedom. Genuine freedom, in short, is intellectual. It rests in the trained power of thought."

John Dewey

WEDNESDAY

"We can not always oblige, but we can always speak obligingly."

Voltaire

"Diplomacy is like good book keeping. He don't believe you and you don't believe him. So it always balances."

Will Rogers

THURSDAY

"The great advantage of the Americans consists in their being able to commit faults which they may afterwards repair."

De Tocqueville

"We should never do wrong when people are looking."

Mark Twain

FRIDAY

"You shall learn by experience."

Terrence

"To most men, experience is like the stern lights of a ship, which illumine only the track it has passed."

Coleridge

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
DECEMBER 9, 1955

MONDAY

"A word unspoken is, like the sword in thy scabbard, thine.
If vented, thy sword is in another's hand."

Francis Quarles

TUESDAY

"Bigness can become an expression of the heroic size
of man himself as he comes to new found greatness."

David Lilienthal

"The great and the little have need of one another."

Thomas Fuller

WEDNESDAY

"The more present difficulties are talked about and treated
as a military problem, the more they tend to become so."

General Marshal

THURSDAY

"There is, properly, no history, only biography."

Emerson

"The first and essential quality towards being a
statesman is to have a public spirit."

Richard Steele

FRIDAY

"Americans have little faith. They rely on the power of
the dollar."

Emerson

"Upon a good foundation, a good building may be raised.
And the best foundation in the world is money."

Cervantes

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
DECEMBER 2, 1955

MONDAY(FOOTNOTE TO NEWS**CHARLES COLLINGWOOD)

"It is not customary for the corpse to reply to a funeral oration." — Faure

TUESDAY (C.C. NO QUOTE)

WEDNESDAY (MURROW**"WORD")

"How little do my countrymen know what precious blessings they are in possession of and which no other people enjoy."

Thomas Jefferson

THURSDAY

"A leopard does not change its spots." — Latin proverb

"I will arm me, being thus forewarned." — Shakespeare

FRIDAY

"~~[illegible]~~ Save me from my friends. I can defend myself from my enemies." — Villars

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
NOVEMBER 25, 1955

MONDAY

"A great nation is not lead by a man who simply repeats the talk of the street corners or the opinions of the newspapers. A nation is lead by a man who hears more than those things, who speaks a new principle for a new age--who speaks what no man else knows -- the common meaning of the common voice."

Woodrow Wilson

TUESDAY

No quotes

WEDNESDAY

"If you love and serve men you cannot, by any hiding or stratagem, escape the remuneration. Serve and thou shalt be served."

Emerson

THURSDAY

"Whatever prosperous hour Providence bestows, receive it with a thankful hand, and defer not the enjoyment of the comforts of life."

Horace

"Rest and be thankful" .

William Wordsworth

FRIDAY

"In a democracy the opposition is not only tolerated as constitutional, but must be maintained because it is indispensable."

Walter Lippman

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
NOVEMBER 18, 1955

MONDAY

"There is little friendship in the world, least of all between equals." — Francis Bacon

"Friendship is a creature that always seeks a companion." — Plutarch

TUESDAY

"You can commit no greater folly than to sit by the roadside until someone comes along and invites you to ride with him."

John Gough

WEDNESDAY

"As soon as there is life, there is danger...." "And there is nothing which more quickly throws us into dangers than a hunger to avoid them."

Emerson & Montaigne

THURSDAY

"The cause of freedom is identified with the destinies of humanity. And in whatever part of the world it gains ground, by and by it will be a common gain to all those who desire it."

Louis Kossuth

"Depend upon it, the lovers of freedom will be free." — Edmund Burke

FRIDAY

"Truth itself hath not the priviledge to be employed at all times and in every kind - be her use ever so noble." — Montaigne

"Truth is truth, to the end of reckoning." — Shakespeare

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
NOVEMBER 11, 1955

MONDAY

"Travel is fatal to prejudice, bigotry, and narrow mindedness, and many of our people need it sorely on these accounts. Broad, wholesome, charitable views of men and things can not be acquired by vegetating in one little corner of the earth all one's life."

Mark Twain

TUESDAY

"In politics, it is difficult sometimes to decide whether the politicians are humorless hypocrites or hypocritical humorists."

Frank Kent

"The results of political changes are hardly ever those which their friends hope or their foes fear."

T. H. Huxley

WEDNESDAY

"I've never subscribed to the theory that coming events cast their shadows before."

Kathleen Knight

"Often do the spirits of great events stride on before the events, and in today, already walks tomorrow."

Shiller

THURSDAY

"There is often a scarsity of friendship, but not of friends. When competition brings us to the test, then we find friendship is self interest."

Thomas Fuller &
Sir Samuel Tuke

FRIDAY

"By so much more you are welcome, by how much more you are wished for."

John Lyly

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
NOVEMBER 4, 1955

MONDAY

"A goal, to be worthy of us, must be far above our faltering feet. Life is no one day's journey; there will be a tomorrow and our goal must fit that, too."

Harold Dye

TUESDAY

"In the moral battle that engulfs the world, we must make firm our faith that the voluntary association of informed, free men is stronger than any police whipped multitude--liberty has restraints...but no frontiers.

TUESDAY

"In the great battles of life, no brilliancy or intellect, no perfection of bodily movement will count when weighed in the balance against that assemblage of virtues, of moral qualities which we group together under the name of character."

Elizabeth Dunn

THURSDAY

"Nothing is to thy interest that ever forces thee to break thy promise, surrender thine honor, hate, suspect or curse anyone, or to lust after anything behind walls or curtains"

Marcus Aurelius

"Even wisdom yields to self interest."

Pindar

FRIDAY

One will not go far wrong if one attributes extreme actions to vanity, average ones to habit, and petty ones to fear."

Nietsche

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
OCTOBER 28, 1955

MONDAY

"Thoughtful men, once escaped from the blinding influences of traditional prejudice, will find in the lowly stock whence man has sprung, the best evidence of the splendor of his capacities; and will discern in his long progress through the past, a reasonable ground of faith in the future. "

Thomas Huxley

TUESDAY

"Man will not only endure, he will prevail. He is immortal, not because he alone among creatures has an inexhaustible voice, but because he has a soul, a spirit capable of compassion and sacrifice and endurance."

William Faulkner

WEDNESDAY

"A federation of all humanity, together with a sufficient measure of social justice to insure health, education and a rough equality of opportunity, would mean such a release and increase of human energy as to open a new phase in human history."

H.G. Wells

THURSDAY

"We must not regard a representative of the people as a sentinel on the watchtower of liberty....public officers are the servants and agents of the people."

Daniel Webster &
Grover Cleveland

FRIDAY

"No one expects Utopia, and no one person can prepare a land fit for heroes. But almost anyone can try to understand the past and the present to enrich the future."

Houston Peterson

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
OCTOBER 21, 1955

MONDAY

"True wisdon consists not only in seeing what is before your eyes but in foreseeing what is to come....9/10 of wisdom is being wise in time."

Terrance and TR

TUESDAY

"Governments, like clocks, go from the motions men give them; ans as governments are made and moved by men, so by them they are ruined. Wherefore, governments rather depend upon men than men upon governments.

William Penn

WEDNESDAY

"Duty is whatever the day demands."

Goethe

"There is no duty we underrate so much as the duty of being unhappy."

R.L. Stevenson

THURSDAY

Liberty comes alone and lives alone where the hard won rights of men are held inalienable, where governments themselves may not infringe. It was this concept for which America's sons have died on a hundred battlefields."

Herbert Hoover

FRIDAY

"There is a danger in rickless change, but a greater danger in blind conservatism...when you're through changing, you're through."

Henry James &
Bruce Barton

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
OCTOBER 14, 1955

MONDAY

"The lessons of great men are lost unless they reinforce upon our minds the highest demands we make upon ourselves, unless they drive sluggish wills forward in the direction of their highest ideals."

Jane Addams

TUESDAY

"Even a mistake can turn out to be the one thing necessary to a worthwhile achievement...Mistakes are often the best teachers."

Henry Ford &
James Froude

WEDNESDAY

"A knowledge that another has felt as we have felt and seen things not much otherwise than we have seen them, will continue to the end to be one of life's choicest blessings."

R. L. Stevenson

THURSDAY

"The conduct of a wise politician is ever suited to the present posture of affairs. Often, by foregoing a part, he saves the whole, and by yielding in a small matter, secures a greater."

Plutarch

"No man is so savage that he cannot become civilized if he will lend a patient ear."

Horace

FRIDAY

"Things and actions are what they are, and the consequences of them will be what they will be; why then should we desire to deceive?

Bishop Joseph Butler

ORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
OCTOBER 7, 1955

MONDAY

"It is the sense of greatness that keeps a nation great." — William Watson

"In the last analysis -- a nation is the unity of the people". — S.T. Coleridge

TUESDAY

"The secret of success is always constancy to purpose." — Disraeli

"Success is little more than a chemical compound of man with moment." — Philip Guedella

WEDNESDAY

"New times demand new measures and new men; the world advances and in time outgrows the laws that in our father's day were best. And doubtless, after us some purer scheme will be shaped out by wiser men than we. — James Russell Lowell

THURSDAY

"Where is the man who owes nothing to the land in which he lives? Whatever the land may be, he owes to it the most precious thing possessed by man -- the morality of his actions and the love of virtue." — Rousseau

FRIDAY

"A moment's insight si sometimes worth a life's experience." — O. W. Holmes

"The only guide to man is his conscience." — Churchill

ORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
SEPTEMBER 30, 1955

MONDAY

"Hope and patience are two soverign remedies for all; the surest repesals, the softest cushions to lean on in adversity." — Robert Burton

TUESDAY

"The basis of our political systems is the right of the people to make and alter their constitutions of government. But the constitution, which at any time exists, until changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all." — George Washington

WEDNESDAY

"Let truth and falsehood grapple, for whoever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?" — John Milton

"The dignity of truth is lost with much protesting."

THURSDAY

"You may often make excuses--but you can never make excuses for yourself.....so don't make excuses...make good." — Publius Syrus & Elbert Hubbard

FRIDAY

"We have wind today, let us get drunk today. The sorrows of tomorrow can be borne tomorrow." — Doolittle

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
SEPTEMBER 23, 1955

MONDAY

"Tis good to have a shelter against every storm." — Sir Robert Howard

"To see a storm is better than to feel it." — Thomas Fuller

TUESDAY

"Pride can be the spring of malice and desire of revenge, of rash anger and contention." — Robert Leighton

"Hatred is self punishment." — Hosea Bellou

WEDNESDAY

"A populace never rebels from passion for attack, but from impatience with suffering. Where there is content there will be no revolution." — Edmund Burke & Confucius

THURSDAY

"The curse of a universal state is that it is a product of 'slavery by thw sword'--and we have seen that to be no salvation at all. What we are looking for is a free consent of free peoples to dwell in unity, and to make, uncoerced, far reaching adjustments and concessions without which this ideal cannot be realized." — Arnold Toynbee.

FRIDAY

"Inward sincerity influences outward deportment. Where one is wanting, there is great reason to suspect the absence of the other." — Laurence Stern

"The greatest friend of truth is time." — Charles Colton.

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
SEPTEMBER 16, 1955

MONDAY

"An empty stomach is not a good political adviser... for a hungry man is always an angry man." — Albert Einstein & James Howell

TUESDAY

"I have noticed that when chickens quit quarreling over their food, they often find there is enough for them. I wonder if it might not be the same way for the human race." — Don Marquis

WEDNESDAY

"A wise man will make more opportunities than he finds." — Francis Bacon

"He who seizes the right moment is the right man." — Goethe

THURSDAY

"Quarrels would not last long if the quarrel was only on one side." — La Rochefoucauld

"God has made us neighbors; let justice make us friends." — Senator Borah

FRIDAY

"Life is a test, and this world is a place of trial. Always the problems, (or it may be the same problem), will be presented to every generation in different forms." — Sir Winston Churchill

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
SEPTEMBER 9, 1955

MONDAY

"When I was at home, I was in a better place." — William Shakespeare

"Of journeying, the benefits are many; the freshness it brings to the heart, the seeing and the hearing of marvelous things, the delight of beholding new cities, the meeting of unknown friends." — Sadi

TUESDAY

"Have patience and endure" — Ovid

""Write on your doors this saying wise and old--be bold, be bold and everywhere be bold--but not too bold. Yet, better the excess than the defect, better more than less." — Longfellow

WEDNESDAY

"If you want peace, the thing you've got to do is just show you're up to fighting, too--because--the safety of the people is the highest law." — Cicero & James Russell Lowell

THURSDAY

"My nearest and dearest enemy." — Thomas Middleton

"Man's greatness can be measured by his enemy." — Don Piatt

FRIDAY

"Laws and institutions must go hand in hand with the progress of the human mind. As new discoveries are made, new truths disclosed, and manners and opinions change with the change of circumstance - institutions must advance also and keep pace with the times." — Thomas Jefferson

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
SEPTEMBER 2, 1955

MONDAY

"When a man is busy, why liesure strikes him as a wonderful pleasure. Faith and at liesure once he is--straightaway he wants to be busy."

Browning

TUESDAY

"It would be an unspeakable advantage, both to the public and private, if men would consider that great truth that no manis wise or safe but that he is honest."

Sir Walter Raleigh

"Let us run with patience that race that is set before us."

New Testament

WEDNESDAY

"The cause of freedom is identified with the destinies of humanity, and in whatever part of the world it gains ground, by and by it will be a common gain for all who desire it. "

Louis Kooth

THURSDAY

"No man has the power to let another prescribe his faith. Faith is not faith without believing --and no outward chain nor outward force of any kind could ever compel the soul of any man to believe or disbelieve.

Thoma s Jeffe
& Thomas Ca

FRIDAY

"He travels the fastest who travels alone" Kipli

"For my part, I travel not to go anywhere but to go for the travel's sake. The great affair is to move. " R.

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
JULY 1, 1955
(THIS WILL BE MR. MURROW'S LAST
BROADCAST UNTIL THE FALL)

MONDAY

"Working together is even more effective than talking together." Ralph Sockman

"Often by foregoing a part we save the whole, and by yielding in a small matter, secure a greater." Plutarch

TUESDAY

"This is a good world. We need not approve of all the items in it, nor of all the individuals in it. But the world itself is more than its parts or individuals-- it has a soul, a spirit, a fundamental relation deeper than all relations."

Jan Smuts

WEDNESDAY

"To us, he is no more a person now, but a 'climate of opinion'."

W.H. Auden

"You can't build up a reputation on what you're going to do." Henry Ford

THURSDAY

"The wickedest work in this world is symbolized , not by a wine glass, but by a looking glass. " Lord Chesterfield

"She wears her clothes as if they were thrown on her with a pitchfork." Jonathan Swift

FRIDAY

"Every now and then, be completely idle- do nothing at all." Sydney Smith

"It is impossible to enjoy idling unless one has plenty of work to do." Jerome K. Jerome

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
JUNE 24, 1955

MONDAY

"It is necessary to hope, though hope should always be deluded, for hope itself is hapiness; and its frustrations, however frequent, are yet less dreadful than its extinction."

Samuel Johnson

TUESDAY

"Summer will not last forever" — Erasmus

"Heat! Maam, it's so dreadful that I find there's nothing left but to take off my flesh and sit in my bones." — Sydney Smith

WEDNESDAY

"It is more painful to do nothing than something." — George Herbert

"What you do in this world is a matter of no consequence. The question is what can you make people believe you have done." — A. Conan Doyle

THURSDAY

"If we work upon marble it will perish. If we work upon brass, time will efface it. If we rear temples, they will crumble to dust. But if we work upon men's immortal minds, if we embue them with high principles, we engrave on those tablets something no time can efface."

Daniel Webster

FRIDAY

"The power of ideas is incalcuable. We see no power in a drop of water. But let it get into a crack in the rock and be turned into ice and it splits the rock; turn it into steam and it drives powerful engines. Something has happened to that drop of water which makes it active and effective... the power that is latent in it."

Albert Schweitzer

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
JUNE 17, 1955

MONDAY

"Blessed is he who expects nothing, for he shall never be disappointed."

Alexander Pope

"To travel hopefully is a better thing than to arrive and the true success is to labor."

R.L. Stevenson

TUESDAY

"Men are often like knives with many blades; they know how to open one and only one--all the rest are buried in the handle, and they are no better than they would have been if they had been made with but one blade. Many men use but one or two faculties out of the score they are endowed with."

Henry Ward Beecher

WEDNESDAY

"A man surprised is half beated"

Thomas Fuller

"Not with dreams, but with blood and iron shall a nation be built."

Swinburn

THURSDAY

"Religious controversy does only harm. It destroys humble inquiry after truth and throws all the energies into an attempt to prove ourselves right--a spirit in which no man gets at the truth."

Frederick Robertson

"We have just enough religion to make us hate--but not enough to make us love."

Jonathan Swift

FRIDAY

"Word" was replaced at the last minute with a late news bulletin.

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
JUNE 10, 1955

MONDAY

"Perhaps the most valuable result of all education is to make yourself do the thing you have to do when it ought to be done, whether you like it or not. It is the first lesson that ought to be learned, but it is probably the last lesson we learn thoroughly."

Thomas Huxley

TUESDAY

"There is nothing more difficult to take in hand, more perilous to conduct, or more uncertain in its success than to take the lead in the introduction of a new order of things."

Machiavelli

WEDNESDAY

"The first law is that the historian shall never dare to conceal the truth; the second that he shall not set down what is false; the third that there shall be no suspicion in his work of either favoritism or prejudice."

Cicero

THURSDAY

"A man of sense may be in haste, but can never be in a hurry, because he knows that whatever he does in a hurry, he must necessarily do very ill."

Lord Chesterfield

"Move slowly; never negotiate in a hurry."

Aaron Burr

FRIDAY

"If a man will begin with certainties, he will end with doubts. But if he will be content to begin with doubts, he shall end in certainty."

Francis Bacon

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
JUNE 3, 1955

MONDAY

"The principal task of friendship is to foster ones friends illusions." Arthur Schnitzler

"I respect faith, but doubt is what gives you an education." Wilson Mizner

TUESDAY

"Justice demands that legitimately constituted authority be respected and obeyed; that laws wisely made for the common good be conscientiously observed by all." Pope Pius 12

WEDNESDAY

"Alice in Wonderland to the King---Where shall I begin, please, your Majesty?"
"Begin at the beginning", the king said very gravely. "And go on til you come to the end. Then stop."

THURSDAY

"What another would have done as well as you, do not do it; what another would have said or written as well, do not say or write it. Be faithful to that which exists nowhere but in yourself and thus make yourself indespensible."

Andre Gide

FRIDAY

"Nothing is ever forgotten; and not an oath is ever uttered that does not continue to vibrate through all time -- in the wide spreading current of time." William Cowper

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 27, 1955

CHARLES COLLINGWOOD REPORTING. NO WORD FOR TODAY

CC's "Footnotes" on Selling Bull — Editorializing — Stork at the Maternity Ward — Davy Crockett Boom —

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
MAY 20, 1955

MONDAY

"There can be no greater service to mankind and no nobler mission than devotion to world peace." — H.S. Truman

"The good will that conditions peace must be positive and active. Men of good will must be agents of peace." — W.O. Carver

TUESDAY

"Speech that deals with important truths should be unadorned and plain." — Seneca

"It is man that makes truth great, not truth that makes man great." — Confucius

WEDNESDAY

"There are interests by the sacrifice of which peace it too dearly purchased. One should never be at peace to the shame of his own soul." — E.H. Chapin

THURSDAY

"I don't care for a man who can spell a word only one way." — Mark Twain

"I will sit down now, but the time will come when you will hear me again." — Disraeli

FRIDAY

"The greatest asset of any nation is the spirit of its people. And the greatest danger that can menace any nation is the breakdown of that spirit -- the will to win and the courage to work". — George Cortelyou

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
MAY 13, 1955

MONDAY

"The brave man is not one who feels no fear - for that were stupid and irrational. The brave man is he who bravely dares the danger nature shrinks from."

Joanna Baille

TUESDAY

"When our hopes tend to break, let our patience hold." Thomas Fuller

"In the end, patience will achieve more than force." Edmund Burke

WEDNESDAY

"No one can with safety, long expose himself to danger. Whom disaster often passes by, she finds at last."

Seneca

He that fears danger in time seldom feels it." Randle Cotgrave

THURSDAY

"It is hope alone which maintains most of mankind." Sophocles

"There are no hopeless situations. There are only hopeless men." Clare Booth

FRIDAY

"It's the way a man uses luck that brings him eminence and makes us all pronounce him wise."

Plautus

Be firm. One constant element in luck is genuine solid Teutonic luck." O. W. Holmes

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
MAY 6, 1955

MONDAY

"Satire has always shone among the rest and is the boldest way, if not the best -- to tell men freely of their foulest faults, to laugh at their vain deeds and vainer thoughts."

John Dryden

TUESDAY

"There is no limitation to what you can do except the limitations of your own mind as to what you cannot do."

Darwin Kingsley

"Nothing is settled until it is settled right." Frank Vanderlip

WEDNESDAY

"All too often we pay statesmen for what they say instead of what they do." C.C. Collon

"The greatest orator in the world is success." Napoleon

THURSDAY

"Many politicians lay it down as a self evident proposition that no people ought to be free until fit to use their freedom. But this maxim is worthy of the fool in the old story who had resolved not to go into the water until he had learned to swim."

Thomas MacCauley

FRIDAY

"It is a good horse that never stumbles, and a good wife that never grumbles." John Ray

"Victory and defeat are each of the same price." Thomas Jefferson

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
APRIL 29, 1955

MONDAY

"To know what to mistrust is the mother of safety." — La Fontaine

"A superabundance of suspicion is a kind of political madness." — Francis Bacon

TUESDAY

"A moment's insight can be worth a life's experience." — O. W. Holmes

"A desire for knowledge is the natural feeling of mankind, and every human being whose mind is not debauched will be willing to give all he has to get it." — Samuel Johnson

WEDNESDAY

"When you can guard against danger, it is stupid to let it get near you." — Terrence

"The mere apprehension of a coming danger has put many into a situation of utmost danger." — Lucan

THURSDAY

"Mankind lives on promises." — T.C. Haliburton

"Be careful with your promise. Undertake not what you cannot perform." — George Washington

FRIDAY

"Difficulties are a severe instructor, but it is difficulties which show what men are." — Edmund Burke

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
APRIL 22, 1955

MONDAY

"The spirit of liberty is not a jealousy of our own particular rights, but a respect for the rights of others; an unwillingness that anyone, whether high or low, should be wronged or trampled under feet."

William Ellery Channing

TUESDAY

"There needs a long time to know the world's pulse."

Edward Herbert

"Regard life on earth not as a place for enjoyment, but a place where humanity is on trial."

Abdulla Ansari

WEDNESDAY

"The injuries we do and those we suffer are seldom weighed on the same scales."

Aesop

"The only way to measure injury is by malice."

Thomas Fuller.

THURSDAY

"Anyone can commence a war. It's always easy to begin one...but very difficult to stop one."

Sallust

"The real and lasting victories ~~of~~ are those of peace not war

son

FRIDAY

"In language, clearness is everything."

Confucius

"It is sweet language that multiplies friends."

Thomas Fuller

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1955

MONDAY

"In health, there is freedom. Health is the first of all liberties."

Henri-Frederick Amiel

TUESDAY

NO WORD

WEDNESDAY

"The only stable state is one in which all men are equal."

Aristotle

"The one time when we are all equal is in the presence of death!

Pubilius Syrus

THURSDAY

"There is no method of drawing up an indictment against a whole people."

Edmund Burke

"Nature never deceives us; it is always we who deceive ourselves."

Rosseau

FRIDAY

"The friendships of the world are often confederacies in vice."

Joseph Addison

"Without confidence, there is no firendhsip."

Epicurus

WORD FOR TODAY
FROM EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
APRIL 8, 1955

MONDAY --Foot Note to the News--Larry Lesueur reporting)

"It Just won't be the same without him) (A Londoner referring to Churchill's retirement.)

TUESDAY No footnote

WEDNESDAY

"Sir Anthony Eden is a great successor to a great Prime Minister!" (Eisenhower on Eden)

THURSDAY (The Word--Murrow)

"Silence at the proper season is wisdom and better than speech." Plutarch

"People who make no noise are always dangerous" de la Fontaine

FRIDAY

"When you incline to have new clothes, remember that a patch on your coat and money in your pocket is better."

Ben Franklin

"A modest woman, dressed out in all her finery is the most tremendous object of the whole creation." Oliver Goldsmith

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
APRIL 1, 1955

MONDAY

"No technical knowledge can outweigh the knowledge of humanities. Our inheritance of well-founded, slowly-conceived codes of honor, morals and manners are far more precious than anything which scientific discoveries could bestow."

Churchill

TUESDAY

"In the case of news, we should always wait for the Sacrament of confirmation."

Voltaire

"As cold waters to a thirsty soul, so is good news from a far country."

The Bible

WEDNESDAY

"Talking is like playing upon the harp; there is as much in laying the hands on the strings to stop their vibration as in twanging them to bring out their music.

Oliver W. Holmes

THURSDAY

"From saying to doing is a long step."

Italian Proverb

"Let us match deeds with words."

Plautus

FRIDAY

"It is the restfullest vocation there is. When the spirit of prophecy comes upon you, you merely take your intellect and lay it off in a cool place for a rest; and unship your jaw and leave it alone. It will work itself. The result is prophecy."

Mark Twain

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
MARCH 25, 1955

MONDAY

"Don't think of retiring from the world until the world will be sorry that you retire. I hate a fellow whom pride or cowardice or laziness drive into a corner and who does nothing when he is there but sit and growl. Let him come out as I do and bark."

Samuel Johnson

TUESDAY

"What all men are really after is some form -- or perhaps some formula - for peace."

Joseph Conrad

" We can go forward hopefully only if we build on the solid recognition that things are as they are and not as we should like to have them."

Elmer Davis

WEDNESDAY

"I have small patience with the antiquarian habit which magnifies the past and belittles the present." "Change is inevitable -- at once a penalty and a privilege."

James Buchnan

FRIDAY

"He must fear many whom many fear."

Publius Syrus

"The thing that numbs the heart, is that men cannot devise some scheme of life to banish fear."

James Hall

THURSDAY

"With effervescing opinions, as with the not-yet-forgotten champagne, the quickest way to let them go flat is to let them get exposed to the air."

Oliver Wendell Holmes

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
MARCH 18, 1955

MONDAY

"With a common origin, a common literature, a common religion -- and common drinks -- what is longer needful to the cementing of the cementing of the two nations."

Mark Twain
(Speaking of the British)

TUESDAY

"It's not really worth much being rich. Too much money seems to take the taste and color out of things. It oughtn't to, but it does."

J.B. Priestly

WEDNESDAY

"What another would have done as well as you, do not do it. What another would have said as well as you, do not say it. Be faithful to that which exists nowhere but in yourself."

Andre Gide.

THURSDAY

"The first law, is that the historian shall never dare to set down what is false; the second, that he shall never dare to conceal the truth; the third, that there shall be no suspicion in his work of either favoritism or prejudice!

Cicero

FRIDAY

"Peace...Peace is what I seek and public calm; endless extinction of unhappy hates."

Matthew Arnold

Thomas a Kempis--"We should have much peace if we would not busy ourselves with the sayings and doings of others.

THE WORD FOR TODAY FROM

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

FOR THE WEEK ENDING

MARCH 11, 1955

MONDAY

"The illustration which solves one difficulty by raising another solves nothing."

Horace

TUESDAY

"The reason why worry kills more people than work is because more people worry than work."

Robert Frost

"As soon as one is at rest in this world, off he goes on something else to worry about."

Mark Twain

WEDNESDAY

"The two great tasks of mankind down through the ages are also tasks for the individual down through the years of his alloted span---to come to terms with nature and with ones fellows."

Stuart Chase

THURSDAY

"We are mad, not only individually but nationally. We check manslaughter and isolated murders, but what of war and the much vaunted crime of manslaughtering whole peoples."

Seneca

FRIDAY

"The weather and my mood have little connection. I have my foggy and my fine days within me."

Pascal

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
MARCH 4, 1955

MONDAY

"When taxes first started, Noah must have taken into the ark two taxes:one male and one female - and did they multiply bountifully! Next to guinea pigs, taxes must have been the most prolific animal."

Will Rogers

TUESDAY

"The composition of a speech is indeed difficult; the art of speaking in public is one I have never completely mastered."

Winston Churchill to E.R. Murrow

"If this be true, let all of us who attempt to practice the art desist in despair."

E.R. Murrow

WEDNESDAY

"How little can we foresee the consequences, either wise or unwise action; of virtue or malice. Without this measureless and perpetual uncertainty, the drama of human life would be destroyed."

Churchill

THURSDAY

"Justice is the end of government. It is the end of civil society. It ever has been and ever will be pursued until it is obtained, or until liberty be lost in the pursuit."

Alexander Hamilton

"Judging from the main portions of the history of the world so far, justice is always in jeopardy."

Walt Whitman

FRIDAY

"Anybody can become angry; that is easy. But to be angry with the right person, and to the right degree, and at the right time, and for the right purpose, and in the right way - that is not within everybody's power and is not easy.

Aristotle

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
FEBRUARY 25, 1955

MONDAY

"There are but two powers in the world --the sword and the mind. But in the long run, the sword is always beaten by the mind."

Napoleon

TUESDAY

"In Washington's day there was no income tax, no cover charge, no disarmament conferences, no luncheon clubs, no stop-lights, no static, no head winds, no drinking problem, no margins, no ticket speculators, no golf pants, and no Scotch jokes. My Lord, living in those times, who wouldn't be great."

Will Rogers

WEDNESDAY

"He who feels the respect due to others, can not fail to inspire in them regard for himself."

General Schofield

THURSDAY

"The greatness of man does not lie in his being faultless. Error is sometimes inevitable. Real virtue lies in recognising the faults that can be set right and striving to correct them. From the willingness to make such an effort, there must emerge a new and better individual."

Helen Kuo

FRIDAY

"It is curious that our own offences should seem so much less heinous than the offenses of others. I suppose the reason is that we know all the circumstances that have occasioned them and so manage to excuse in ourselves what we can not excuse in others."

Somerset Maugham

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
FEBRUARY 18, 1955

MONDAY

"Our most threatening enemy is not the evil intention of the ordinary man, for his intention is usually good. A far worse danger is the increasing confusion of our time."

G. Lowes Dickinson

TUESDAY

"In this atomic age, at the gray dawn of 'one world', patience is more useful than ever before. Life is growing more complex. We have to deal with more and more people and things. And in a high speed age, with many choices, the faster we move the surer it is that haste makes waste.

Walter Pitkin

WEDNESDAY

"The progress of civilization has been uneven, but every generation can add something, be it little or much, to the heritage of the past. Today we face the greatest challenge history has ever known; we must live up to our heritage and add something to it."

Roy Chapman Andrews

THURSDAY

"A word is not a crystal --transparent and unchanging. It is the skin of a living thought and may vary greatly in color and content, according to the circumstances and time in which it is used."

Oliver Wendell Holmes

FRIDAY

"The tissue of the life to be we weave with colors all our own. And in the field of destiny we reap as we have sown."

John Greenleaf Whittier

FOOTNOTE TO THE NEWS (Larry LeSueur Reporting) on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday
WORD FOR TODAY (Mr. Murrow Returned) on Thursday, and Friday)

EDWARD R. MURROW & THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 11, 1955

MONDAY

"When work loses its interest and becomes a labor; when you are hesitant about taking on new work because of age and fear of getting tired; when you are frightened by new ventures and start looking back on an imaginary past-- that's the time to retire."

Archbishop of York

TUESDAY

"We have anxious thoughts about the problems of nuclear energy. The latest discoveries confront humanity with a force which is almost beyond the capacity of man's brain to comprehend or measure. They present a choice and a challenge. Is this vast power to be developed for the benefit of man, or is it to be used to bring ruin upon the human race?"

Communique from the Meeting of the Prime Ministers of the British Commonwealth.

WEDNESDAY

The Russians, who've taken credit for the invention of just about everything, and association with everyone in history who serves their ends, are now "proud to announce" that research shows that the Greek playwright, Aristophanes, 24 hundred years ago gave evidence of being on the side of "progressive mankind". The Russians base their association with Aristophanes on the fact that he recognized "the inhumanity of war".

THURSDAY

"These are the days when the world is less in need of supine comfort than of high gallantry and faith in an inner integrity. During times of distress, doubt and weariness, we can find inspiration in the words of Columbus:This day, we sailed on."

Cornelia Otis Skinner

FRIDAY

"In each man's life, situations arise when he can take the gambler's chance and -- sometimes -- carry it off. In the long run, however, true success belongs to those whose strength is real, because it is backed by courage and character."

General Vandergrift

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
"EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS"
FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 4, 1955

MONDAY

"If we pulled together as much to put over a siege of peace as we do a spell of war, we would be sitting pretty. But we can't hardly wait for a war to end to start taking it out on each other. Peace is kinder like prosperity. There is mighty few nations that can stand it."

Will Rogers

TUESDAY

"There is a secret greater than the atom bomb which mankind has not yet discovered: How, out of complexity to distill simplicity; out of knowledge, essential understanding; out of confusion, clarity. Upon its discovery will depend survival."

Sir Norman Angell

WEDNESDAY

"Whatever the number of a man's friends, there will be times in his life when he has one too few. But if he has only one enemy, he is lucky indeed if he has not one too many."

Lord Lytton

THURSDAY

"There are some situations in which we are unable to take action, when all we can do is brace ourselves against the shock. But there are others in which we have the power to act. And that is when we need all our firmness and singleness of purpose. For with patience and strength, we can endure all things, and achieve many."

Jan Struther

FRIDAY

"No one of us can possibly know all the forces acting in each human situation." "Perhaps others, also ready to despair, are also working - digging to undermine the foundations of the Dark Tower of Wrong.""Who knows - with all of us working together for what we believe in - perhaps tomorrow the tower will fall."

Dorothy Canfield Fisher.

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
JANUARY 28, 1955

MONDAY

"Where is the man who owes nothing to the land in which he lives? Whatever the land might be, he owes to it the most precious thing possessed by man:the morality of his actions."

Rousseau

TUESDAY

"If there is righteousness in the heart, there will be beauty in the character. If there is beauty in the character, there will be harmony in the family home. If there is harmony in the home, there will be order in the nation. When there is order in the nation, there will be peace in the world."

Old Chinese Proverb
Quoted from Mary Martin
Used on Person to Person
last season

WEDNESDAY

"In the works of man, as in those of nature, it is really the motives that merit attention."

Goethe

THURSDAY

"Life is just one revolution after another, a series of crises in which we take farewell of the past and, if we are wise, meet the future. Every time is a good time to live in -- if we know what to do with it."

John Erskine

FRIDAY

"In the forum of reason and deliberation, was can never be anything but a makeshift. A statesman who proposes war as an instrumentality admits his incompetency; a politician who makes war as a counter in the game of parties is a criminal."

William Graham Summer

WORD FOR TODAY FROM
EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 21, 1955

MONDAY

"A duty dodged is like a debt unpaid; it is only deferred, and we must come back and settle the account at last."

Joseph Newton

"The span of life was lent for lofty duties, not selfishness."

Aubrey de Vere

TUESDAY

"This government is ours. It doesn't belong to anybody but the people of America. Don't treat it as an impersonal thing; don't treat it as something to snear at; treat it as something that belongs to you."

Harry Hopkins

WEDNESDAY

"We have all the comforts brought by all the new inventions of one sort or another. We can talk over the telephone to a friend 10 thousand miles away. We have control of power never dreamed of by man. Yet, we have still lost much of our sense of security."

James Adams

THURSDAY

"The chief ingredients in the composition of those qualities that gain esteem and praise, are good nature, truth, good sense and good breeding."

Joseph Addison

FRIDAY

"Beware of rashness, but with energy and sleepless vigilance go forward."

A. Lincoln

"That man is prudent who neither hopes nor fears anything from the uncertain events of the future."

Anatold France

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
WORD FOT TODAY FOR THE WEEK ENDING
JANUARY 14, 1955

MONDAY

"There is nothing too little for so little a creature as man. And it is by studying little things that we attain the great art of having as little misery and as much hapiness as possible."

Samuel Johnson

TUESDAY

"Nothing is lost upon the man who is bent upon growth; who is preparing for his work by keeping his eyes, mind and heart open. For often what he gathers will serve him in unexpected moments in unforseen ways."

Hamilton Mabie

WEDNESDAY

"In diplomacy, we often talk on principle and act on interest."

Walter Lander

"The cost of a thing is the amount of life which is required to be exchanged for it -- immediately or in the long run."

Thoreau

THURSDAY

"Cannons and fire arms are cruel and damnable machines. I believe them to have been the direct suggestion of the devil. If Adam had seen in a vision the horrible instruments his children were to invent, he would have died of grief."

Martin Luther

FRIDAY

"One secret act of self-denial, one sacrifice of inclination to duty, is worth all the mere good thoughts, warm feelings, passionate prayers in which idle people indulge themselves."

Cardinal Newman

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
WORD FOR TODAY FOR THE WEEK ENDING
JANUARY 7, 1955

MONDAY

"I honor the man who is willing to sink half his present repute for the freedom to think. And when he thought - be his cause strong or weak - will risk the other half for the freedom to speak."

James Russel Lowell

TUESDAY

"There is an idea abroad among moral people that they should make their neighbors good. One person I have to make good - myself. And my duty to my neighbor is much more nearly expressed by saying that I have to make them happy - if I may."

Robert L. Stevenson

WEDNESDAY

"Education is the leading of human souls to what is best and making what is best out of them. These two objects are always attainable together - and by the same means. For the training which makes men happiest in themselves also makes them most serviceable to others."

John Ruskin

THURSDAY

"A man's country is not a certain area of land, of mountains, rivers and woods. It is a principle; and patriotism is loyalty to that principle."

George Curtis

FRIDAY

"A doctrine is an article of faith. It is something which you are bound to believe - not always because you have some rational ground for believing it true, but because you have to. "

William Summer

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
WORD FOR TODAY FOR THE WEEK ENDING
DECEMBER 31, 1954

MONDAY

"Great occasions do not make heroes of cowards; they simply unveil them to the eyes of men. Silent and imperceptable, as we make or sleep, we grow strong or we grow weak and at last some crisis shows us what we have become."

Canon Wescott

TUESDAY

"You can ask a Russian any question in the world and if you give him long enough, he will explain their angle, and it will sound plausible enough. Communism to me is one third practice and two thirds explanation."

Will Rogers

WEDNESDAY

"Ask what you please, look where you will, you can not get to the bottom of the resources of Britain. No demand is too novel or too sudden to be met. No need is too unexpected to be supplied; no strain is too prolonged for the patience of our people. No suffering or peril daunts their hearts. "

Churchill

THURSDAY

"We need new friends. Some of us are cannibals who have eaten their old friends up. Others must have renewed audiences before whom to reenact an ideal version of their lives."

Logan Pearsall

FRIDAY

"The New Year is at the door. I wish for the stupid, a little understanding. And for the understanding, a little poetry. I wish a heart for the rich, and a little bread for the poor. But above all, I wish that we may blackguard each other as little as possible during the New Year."

Heinrich Heine

12/27/54

Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer: "This is a world in which each of us, knowing his limitations, will have to cling to what is close to him, to what he knows, to what he can do, to his friends and his tradition and his love, lest he be dissolved in a universal confusion and know nothing and love nothing."
Dec. 27, 1954, in addressing closing Columbia University bicentennial celebration.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
WORD FOR TODAY FOR THE WEEK ENDING
DECEMBER 24, 1954

MONDAY

"What you have said, I will consider; what you have to say I will with patience hear, and find a time both meet to hear and answer such high things."

Shakespeare

TUESDAY

"We will have to want peace, want it enough to pay for it, before it becomes an accepted rule."

Eleanor Roosevelt

"Nothing gives one person so much advantage over another as to remain always cool and unruffled under all circumstances."

Thomas Jefferson

WEDNESDAY

"Nothing remains the same. When a man goes back to look at the house of his childhood, it has always shrunk. There is no instance of such a house being as big as the picture in memory and imagination called for. But the house hasn't altered. It's just the first time it has been in focus."

Mark Twain

THURSDAY

"There is nothing more difficult, more perilous, or more uncertain in its success than to take the lead in the introduction of a new order of things."

Machiavelli

FRIDAY

"There is a feeling of eternity in youth which makes amends for everything, and to be young is to be among the immortal gods."

William Hazlitt.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
WORD FOR TODAY FOR THE WEEK ENDING
DECEMBER 17, 1954

MONDAY

"When dealing with people, let us remember that we are not dealing with creatures of logic. We are dealing with creatures of emotion, creatures bustling with prejudices, and motivated by pride and vanity."

Dale Carnegie

TUESDAY

"For good or ill, air mastery is today the supreme expression of military power and fleets and armies, however necessary and important, must accept subordinate rank. This is a memorable milestone in the march of man."

Churchill

WEDNESDAY

"Freedom from fear, oppression and injustice will be ours only in the measure that men who value such freedom are ready to sustain its possession, to defend it against every thrust from within or without."

Eisenhower

THURSDAY

"No form of society can be reasonably stable in which the majority of the people are not fairly content. People can not be content if they feel that the foundations of their lives are wholly unstable."

James Truslow Adams

FRIDAY

"I do service that I may have a horse to ride and be fed by a prince."

Horace

"Nor are we to use the living creatures like old shoes, or dishes, and throw them away when they are worn out and broken with service."

Plutarch

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
WORD FOR TODAY FOR THE WEEK
ENDING NOVEMBER 19, 1954

MONDAY

"Into your hands will be placed the exact results of your own thoughts; you will receive that which you earn, no more, no less. You will fail, remain, or rise with your thoughts, your vision, your ideal. You will become as small as your controlling desire, as great as your dominant inspiration."

James Allen

TUESDAY

"Conversation should touch on everything and concentrate on nothing."

Oscar Wilde

"It is better to debate a question without settling it, than to settle it without debate."

Joseph Jaubert

WEDNESDAY

"The Frenchman who, with a fund of virtue, learning, and good sense, has the manners and good breeding of his country, is the perfection of human nature."

Lord Chesterfield

THURSDAY

"Peace has to be created in order to be maintained. It is the product of faith, strength, energy, will, sympathy, justice, imagination and triumph of principle." "It will never be achieved by passivity and quietism."

Dorothy Thompson

FRIDAY

"There is one form of hope which is never unwise and which certainly does not diminish the increase of knowledge. In that form it chances its name and we call it patience.

Edward Bulwer Lytton

"Life is not easy for any of us. But what of that? We must have perseverance and above all, confidence in ourselves."

Marie Curie

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
WORD FOR TODAY FOR THE WEEK ENDING
DECEMBER 10, 1954

MONDAY

"Firmness of purpose is one of the most necessary sinews of character and one of the best instruments of success. Without it genius wastes its efforts in a maze of inconsistencies."

Lord Chesterfield

TUESDAY

"No man lives without jostling and being jostled; in all ways he has to elbow himself through the world, giving and receiving offense."

Lord Chesterfield

"Always behave as if nothing has happened, no matter what has happened."

Arnold Bennet

WEDNESDAY

"What men need today in this time of trouble is not so much a way out as a way of high and manly living within."

Wilmont Lewis

"We shall prosper as we learn to do the common things of life in an uncommon way. Let down your buckets where you are."

Booker T. Washington

THURSDAY

"The tarrif is an instrument invented for the benefit of those who make against those who buy. As there is more buys than there is makes, it is a document of the minority...but what a minority."

Will Rogers

FRIDAY

"Justice without power is inefficient; power without justice is tyranny. Justice and power must therefore be brought together so that whatever is just may be powerful and whatever is powerful may be just."

Pascal

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
WORD FOR TODAY FOR THE WEEK ENDING
DECEMBER 5, 1954

MONDAY

"We fret ourselves to reform life, in order that posterity may be happy, and posterity will say, as usual, 'In the past it used to be better...the present is worse than the past.'"

Anton Chekov

"Strange that posterity jumps at making atomic bombs, but it is stopped cold by a heavy snow storm."

Herb Graffis

TUESDAY

"The price of greatness is responsibility" — Churchill

"Great hopes make great men" — Thomas Fuller

"It is great to be great, but it is greater to be human." — Will Rogers

WEDNESDAY

"Discourtesy does not spring merely from one bad quality, but from many...foolish vanity, from ignorance of what is due to others, from indolence, from stupidiyt, from distraction of thought, from contempt of others, from jealousy."

La Bruyere

THURSDAY

"The most precious of all possessions is power over ourselfes, power to withstand trial, to bear suffering, to front danger... the power to follow up our convictions however resisted by menace and scorn...the power of calm reliance in scenes of darkness and storms."

John Locke

FRIDAY

"The minute a thing is long or complicated it confuses. Whoever wrote the 10 Commandments made em short. They may not always be kept, but they can be understood. And in Moses time, people didn't gang up on you and say:you change that commandment or we won't play."

Will Rogers

WARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
WORD FOR TODAY FOR THE WEEK ENDING
NOVEMBER 26, 1954

MONDAY

"Ideas are, in truth, forces. Infinite, too, is the power of personality. A union of the two always makes history."

Henry James

TUESDAY

"Always vote for a principle, though you vote alone, and you may cherish thw sweet reflection that your vote is never lost."

John Q. Adams

"Integrity in men is to be measured by their conduct, not their professions."

Junius

WEDNESDAY

"It is not alone the fact that the amateur carver misses the joints and tries to cut through the largest bones that fills him with regret and his lap full of sage and onions. It is the horrible thought that the entire company is looking at him."

Bill Nye

THURSDAY

"Let our object be our country. And, by the blessing of God, may that country itself become a vast and splendid monument, not of oppression and terror, but of wisdom, of peace and of liberty, upon which the world may gaze with admiration forever."

Daniel Webster

FRIDAY

"If you want war, nourish a doctrine - the most frightful tyrants to which men ever are subject. Doctrines get inside of a man's reason and betray him against himself. Civilized men have done their fiercest fighting for doctrines."

William Summer

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
WORD FOR TODAY FOR THE WEEK ENDING
NOVEMBER 12, 1954

MONDAY
"Live in deeds, not years; in thought, not breath; in feelings, not figures on a dial. Do not count time by heart throbs. He most lives, who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best."

Phillip Bailey

TUESDAY
"The most solid comfort one can fall back upon is the thought that the business of ones life is to help, in some small way, to reduce the sum of ignorance, degredation, and misery on the face of this beautiful earth."

George Elliot

WEDNESDAY
"Logic is logic, and by disagreeing with its laws, even emperors can be beguiled into charges which should not beventured upon except in the shelter of plenty of lightning rods."

Mark Twain

THURSDAY

"Here rests in honored glory, an unknown soldier, known but to God".

Tomb of the
Unknown Soldier

"Kid, you are an emblem and a symbol, black or white, rich or poor, hero or just a guy who did his best. You have much to say to us and you could 'tell us off'. But we can say little to you except, 'Thanks, soldier, and we're sorry we haven't been exactly worthy of it.'"

Hy Phillips

FRIDAY REPUTATION

"It's a maxim with me that no man was ever written out of a reputation but by himself."

Richard Bentley

"A wounded reputation is seldom cured"

"Reputation is often got without merit, and lost without fault."

Old Proverbs

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
WORD FOR TODAY FOR THE WEEK ENDING
NOVEMBER 5, 1954

MONDAY

"The promising season ends on Tuesday and the same night the alibi season opens. To show you what campaign promises amount to, can you remember back a few weeks ago when the promise was made on both sides that the campaign was to be run on a high plane. The campaign ends on Tuesday, but it will take two generations to sweep up the dirt."

Will Rogers

TUESDAY

"There is only one redeeming thing about this election. It will be over at sundown. And when the votes are counted, let everybody, including the candidates, get into a good humor as quick as they got into a bad one. Let's all be friends again, for one of the evils of Democracy is that you have to put up with the man you elect whether you like him or not. That's why we call it Democracy."

Will Rogers

WEDNESDAY

"It's all over, and what a relief. Of all the inconsistences, of all the back-tracking, of all the hanging opinions, of all the waiting to see what the majority will do; of all the trading back and forth with each other for support--and what has it proved? That this country runs in spite of parties. And if we didn't have to stop and play politics, and administration could almost make a Garden of Eden out of us."

Will Rogers

THURSDAY

"The qualities specially belonging to a leader are reason and calm judgement."

Tacitus

"Hail to the Chief who triumphant advances."

Sir Walter Scott

FRIDAY

"Those, who in confidence of superior capacities or attainments, neglect the common maxims of life, should be reminded that nothing will supply the want of prudence; and that negligence, long continued, will make knowledge useless, and genius contemptible."

Samuel Johnson

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
WORD FOR TODAY FOR THE WEEK
ENDING OCTOBER 29, 1954

MONDAY

"A good report maketh the bones fat." Old Testament

TUESDAY

"Come pretty near having two holidays of equal importance in the same week: Haloween and Election---and of the two, Election Day provides the most fun. On Haloween they put pumpkins on their heads. On Election Day they don't have to."

Will Rogers

WEDNESDAY

"No saint, no hero, no discoverer, no prophet, no leader ever did his work cheaply and easily and painlessly....and he only is advancing in life whose heart is getting softer, whose blood warmer, whose brain quicker, and whose spirit is entering into a living peace."

Walter Lippman &
John Ruskin

THURSDAY

"Power is the most intoxicating of all immortal drugs."

Percival Wren

"Want of principles is power. Truth and honesty set a limit to our efforts which impudence and hypocricy easily overlap."

Hazlit

FRIDAY

"I know of no way of judging the future but by the past." Patrick Henry

"The dreams of the future are better than the history of the past." Thomas Jefferson

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
WORD FOR TODAY FOR THE WEEK
ENDING OCTOBER 22, 1954

MONDAY

"There are many 'isms' to perplex us --Nazism, Communism, Fascism, etc. But most of them will cancel each other out. There is only one 'ism' that kills the soul and that is pessimism."

Lord Tweedsmuir

TUESDAY

"The depth of onces conviction measures the breadth of his influence."

J. N. Hunt

WEDNESDAY

"That old alibi about the country not being able to pay is all applesauce. There is no debt in the world too big for this country to pay if they owe it. And the best insurance against another war is to take care of the boys who fought the last one. You may want to use them again."

Will Rogers

THURSDAY

"If one advances confidently in the direction of his dreams and endeavors to life the life which he has imagined, he will meet with a success unexpected incommon hours."

Thoreau

FRIDAY

"Society, we believe, is constantly advancing in knowledge. The tail is now where the head was some generations ago. It is delightful to think that in due time, the last of those who struggle in the rear of the great march will occupy the place now occupied by the advanced guard.

McCauley

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
WORD FOR TODAY FOR THE WEEK
ENDING OCTOBER 15, 1954

MONDAY

"Governments, like clocks, go from the motion men give them. And as the governments are made and moved by men, so by them they are ruined, too! But if men be good, government can not be bad."

William Penn

TUESDAY

"Knowing pups are like dogs and kids are like goats, so used I to compare great things with small."

Virgil

"Take heed that thou make no comparisons, but if anybody happened to be praised for some brave act or virtue, praise not another for the same virtue in his presence, for every comparison is odious."

Francis Hawkins

WEDNESDAY

"Be no ashamed to say what you are not ashamed to think."

Montaigne

"Frankness always invites frankness."

Emerson

THRUSDAY

"Age is a quality of the mind. If you have left your dreams behind, if hope is cold, if your ambitions fires are dead, then you are old. But if from life you take the best, and if from life you hold the jest, if love you hold--then no matter how the years go by, no matter how the birthdays fly, you are not old.

Edward Tuck

FRIDAY

"We watched the weather all through that awful night, and kept an eye on the barometer for the least change, but there was none. Words can not describe the feeling that that friendly, hopeful, steadfast thing was in that season of trouble. It was a defective barometer. But if I should be in such a situation again, I would not wish to be with any barometer but that one.

Mark Twain

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
WORD FOR THE DAY FOR WEEK ENDING
OCTOBER 8, 1954

MONDAY

"To improve the golden moment of opportunity, and catch the good that is within our reach is the great art of life."

Samuel Johnson

TUESDAY

"A statesmen gains little by arbitrary exercise of iron clad authority upon all occasions for this wounds the just pride of his subordinates and thus tends to undermine his strength. A little concession, now and then, where can do no harm, is the wisest policy."

Mark Twain

WEDNESDAY TIME

"Time is money, and very good money too, to those who reckon interest by it."

Charles Dickens

"Make use of time. Let not advantage slip."

Shakespeare

THURSDAY

"Talent alone cannot make a writer. There must be a man behind the book."

Emerson

"What a writer asks his reader is not so much to like as to listen."

Longfellow

FRIDAY

"When dealing with people, let us remember that we are not always dealing with creatures of logic. We are dealing with creatures of emotion, creatures bustling with prejudices and motivated by pride and vanity."

Dale Carnegie

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
WORD FOR TODAY FOR WEEK ENDING
OCTOBER 1, 1954

MONDAY

"Silence, at the proper season is wisdom, and better than speech."

Plutarch

"There is an eloquent silence that serves sometimes to approve, sometimes to condemn; there is a mocking silence; there is a respectful silence."

LaRochefoucauld

TUESDAY

"It is just now becoming generally known that a hot head and cool feet are enough to bring disaster even to a well man."

O. Byron Cooper

WEDNESDAY

"Our actions are like our rhymes to which anyone can fit such lines as he chooses."

LaRochefoucauld

"Brave actions never want a trumpet."

Thomas Fuller

THURSDAY

"Blessed is he who expects nothing, for he shall never be disappointed....what we anticipate seldom occurs and what we least expect generally happens."

Pope &
Disraeli

FRIDAY

We often cloak our weaknesses in big words."

Ovid

"Words may show a mans wit, but his actions show his meaning."

Ben Franklin

EDWARD. R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 24, 1954

MONDAY

"Society is built upon trust and trust upon confidence in one another's integrity."
Robt. South

"One can positively never be deceived if one mistrusts everything, even one's own skepticism."
Arthur Schnitzler

TUESDAY

"Responsibility gravitates to the power that can carry out the responsibility. If you alone can do what ought to be done, then that oughtness rests on you. You can't dodge it."
Lynn Landrum

WEDNESDAY

"Liberty is a conquest. It does not lie at the beginning of history and the struggle of the human race on this earth; it lies at the end of it. And it is one of the richest and finest fruits of civilization."
William Summer

THURSDAY

"Grant us brotherhood, not only for this day but for all our years -- a brotherhoos not of words, but of deeds. We are all of us children of the earth; grant us that simple knowledge. If our brothers are oppressed, then we are oppressed."
S.V. Benst

FRIDAY

"When we conquer enemies by kindness and justice we are apt to win their submission than by victory in the field. In the one case they yield to necessity; in the other, by their own free choice."
Polibius

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 17, 1954

MONDAY

Russia likes to worry the whold world. She just loves to put a thumb in the soup and let the guests see it's in there. The whole world's nerves are jumpy anyhow. Right now anybody with a sheet over his head can run the whole world home and under the bed.

Will Rogers

TUESDAY

"Politics is not an exact science." Bismarck

"Everything is twice as large, measured on a three-year-old's three-foot scale as on a thirty-year-old's six foot scale." O.W. Holmes

WEDNESDAY

There never yet was human power which could evade, if unforgiven, the patient search and vigil long, of him who treasures up a wrong.

Lord Byron

THURSDAY

"Education is a companion which no misfortune can depress, no crime can destroy, no enemy can alienate, no despotism can enslave. Without education, what is man? A splendid slave, a reasoning savage."

Jos. Addison

"The nation that has the schools has the future." Bismarck

FRIDAY

"Up to a certain point it is good to know that there are people in the world who will give us love and unquestioned loyalty. I doubt, however, if it is good for us to feel assured of this without the accompanying obligation of having to justify this devotion by our own behavior.

E. Roosevelt

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR THE DAY" FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 10, 1954

MONDAY

"What is more blessed than to put care aside, and spent with distant travel, we come home again, and rest on the couch we longed for? This, this alone, is worth all such toils."

Catulus

TUESDAY

"Whilst we deliberate how to begin a thing, it often grows too late to begin with...he has accomplished half who has made a beginning; so dare to be wise--begin;"

Quintillian &
Horace

WEDNESDAY

"Undertake not what you cannot perform, but be careful to keep your promise."

G. Washington

"Integrity in men is measured by their conduct, not their professions."

Junius

THURSDAY

"Careless of things which are near, we pursue eagerly things which are far away."

Pliny the
Younger

"The more you know, the more you can save yourself and that which belongs to you."

Charles Kingsley

FRIDAY

"We may achieve climate, but weather is thrust upon us." O Henry

"The Man who is prepared has his battle half fought." Cervantes.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 3, 1954

MONDAY

"Memory, what wonders it performs."

Plutarch

"Prudence, like experience, must be paid for."

Sheridan

TUESDAY

"A man's true greatness lies in the consciousness of an honest purpose in life, founded on a just estimate of himself, and a steady obedience to the rule which he knows to be right, without troubling himself about what others may think"

Marcus Aurelius

WEDNESDAY

"Difficulty is a severe instructor"

Edmund Burke

"whatever we accomplish is of little importance, because what we accomplish is always measured by what others do in relation to it."

John Winant

THURSDAY

"The mind anxious about the future is full of misery." Seneca

"He is wise, who places neither fear nor hope in the uncertain future."

Anatole France

FRIDAY

"There is no real wealth but the labor of man. Were the mountains made of gold, and the valleys of silver, the world would not be one grain of corn richer; no one comfort would be added to the human race."

Shelly

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEKENDING JULY 2, 1954

MONDAY

"Our children, relations, friends, honors, houses, lands and enjoyments, the goods of nature and fortune, are only loan. It is our misfortune and our sin to fancy they are given. We start, therefore, and are angry when the loan is called in. We think ourselves masters when we are only stewards and forget that to each of us one day it will be said: 'Give an account of thyself.'" — Bishop Thomas Horne

TUESDAY

"Without knowing the force of words, it is impossible to know men." — Confucius

"A word that is not spoken never does any mischief." — Charles Dana

WEDNESDAY

"There are two days of the week about which and upon which I never worry. One of these days is Yesterday and the other day I do not worry is Tomorrow." — Robert Burdette

THURSDAY

"The table is the only place where a man is never bored during the first hour." — Savarin

"Man is the only animal that can remain on friendly terms with the victims he intends to eat until he eats them." — Samuel Butler

FRIDAY

"Never is as much politics indulged in under the guise of freedom and liberty. They are five percent of what George Washington did, and 95 percent what the speaker intends to do. What this country needs on July the Fourth is not more liberty or more freedom - it's a Roman candle that only shoots out of one end." — Will Rogers

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEKENDING JUNE 25, 1954

MONDAY

"I hold it a noble task to rescue from oblivion those who deserve to be eternally remembered." — Pliny the Younger

"History is sometimes the shadow of a great man or woman." — Pierre Van Paassen

TUESDAY

"There is a vast difference between toleration and liberty. Toleration is a concession; liberty is a right; toleration is a matter of expediency; liberty a matter of principle; toleration is a grant of man; liberty is a gift of God." — George Truett

WEDNESDAY

"A man must see before he can say." — Thoreau

"In the mountains of truth, you never climb in vain. Either you already reach a higher point today or you exercise your strength in order to be able to climb higher tomorrow." — Nietzsche

THURSDAY

"Nothing is more troublesome than the effort of thinking." — Sir James Bryce

"It is much less what we do than what we think which fits us for the future." — Philip Bailey

FRIDAY

"Mishaps are like knives, that either serve us or cut us, as we grasp them by the blade or handle." — Herman Melville

"Hope and patience are two sovereign remedies for all, the surest repasals, the softest cushions to lean on." — Robert Burton

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEKENDING JUNE 18, 1954

MONDAY

"Education is the cheapest defense of nations - one thorn of experience is worth a whole wilderness of warning." — Edmund Burke and James Russell Lowell

TUESDAY

"The consciences of the weak are the consciences of fear." — Edmund Burke

"Weak things united often become strong." — Thomas Fuller

WEDNESDAY

"The miserable have no other medicine but hope." — Shakespeare

"Every production of genius must be the production of enthusiasm." — Disraeli

THURSDAY

"There is nothing more tragic in life than the utter impossibility of changing what you have done." — John Galsworthy

"God offers to every mind its choice between truth and repose. Take which you please - you can never have both." — Emerson

FRIDAY

"He who would acquire fame must not show himself afraid of courage." — William Simms

"Fame comes only when deserved and then it is as inevitable as destiny, for it is destiny." — Longfellow

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEKENDING JUNE 11, 1954

MONDAY

"We make little account of that vague, formless, inert mass, that mighty underlying force which we call "the people," but the throne which the people supports, stands; when that support is removed, nothing in this world can save it." — Mark Twain

TUESDAY

"No form of society can be reasonably stable, in which the majority of the people are not fairly content. People cannot be content if they feel the foundations of their lives are wholly unstable." — James Truslow Adams

WEDNESDAY

"Humor is gravity concealed behind the jest." — John Weiss

"Everything is funny as long as it is happening to somebody else." — Will Rogers

THURSDAY

"The problem involves a spiritual resurgence and improvement of human character that will synchronize with our almost matchless advance in science, art, literature and all material developments of the past two thousand years. It must be of the spirit if we are to save the flesh." — Gen. Douglas MacArthur

FRIDAY

"The best way to keep good acts in memory is to refresh them with new." — Francis Bacon

"Our actions are judged good or evil according to our intentions." — Edward Lane

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEKENDING JUNE 4, 1954

MONDAY

"It is well to learn caution by the misfortunes of others." — Publilius Syrus

"Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall." — New Testament

TUESDAY

"What art was to the ancient world, science is to the modern." — Disraeli

"The reason science, which saves work and makes life easier, brings us little happiness is because we have not yet learned to make sensible use of it." — Einstein

"What art was to the ancient world, science is to the modern." — Disraeli

WEDNESDAY

"You impress others by your own faith and they will have faith in you only in the degree that you have faith in yourself." — Granville Kleiser

"Modesty cannot be taught; it must be born." — Syrus

THURSDAY

"The greatest things ever done on earth have been done by little and little, little agents, little persons, little things, by everyone doing his own work, filling his own sphere, holding his own post and saying: 'Lord, what wilt thou have me do?'" — Thomas Guthrie

FRIDAY

"There could be no honour in a sure success but much might be wrested from a sure defeat." — Lawrence of Arabia

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEKENDING MAY 28, 1954

MONDAY

"Moderation is a fatal thing. Nothing, he said, succeeds like excess." — Oscar Wilde

"There is due measure in all things. There are fixed limits, beyond and short of which right can find no place." — Horace

TUESDAY

"Threats without power are like powder without ball." — Nathan Bailey

"Arms have never yet saved a nation from war, nor have they given security to either strong or weak from attack." — Ramsey MacDonald

WEDNESDAY

"Let him who gropes painfully in darkness of uncertain light lay this precept well to heart. Do the duty which lieth nearest to thee, which thou knowest to be a duty. The second duty will already have become clearer." — Thomas Carlyle

THURSDAY

"There is no force which can stand up against a fierce, a free and stalwart spirit. The voice of such a one is louder than the roll of guns. And though it sags down to a whisper, it will be heard around the world." — Heywood Broun

FRIDAY

"An two men ride of a horse, one must ride behind." — Shakespeare

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEKENDING MAY 21, 1954

MONDAY

"The Government is us; we are the government - you and I." Theodore Roosevelt

"A secret ceases to be a secret if it is once confided. It is like a dollar bill - once broken, it's never a dollar again." Josh Billings

TUESDAY

"Education is a companion which no misfortune can depress, no crime can destroy, no enemy can alienate, no despotism can enslave." Joseph Addison

"The important thing is not that every child be taught, but that he be given equal opportunity to learn." Sir John Lubbock

WEDNESDAY

"Truth is not only violated by falsehood, it may be equally outraged by silence." Henri Amiel

"Every truth has practical consequences and these are the tests of truth." William James

THURSDAY

"The pivot on which our lives must turn is the deep realization that every person is a dignified, essential human soul and that we are being guilty of gross inhumanity when we snub or abuse him." Joshua Liebman

FRIDAY

"The minute a thing is long and complicated it confuses. Whoever wrote the Ten Commandments made 'em short. They may not always be kept, but they can be understood. They are the same for all men." Will Rogers

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEKENDING MAY 14, 1954

MONDAY faith

"It is cynicism and fear that freeze life; it is faith that thaws it out and sets it free." — Harry Emerson Fosdick

"Tis not the dying for a faith that's so hard; tis living up to it that is difficult." — Thackeray

TUESDAY

"Peace has to be created in order to be maintained. It is the product of faith, strength, energy, will, sympathy, justice, imagination, and the [illegible] of principle. Peace will never be achieved by passivity and quietism." — Dorothy Thompson

WEDNESDAY - leadership

"Leadership is the art of getting somebody else to do something you want done because he wants to do it." — President Eisenhower

"If you ever live in a country run by a committee, be on the committee." — William Graham Sumner

THURSDAY sentiment, ideas

"The sentimental echo of ideas, either good or bad, unfortunately influences man more than do the ideas themselves." — Dunoir

FRIDAY

"Bravery founded on hope of recompense, experience of success, or rage or ignorance of danger is common bravery. True bravery proposes a just end, measures the dangers and meets the result with calmness and unyielding decision." — LaRue

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEKENDING MAY 7, 1954

MONDAY

"We learn wisdom from failure much more than from success. We often discover what will do by finding out what will not do. And probably he who never made a mistake never made a discovery." Samuel Smiles

TUESDAY

"If you use the heart with which you reprove others to reprove yourself, there will be fewer faults; if you use the heart with which you forgive yourself to forgive others, there will be perfect friendship." S.G.Champion

WEDNESDAY

"In valor there is hope." Tacitus

"If all the world were just, there would be no need for valor." Plutarch

THURSDAY

"To bear injuries or annoying and vexatious events patiently, prayerfully and with self-control is more than taking a city." Charles Simmons

"If we say apathetically 'one notion is as good as another', we are not being tolerant, but merely lazy." Joshua Liebman

FRIDAY

"Happy is the city which in time of ~~gxx~~ peace thinks of war." Robert Burton

"Against danger it pays to be prepared." Aesop

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEKENDING APRIL 30, 1954

MONDAY

"No man ever sank under the burden of the day. It is when tomorrow's burden is added to the burden of today that the weight is often more than a man can bear." — George McDonald

"Indecision brings its own delays. What you can do, or think you can, begin it. Boldness has genius, power, and magic in it." — Goethe

TUESDAY history

"History is the witness of the times, the torch of truth, the life of memory, the teacher of life." — Cicero

"What experience and history teach is this: that peoples and governments never have learned anything from history." — Hegel

WEDNESDAY diplomacy

"Diplomacy was invented by a man named Webster to use up all the words in his dictionary that didn't mean anything. A diplomat tells you what he don't believe himself and the man that he is telling it to don't believe it any more than he does. But at least it's always equal." — Will Rogers

THURSDAY duty

"Every human being has a work to carry on within, duties to perform, influences to exert which no consciences but his own can teach." — Wm. Channing

"Duty done is the soul's fireside." — Browning

FRIDAY

"Let the victory fall where it will, we are on that side." } About Kentucky — Emerson

"Hast thou given the horse strength? Hast thou clothed his neck with thunder?" } Derby — Old Testament

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEKENDING APRIL 23, 1954

MONDAY faith

"As an illogical belief in the occurrence of the improbable." (Defining faith) — H.L. Mencken

"The only faith that wears well in all weathers is that which is woven of conviction and set with the sharp mordant of experience." — James Russell Lowell

TUESDAY

"The things a man believes most profoundly are rarely on the surface of his mind or on the tip of his tongue. The ideas that make up a man's philosophy of life are somewhere way down below." — Eric Johnston

WEDNESDAY truth

"You needn't fear to handle the truth roughly; she is no invalid." — Oliver Wendell Holmes

"The grand character of truth is its capability of coming unchanged out of every possible form of fair discussion." — Sir John Herschel

THURSDAY speech

"Be humble and gentle in your conversation; and of few words, I charge you; but always pertinent when you speak." — William Penn

"A word in earnest is better than a speech." — Dickens

FRIDAY

"The English have an extraordinary ability for flying into a great calm." — Alexander Woleott

"The inability to stay quiet is one of the most conspicuous failings of mankind." — Walter Bagehot

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEKENDING APRIL 16, 1954

MONDAY liberty

"It is true that liberty is precious - so precious that it must be rationed." — Lenin

"The inescapable price of liberty is an ability to preserve it from destruction." — MacArthur

TUESDAY truth

"Let truth and falsehood grapple; who ever knew truth put to the worst in a free and open encounter. — John Milton

"There is no problem in dealing with error if truth is presented intelligently." — W.R. White

WEDNESDAY right

"Nothing is settled until it is settled right. And no matter how unlimited the power man may have, unless it is exercised fairly and justly, his actions will return to plague him." — Frank Vanderlip

THURSDAY

"Into your hands are placed the exact results of your own thoughts; you will receive that which you earn; no more, no less. Whatever your present environment may be, you will fail, remain or rise with your thoughts, your vision, your ideal. You will become as small as your controlling desire; as great as your dominant aspiration." — James Allen

FRIDAY

"There is not so variable a thing in nature as a lady's headdress." — Joseph Addison

"Never run after your own hat if it blows off. Others will be delighted to do it. Why spoil their fun." — Mark Twain

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEKENDING APRIL 9, 1954

MONDAY

"We cannot always think first and act afterwards. From the moment of birth we are immersed in action and can only fitfully guide it by taking thought." Alfred N. Whitehead

TUESDAY

"Nothing in life is so exhilarating as to be shot at without result." Churchill

"The only guide to a man is his conscience; the only shield to his memory is the sincerity of his actions." Churchill

WEDNESDAY

"There is no room in the modern world for easy indifference to the world's needs - we are all our brother's keeper. And only by translating this truth into terms of daily life can we hope to establish true understanding between men and nations - and make the world more worthy of all the sacrifice that twice in a generation has been spent to save it." Lord Halifax

THURSDAY

"Union is river, lake, ocean and sky;
Man breaks not the medal when God cuts the die.
Though darkened with sulphur, though cleaven with steel,
The Blue Arch will brighten, the waters will heal." Oliver W. Holmes

FRIDAY dictator

"I am the State. I alone am here the representative of the people. Even if I had done wrong, you should not have reproached me in public - people wash their dirty linen at home. France has more need of me than I of France." Napoleon

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEKENDING APRIL 2, 1954

MONDAY

"We are taught by great actions that the universe is the property of every individual in it and it sometimes is better to sink beneath the shock than moulder piecemeal on the rock." — Emerson and Lord Byron

TUESDAY

"Do I seem to be seeking the good of the world? That is the idea. It is my public attitude; privately I am merely seeking my own profit. We all do it, but it is sound and it is virtuous, for me public interest is anything other or nobler than a massed accumulation of private interests. — Mark Twain

WEDNESDAY

"The thing that numbs the heart is this, that man cannot devise some scheme of life, to banish the fear that lurks in most men' eyes." — James Hall

"We must expect everything, and fear everything, from time and from man." — - -

THURSDAY

"No technical knowledge can outweigh knowledge of the humanities. Our inheritance of well-founded slowly conceived codes of honor, morals and manners, the passionate convictions which so many hundreds of millions share together of the principles of freedom and justice, are far more precious to us than anything which scientific discoveries could bestow." — Churchill

FRIDAY

"However brilliant an action may be, it should not be accounted great when it is not the result of a great purpose." — La Rochefoucauld

"The noblest motive is the public good." — Richard Steele

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEKENDING MARCH 26, 1954

MONDAY

"Every invention during our lifetime has been to save time and time and time is the only commodity that every American has plenty of. Half our life is spent trying to find something to do with the time we have rushed through life trying to save." Will Rogers

TUESDAY

"He that is warned is half armed. So, to sound warnings let prudence lend an ear." Cato

WEDNESDAY

"Responsibility gravitates to the power that can carry out that responsibility. If you alone can do what ought to be done, then that "oughtness" rests on you. You can't dodge it. It is yours." Lynn Landrum

THURSDAY

"To endure is greater than to dare; to tire out hostile fortune; to be daunted by no difficulty; to keep heart when all have lost it; to go through intrigue spotless; to forego even ambition when the end is gained - who can say this is not greatness." Thackeray

FRIDAY

"It is not difficult to get away into retirement and there live upon your own conviction; nor is it difficult to mix with men and follow their convictions; but to enter into the world, and there live firmly and fearlessly according to your own conscience - that is Christian greatness."

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEKENDING MARCH 19, 1954

MONDAY

"Great events seldom happen and affect few. But trifles happen every moment to everybody. And though one occurance of them adds little to the happiness or misery of life, the sum total of their continual repetition is of the highest consequence." Daniel Webster

TUESDAY

"A good cause makes a stout heart and a strong arm." Thomas Fuller

"Opportunity passes by those who are not prepared to avail themselves of it." G.R.H. Shafto

WEDNESDAY

"Into your hands will be placed the exact results of your own thoughts; you will receive that which you earn; no more, no less. Whatever your present environment may be, you will fall, remain, or rise with your thoughts, your vision, your ideal. You will become as small as your controlling desire, as great as your dominant aspiration." James Allen

THURSDAY

"Whenever one has anything unpleasant to say, one should always be quite candid." Oscar Wilde

"A man's wisdom is most conspicuous where he is able to distinguish among dangers." Machiavelli

FRIDAY

"No man can live happily who regards himself alone, who turns everything to his own advantage. Thou must live for another if thou wishest to live for thyself." Seneca

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEKENDING MARCH 12, 1954

MONDAY

"Taxpayers cheer not from the heart, but from the pocketbook." — Will Rogers

"Knowing how to make money and also how to keep it - either of these gifts might make a man rich." — Seneca

TUESDAY

FAITH

"You may be deceived if you trust too much, but you will live in torment if you do not trust enough." — Frank Crane

"We walk by faith, not by sight. Faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen." — New Testament

WEDNESDAY

"America began with hungry men who thought a free fast was better than a fettered feast. Yet something more than hunger came out of that preference. And the glory of America is not in its tall towers nor vast acres. The glory of America is the American citizen, free, sovereign and unafraid. We do well to thank God for that." — Lynn Landrum

THURSDAY

"It is error only, and not truth, that shrinks from inquiry." — Thomas Paine

"Nothing is sodifficult, he said, but that it may be found out by seeking." — Terence

FRIDAY

"I hope I am overwary, but if I am not, there is even now something of illdemen amongst us. I mean the increasing disregard for law which pervades the country; the growing disposition to substitute the wild and furious passions, in lieu of the sober judgment of courts; and the worse than savage mobs, for the executive ministers of justice." — Lincoln

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEKENDING MARCH 5, 1954

MONDAY

"No mortal man has ever served at the same time his passions and his best interests." Salust

"If passion drives, let reason hold the reins." Benjamin Franklin

TUESDAY

"You often must ask your neighbor if you shall live in peace." John Clarke

"Your own property is at stake when your neighbor's house is on fire." Horace

WEDNESDAY

"Integrity in man is measured by their conduct." Junius

"One may be better than his reputation but never better than his principles." Henry Ward Beecher

THURSDAY

"If you would win a man to your cause, first convince him that you are his true friend. Therein is a drop of honey that catches his heart, which is the greatest high-road to his reason. Once this is gained, you will find little trouble in convincing his judgment of the justice of your cause." Lincoln

FRIDAY

"Ours is an age of action, hair-trigger action, and we cannot resign from it. But what is to become of us when action no longer finds inspiration or discipline in thought because thought has not been able to find inspiration or discipline in books." Alfred Griswold

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
WORD FOR TODAY FOR WEEKENDING FEBRUARY 26, 1954

MONDAY

"What he accomplished, was only of minor value. His major value to us, the world and future ages and peoples lies in his permanent and sky-reaching conspicuousness as an influence. (About George Washington) — Mark Twain

"Labor to keep alive in your heart that little spark of celestial fire - conscience." — Washington

TUESDAY

"The truth for us to remember at all times, and especially in these times, is the truth that the hope of the nation is not in its forms of government, not in the wisdom or equity of its executives, nor in the justice or purity of its administration, so much as in the evaluation and redemption of individual character among its people." — Bishop Henry Codman Potter

WEDNESDAY

"There is one who is wiser than any of us - and that is everybody." — Napoleon

THURSDAY

"Perseverance, patience and strength." (About keeping peace in a tired and tense world with Russia.) — Churchill

"Few during their lifetime come anywhere near exhausting the resources dwelling within them. There are deep wells of strength that are never used." — Admiral Byrd

FRIDAY

"Morality is simply the attitude we adopt towards people we personally dislike." — Oscar Wilde

"Nothing is more needed in this world than a revival of simple goodness and genuine uprightness." — Clifton Allen

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEKENDING FEBRUARY 19, 1954

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY - CHARLES COLLINGWOOD REPORTING - NO WORD FOR TODAY.

THURSDAY

"A peace is of the nature of a conquest, for then both parties nobly are subdued, and neither party loses." Shakespeare

FRIDAY

"We stand in need of some durable plan which will forever put an end to our hostilities, and unite us by the lasting ties of mutual affection and fidelity." Socrates

"Peace is today, at best, a balancing of fears." Arnold Brecht

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEKENDING FEBRUARY 12, 1954

MONDAY

"How little can we foresee the consequences either of wise or unwise action, of virtue or of malice. Without this measureless and perpetual uncertainty, the drama of human life would be destroyed." — Winston Churchill

TUESDAY

"Be as ready to pardon the moral errors of mankind as if you were every day guilty of some yourself; at the same time, be as cautious of committing a fault as if you never forgave one." — Pliny the Younger

WEDNESDAY

"Russia sees Europe as a prey which dissensions will sooner or later deliver up to her; she foments anarchy in the hope of profiting by a corruption she promotes because it is favorable to her views." — Marquis de Custine

THURSDAY

"Fear, like pain, looks and sounds worse than it feels." — Rebecca West

"Even the bravest are frightened by sudden terrors." — Tacitus

FRIDAY

"If we have patience, if we restrain ourselves, if we allow ourselves not to run off in a passion, I still have confidence that the Almighty, the Maker of the Universe, will, through the instrumentality of this great and intelligent people, bring us through this, as he has through all the other difficulties of our country." — Abraham Lincoln

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEKENDING FEBRUARY 5, 1954

MONDAY

"We have scarcely any faults which are not more excusable than the means we adopt to conceal them." — La Rochefoucauld

"Men ought to be most annoyed by the sufferings which come from their own faults." — Cicero

TUESDAY

"We can talk all the politics we want, but business rises above politics in this country. There is not a country in the world that can change our outlook as quick as we can. Just a dollar in our pocket makes a different man out of us. The minute any of that dough commences reaching us, we think it's a pretty good place." — Will Rogers

WEDNESDAY

"It is unwise to do unto others as you would that they do unto you. Their tastes may not be the same." — George Bernard Shaw

"Coffee has two virtues - it's wet and it's warm." — Dutch proverb

THURSDAY

"If you wish to persuade, speak of interest, not of reason." — Franklin

"There is a danger in being persuaded before one understands." — Thomas Wilson

FRIDAY

"The Constitution of the United States was made not merely for the generation that then existed, but for posterity - unlimited, undefined, endless, perpetual posterity." — Henry Clay

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEKENDING JANUARY 29, 1954

MONDAY

"Each is given a bag of tools, a shapeless mass, a book of rules. And each must make, ere life has flown, a stumbling block or a stepping stone." — R.L. Sharpe

TUESDAY

"Strong and bitter words indicate a weak cause - most controversies would seem be ended if those engaged in them would first accurately define their terms and then adhere to their definitions." — Victor Hugo and Tryon Edwards.

WEDNESDAY

"News is history in its first and best form, its vivid and fascinating form, and history is the pale and tranquil reflection of it. " — Mark Twain

"Let the greatest part of the news you hear be the least part of what you believe, lest the greater part of what you believe, be the least part of what is true." — Francis Quarles

THURSDAY

"Justice without power is inefficient; power without justice is tyranny. Justice and power must therefore be brought together so that whatever is just may be powerful and whatever is powerful is just." — Pascal

FRIDAY

"The only way to keep men from agitating against grievance is to remove the grievances; an unwillingness even to discuss these matters produces only dissatisfaction and gives comfort to the extreme elements in our country which endeavour to stir up disturbances in order to provoke governments to embark upon a course of retaliation and repressions. The seed of revolution is repression. — President Wilson

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEKENDING JANUARY 22, 1954

MONDAY

"One thorn of experience can be worth a whole wilderness of warning." James R.Lowell

"It takes longer to hardboil a man than an egg." Frederick L.Allen

TUESDAY

"When dealing with people, let us remember we are not dealing with creatures of logic. We are dealing with creatures of emotion, creatures bustling with prejudices and motivated by pride and vanity." Dale Carnegie

WEDNESDAY

"Such and so magnifying is the virtue of a large and liberal theme. We expand to its bulk. To produce a mighty book you must choose a mighty theme. No great and enduring volume can ever be written on the flea, though many there may be who have tried." Herman Melville

THURSDAY

"You have a budget like you have a limit in a poker game. You are not supposed to go beyond it till at least an hour after the game has started." Will Rogers

"The budget is a mythical bean bag. Congress votes mythical beans into it and then tries to reach in and pull the real ones out." Will Rogers

FRIDAY

"When chickens quit quarrelling over their food they often find that there is enough for all of them. I wonder if it might not be the same way with the human race." Don Marquis

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEKENDING JANUARY 15, 1954

MONDAY

"Of all occupations from which gain is secured, there is none better than agriculture, nothing more productive, nothing sweeter, nothing more worthy of a free man." — Cicero

"The farmers are the founders of human civilization. When tillage begins, other arts follows" — Daniel Webster

TUESDAY

"It is circumstance and proper measure that give an action its character and make it either good or bad." — Plutarch

"Our own actions are our security - not others' judgments." — George Herbert

WEDNESDAY

"Many a man threatens while he quakes for fear." — French proverb

"There are more threatened than struck." — John Ray

THURSDAY

"What you have said I will consider; what you have to say I will with patience hear, and find a time both meet to hear and answer such high things." — Shakespeare

FRIDAY

"If we define freedom we limit it. And if we limit it, we destroy it." — Edith Nourse Rogers

"There is a vast difference between toleration and liberty. Toleration is a concession; liberty is a right; toleration isa matter of expediency; liberty is a matter of principle." — George Truett

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEKENDING JANUARY 8, 1954

MONDAY

"The world population finds itself where it must work harder if it is to get out of the hole that it is in. If we do not use opportunity wisely, we will get pushed aside by other forces. For the weeds stand ever ready to replace the plants." — Ray Lyman Wilbur

TUESDAY

"'Tis easy to see but hard to foresee." — Benjamin Franklin

"I base my faith on the fact that 98% of all predictions are wrong." — Will Rogers

WEDNESDAY

"It's a lucky thing the wheel was invented before the automobile." — Samuel Hoffenstein

"Be wary, for best safety lies in fear." — Shakespeare

THURSDAY

"The club exists to club men who otherwise would remain unclubbable, to their everlasting detriment. It softens the precocious, gives countenance to the weak and comfort to the solitary; it educates the overlearned and silences the argumentative - the club exists to club men who otherwise would remain unclubbable." — Rudyard Kipling

FRIDAY

"I know no safe depository of the ultimate powers of society but the people themselves, and if we think them not enlightened enough to exercise their control with wholesome discretion, the remedy is not to take it from them but to inform their discretion by education." — Thomas Jefferson

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEKENDING JANUARY 1, 1954
(No Word for Today for Weekending Dec. 25, 1953 - Charles Collingwood reporting.)

MONDAY

NONE - CHARLES COLLINGWOOD REPORTING

TUESDAY

"Traveling makes a man wiser, but sometimes less happy." Jefferson

"Travel, [illegible], teaches toleration." Disraeli

WEDNESDAY

"Nothing in life is so exhilerating as to be shot at without result." Churchill

"It thrives on criticism, it is impervious to newspaper abuse or taunts from any quarter. It is capable of digesting almost anything or anybody of gentlemen - whatever be the views with which they arrive." (Speaking of the House of Commons.) Churchill

THURSDAY

"The New Year is at the door. I wish for the stupid, a little understanding - and for the understanding a little poetry. I wish a heart for the rich and a little bread for the poor. But above all, I wish that we may blackguard each other as little as possible during the New Year." Heinrich Heine

FRIDAY

"It is necessary to hope, though hope should always be deluded; for hope itself is happiness - perhaps the chief happiness this world affords. And its frustrations - however frequent - are yet less dreadful than its extinction." Samuel Johnson

NO WORD FOR TODAY FOR WEEKENDING DECEMBER 25, 1953
(Charles Collingwood reporting.)

Dec. 18.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS 12/18/53
"WORD FOR TODAY"

MONDAY

"Mankind lives on promises." — Sam Slick

"Often promises don't fill the belly." — Charles Spurgeon

TUESDAY

"Nothing is more plausible in theory than equality but nothing is more impracticable." — Vovnarg

"The supreme worth of life is not wealth, not ease, nor fame or even happiness - but service. Nothing else counts." — Alfred Martin

WEDNESDAY

"Success doesn't just happen." — Frances Willard

"There are only two ways of getting on in the world: by one's own industry or by the stupidity of others." — Jean De La Bruyere

THURSDAY

"Truth is not only violated by falsehood - it may be equally outraged by silence." — Henri Amiel

"There is nothing so powerful as truth - and often nothing so strange." — Daniel Webster

FRIDAY

"It takes two to speak the truth; one to speak and another to hear." — Thereau

"Nothing is ever said that has not been said before." — Terence

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEKENDING DECEMBER 11, 1953

MONDAY

"Strange how much you've got to know before you know how little you know." — Confucius

"A good edge, he said, is good for nothing, if it has nothing to cut." — George Fuller

TUESDAY

"Every word is vain that is not completed by deed." — Xenophon

"I endeavor not to laugh at human actions, not to lament them, despise them - but to try to understand them." — Spinoza

WEDNESDAY

"We are all of us more or less echoes, repeating involuntarily the virtues, the defects, the movements and the character of those among when we live." — Joseph Joubert

"The depth of one's convictions measures the breadth of his influence." — J.N. Hunt

THURSDAY

"Humanitarianism consists of never sacrificing a human being to a purpose." — Albert Schweitzer

"If you wish to converse with me, define your terms." — Voltaire

FRIDAY

"The secret of history is to know what to neglect and the great object in trying to understand history is to get behind men and grasp ideas." — Sir James Bryce
Lord Acton

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 4, 1953

MONDAY

"No matter how punk you might think your local newspaper is getting, just take it away from you and see how you feel. There's no substitute. Don't underestimate your paper no matter how small it is. For a breakfast without a newspaper is a horse without a saddle. — Will Rogers

TUESDAY

"A word that is not spoken never does any mischief." — Charles Dana

"All words are pegs to hang ideas on." — Henry Ward Beecher

WEDNESDAY

"The gravest events often dawn with no more noise than the morning star makes in rising." — H.W. Beecher

"The woman named 'tomorrow' sits with a hairpin in her teeth and takes her time and does her hair the way she wants it." — Carl Sandburg

THURSDAY

"The incurable itch of writing possess many." — Juvenal

"The problem is to teach ourselves to think - the writing will take care of itself." — C. Morley

FRIDAY

"Other nations have got it on us. They always bring a pack of experts and technical men along to advise, while with us, if we can find a man to send to one, we are lucky and we always feel uneasy until he gets home. But I've always noticed any time a man can't come and settle without bringing his lawyer - look out." — Will Rogers

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 27, 1953

MONDAY

"Nothing great is ever achieved without enthusiasm." Emerson

"Life is act, and not to do is death." Lewis Morris

TUESDAY

"We hear much of people calling out to punish the guilty, but very few are concerned to clear the innocent - a guilty man punished is an example for the rabble; an innocent man condemned is the affair of all honest men." Daniel Defoe

WEDNESDAY

"When you start telling France something about Germany, the French will say: that's fine from an American angle, but we happen to live right across the river from 'em and we know what's going to happen to us soon as they are able again. Don't try to shorten our lives." Will Rogers.

THURSDAY

"One small candle lighted near Plymouth Rock on a dull December day in 1620 has burned with a steady flame that no misfortune could quench. Let us have confidence that divine providence, who kept alight that one small candle from which a thousand have been lit, has some great purpose for the million-candle power nation to perform." Samuel Morison

FRIDAY

"Men cannot be forced into trust." Daniel Webster

"Confidence placed in another often compels confidence in return." Livy

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 13, 1953

MONDAY

"I think there is no sense in forming an opinion when there is not enough evidence to form it on. If you build a person without any bones in him, he may look fair enough to the eye, but he will be limber and cannot stand up; and I consider that evidence is the bones of an opinion." — Mark Twain

TUESDAY

"Association is the simplest mode of attaining accord between men." — William Sumner

"Lack of confidence is not the result of difficulty; the difficulty comes from lack of confidence." — Seneca

WEDNESDAY

"Far different do things appear far off than close at hand." — Euripides

"It is the worst impressions which are the most lasting." — Quintilian

THURSDAY

"Personally Senator, I'd like to reopen the whole Cherry Tree Inquiry. I figure he was shielding someone." — Conservative Daily Express

(front page cartoon - showing two American Senators standing beneath a bust of George Washington. Says one Senator to another, etc.)

FRIDAY

"It is a proverb used long ago, we seen believe the thing we would have so." — Sir John Harington

"I can believe anything provided it is incredible." — Oscar Wilde

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 6, 1953

MONDAY

"Ignorance is a blank sheet on which we may write, but error is a scribbled one from which we must first erase." — C.C. Colton

"Even a mistake may turn out to be the one thing necessary to a worthwhile achievement." — Henry Ford

TUESDAY

"Time as he grows old, teaches many lessons: to be ruled by time is to be ruled by the wisest counsellor of all." — Aeschylus & Pericles.

WEDNESDAY

"Courage stands before everything; it is what preserves our liberty, safety, life and our homes and our country and our children. Courage comprises all things. A man with courage has every blessing. — Plautus

THURSDAY

"Seas only join the regions they divide." — Alexander Pope

"The ship - a fragment detached from the earth - went on lonely and swiftly like a small planet." — Joseph Conrad

FRIDAY

"It is sufficiently clear that all things are changed and nothing really perishes and that the sum remains absolutely the same." — Francis Bacon

"Matters change and morals change but men remain." — John Galsworthy

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 30, 1953

MONDAY

"The strongest friendship yields to pride unless the odds be on our side." — Jonathan Swift

"When competition brings us to the test, then we find friendship is self-interest." — Samuel Tuke

TUESDAY

"A man can be free even within prison walls. Freedom is something spiritual. And whoever once had it, can never lose it. For while the body can be bound with chains, the spirit can never." — Bertolt Brecht

WEDNESDAY

"If you want war, nourish a doctrine. They are tyrants that get inside a man's own reason and often betray him against himself. Civilized men have done their fiercest fighting for doctrines." — William Sumner

THURSDAY

"The work an unknown good man has done is like a vein of water flowing hidden underground, secretly making the ground green." — Thomas Carlyle

FRIDAY

"Truth often suffers more by the heat of its defenders than from the arguments of its opposers." — William Penn

"A little fact can be worth a whole limbo of dreams." — Ralph Waldo Emerson

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 23, 1953

MONDAY

"It is troubles that bring men together." — Athenaeus

"There is nothing which persevering effort and unceasing and diligent care cannot overcome." — Seneca

TUESDAY

"Though living near a river, do not waste water." — William Scarborough

"It is with rivers as it is with people - the greatest are not always the most agreeable nor the best to live with." — Henry Van Dyke

WEDNESDAY

"Interest will make a man do that which otherwise he would not do - he will seek his own good at the whole world's cost." — John Bunyan & Robert Browning

"Preserve always an even mind in adverse circumstances." — Horace

THURSDAY

"The only way in which one human being can properly attempt to finfluence another is encouraging him to think for himself instead of endeavoring to instil ready-made opinions into his head." — Sir Leslie Stephen

FRIDAY

"Responsibilities gravitate to the person who can shoulder them and power flows to the man who knows how." — Elbert Hubbard

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WROD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 16, 1953

MONDAY

"The man who is prepared has his battle half fought." — Don Quixote

"It is they who have the will to act who most often win the prizes." — Xerxes

TUESDAY

"Free trade is not a principle but an expedient." — Disraeli

"What war could ravish, commerce could bestow; he often returns a friend who came a foe." — Pope

WEDNESDAY

"To know the pains of power, we must go to those who have it; to know its pleasures, we must go to those who are seeking it; for the pains of power are real, its pleasures imaginary." — C.C. Colton

"The power that makes men terrible is a terror first to its possessor." — Saint Cyprian

THURSDAY

"The great difficulty in life is first to win a reputation; the next to keep it." — Benjamin Haydon

"A little integrity is better than any career." — Emerson

FRIDAY

"The consciousness of having done a splendid action is itself sufficient reward." — Cicero

"For great responsibilities there should be great rewards." — Sallust

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 9, 1953

MONDAY

"On the 13nd day of the 13th month of the 8th day of the week, on the 25th hour and the 61st minute, we'll find all things we seek." — Walter Foss

TUESDAY

"You may often make excuses for another but never for yourself." — Publilius Syrus

"Everyone is bound to bear patiently the results of his own example." — Fedrus

WEDNESDAY

"Whenever one has anything unpleasant to say one should always be quite candid." — Oscar Wilde

"One should not be ashamed to say what one is not ashamed to think." — Montaigne

THURSDAY

"Mankind lives on promises." — Sam Slick

"Promises don't fill the belly - promises may get friends, but it is performance that nurses and keeps them." — Owen Feltham

FRIDAY

1 PEAS

"An invasion of armies can be resisted, but an invasion of ideas cannot." — Ralph Waldo Emerson

"There is no adequatedefense, except stupidity, against the impact of a new idea." — P.W. Bridgman

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 2, 1953

MONDAY

"Choosing the course which offers the slightest obstacles to the feet is often a downhill one." — Thoreau

"When once a man is determined to believe, the very absurdidy of the doctrine does but confirm him in his belief." — Junius

TUESDAY

"Shall I ask the brave soldier who fights by my side in the cause of mankind if our creeds agree? Shall I give up the friend I have valued and tried, if he kneel not before the same altar as me?" — Thomas Moore

WEDNESDAY

"So long an interval has room for many a hope." — Seneca

"I had hoped for better things." — Ovid

"Only the dead are hopeless" — Theokritus

"The Dodgers is not dead yet." — Manager Dressen

THURSDAY

"Nothing is lost that comes at last." — Thomas Shelton

"It is defeat that turns bone to flint, gristle to muscle; it is defeat that makes men invincible." — H.W. Beechers

FRIDAY

"You often grow hard and stiffen with adversity." — Dreyden

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 25, 1953

MONDAY

No Word - Larry LeSueur reporting.

TUESDAY

No Word - Larry LeSueur reporting.

WEDNESDAY

"Too many promises always lessen confidence." — Horace

"Be careful to keep your promise; undertake not what you cannot perform. — Washington

THURSDAY

"When hope breaks, let patience hold; often nothing is so full of victory as patience." — Thomas Fuller and S.G. Champion

FRIDAY

"There is nothing in the world more pitiable than an irresolute man, oscillating between two feelings, who would willingly unite the two, and who does not perceive that nothing can unite them." — Goethe

FOOTNOTE TO THE DAYS NEWS
(CHARLES COLLINGWOOD REPLACED MR.
MURROW FOR TWO WEEKS)

MONDAY (No quote)

TUESDAY

"One of the crying needs of the times in this incomparable republic is for a suitable burial service for the admittedly damned." ---H.L. Menken

WEDNESDAY

"The Kremlin is the biggest of all grifters, operating a gigantic global shell game. The world is always being asked to guess under which shell will be found the pea which stands for peace. The tragedy is that this is no petty pastime for an oversized carnival. The stakes are nothing less than the freedom of all free men."---Secretary of the Army Brucker

THURSDAY

"It's not so much that they're all wrong, but they aren't all right for all times and all places." --The Weather Bureau on ground hogs.

FRIDAY (No quote)

MONDAY (No quote)

TUESDAY (No quote)

WEDNESDAY (No quote)

THURSDAY (No quote)

FRIDAY (Mr. Murrow returned from Israel--"The Word")

"He that would travel much should eat little" Ben Franklin

"Best clean your finger before you point to any spots." " "

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS June.
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEK ENDING 12, 1953

MONDAY

"Freedom is an indivisible word. If we want to enjoy it and fight for it, we must be prepared to extend it to everyone, whether they are rich or poor, whether they agree with us or not, no matter what their race or the color of their skin. For if we takeaway the liberties of those we hate, we are opening the way to the loss of liberty for those we love." Wendell Wilkie

TUESDAY

"After thestrife of war, begins the strife of peace." Carl Sandburg

"Peace hath her victories no less reknowned than war." John Milton

"The block of granite which is an obstacle in the pathway of the weak becomes a stepping stone in the pathway of the strong." Carlyle

WEDNESDAY

"Safety lies in the middle course." Ovid

"The only security is the constant practice of critical thinking." William Sumner

THURSDAY

"There is no such thing as a little country. The greatness of a people is no more determined by their number than the greatness of a man is determined by his height." Victor Hugo

FRIDAY

"Correspondences are like clothes before the invention of suspenders - it's impossible to keep them up." Sydney Smith

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 5, 1953

MONDAY

NO WORD FOR TODAY

TUESDAY

NO WORD FOR TODAY

WEDNESDAY

NO WORD FOR TODAY

THURSDAY

"It is better not to know so much than to know so many things that ain't so." Josh Billings

"Everybody is ignorant, only on different subjects." Will Rogers

FRIDAY

"Comprehension must be the soil in which grow all the fruits of friendship." Woodrow Wilson

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
WEEK ENDING MAY 29, 1953

NO WORD FOR TODAY FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 29, 1953

(LARRY LESUEUR REPORTING)

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 22, 1953

MONDAY

"The preference of the good man for dying on his own soil instead of abroad is a serious handicap to the democratic state." — N. Spykman

"Justice without force is impotent, force without justice is tyrannical; we must therefore combine justice with force." — Pascal

TUESDAY

"The line of least resistance is always the most difficult in the long run." — Peter Chayney

"There's some folks standing behind the president that ought to get around where he can watch em". — Kin Hubbard

WEDNESDAY

"The word right is one of the most deceptive of pitfalls for most rights are qualified." — Oliver W. Holmes

"Only by self-respect will you compel others to respect you." — Dostoevski

THURSDAY

NO WORD FOR TODAY

FIRDAY

NO WORD FOR TODAY

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 15, 1953

MONDAY

FRIENDSHIP

"I have discharged the duty of a friend, in that I have not winked at thy folly." John Lyly

"Many a friendship can be lost for lack of speaking." Aristotle

TUESDAY

"Seize now and here the hour that is, nor trust some later day." Horace

"The right man is he who seizes the right moment." Goethe

WEDNESDAY

POETRY

"A poet is a person who puts things together, not as a watchmaker, steel or a shoemaker leather, but who puts life into action." John Ruskin

"Good poetry has a latency of meaning beyond the simple statement of facts." E.S.Dallas

THURSDAY

"Doctrines are the most frightful tyrants to which man ever are subject, because doctrines get inside of a man's own reason and betray him against himself." Wm. Sumner

"Anger is a blind thing; it often prevents our seeing obvious matters or obscures matters already understood." Chrysippus

FRIDAY

"In a republic we must learn to combine intensity of conviction with a broad tolerance of difference of conviction." Teddy Roosevelt

"I tolerate with the utmost latitude the right of others to differ from me without imputing to them criminality." Jefferson

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 8, 1953

MONDAY

"A cause may be inconvenient, but it's like champagne or high shoes - one must be prepared to occasionally suffer for it." — Arnold Bennett

"If you cannot bite, never show your teeth." — John Ray

TUESDAY

"We must move on a rigorous line. We can neither when we will enjoy, nor when we will, resign." — Matthew Arnold

"One often meets his destiny on the very road which he took to escape it." — La Fontaine

WEDNESDAY

"Who would guess what it cost to move two buttons one inch on the war map here in front of the newspaper office where the freckle-faced young man is laughing at us." — Carl Sandburg

"The only excuse for war is that we may live in peace unharmed." — Cicero

THURSDAY

"To be conscious that you are ignorant is a great step to knowledge." — Disraeli

"It's better to know nothing than to know what ain't so." — Josh Billing

FRIDAY

"What is food to one man, may be fierce poison to another." — Lucretius

"Part of the secret of success in life is to eat what you like and let the food fight it out inside." — Mark Twain

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 1, 1953

MONDAY

"The worth of a thing is best known by the want." — John Ray

"The cost of a thing is the amount of life which is required to be exchanged for it, immediately or in the long run." — Thoreau

TUESDAY

"The greatest gift is the power to estimate correctly the value of things." — La Rochefoucauld

"Things are only worth what one makes them worth." — Moliere

WEDNESDAY

"By burning Luther's books, you may rid your bookshelves of him, but you will not rid man's minds of him." — Erasmus

"He who destroys a good book kills reason itself." — Milton

THURSDAY

"There is nothing more difficult to take in hand, more perilous to conduct or more uncertain in its success than to take the lead in the introduction of a new order of things." — Machiavelli

"When you're through changing, you're through." — Bruce Barton

FRIDAY

"Let the victory fall where it will, we are on that side." — Emerson

"Hast thou given the horse strength? Hast thou clothed his neck with thunder? — Old Testament

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 24, 1953

MONDAY

"There are times in the lives of all people when freedom is the twin of duty, sacrifice the companion of happiness, and when courage - parent of fortitude, endurance and determination - is the first virtue." Dorothy Thompson

TUESDAY

"Weight, not merely count, men's judgments." Seneca

"A clear case brings the right verdict with it." Publilius Syrus

"The judgment of the world will be conclusive." St. Augustine

WEDNESDAY

"Those who would give up essential liberty to purchase a little temporary safety, deserve neither liberty nor safety, the condition upon which God has given liberty to man is eternal vigilence." Franklin & John Curran

THURSDAY

"It is hope which maintains most of mankind." Sophocles

"Despair is a greater deceiver than hope." Vov-narg

FRIDAY

"Courage stands before everything; it is the best gift of all. It is what preserves our liberty, safety, life and our homes and parents, our country and our children. Courage comprises all things: a man with courage has every blessing." Ple-tus

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 17, 1953

MONDAY

"Do not anticipate the relish of any happiness, nor feel the weight of any misery before it actually arrives." — Joseph Addison

"It is folly to expect man to do all that they may reasonably be expected to do."

TUESDAY

"New benefits cannot obliterate old injuries." — Machiavelli

"A benefit consists not always in what is done or given, but in the intention." — Seneca

WEDNESDAY

"The selfish spirit of commerce knows no country and feels no passion or principle but that of gain." — Thomas Jefferson

"The crossroads of trade are the meeting place of ideas, the attrition grounds of rival customs and beliefs; diversities beget conflict, comparison, thought; superstitions cancel one another and reason begins." — Will Durant

THURSDAY

"If a principle is good for anything, it is worth living up to, but important principles may and must be flexible." — Franklin and Lincoln

FRIDAY

"In the past we had a light which flickered, in the present we have a light which flames, and in the future there will be a light which shines over all the land and sea." — W. Churchill

"Any feather head can have confidence in times of victory, but the test is to have faith when things are going wrong and when things happen which cannot be explained in public." — Churchill

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 10, 1953

MONDAY

"Man is so inconsistent a creature that it is impossible to reason from his belief to his conduct, or from one part of his belief to another." — Macaulay

"One may go wrong in many different directions, but right only in one." — Aristotle

TUESDAY

"A nation is a thing that lives and acts like a man." — Josiah Holland

"The Psychological growth of man must keep pace with his physical powers; every increase in power must be matched by an increase in understanding." — Harry Overstreet

WEDNESDAY

"No man's knowledge can go beyond his own experience." — John Locke

"Facts are apt to alarm us more than the most dangerous principles." — Janius

THURSDAY

"It was, I am convinced, two other guys, in another,place, a long time ago." — Spencer Bayne

"I fear our mistakes far more than the strategy of our enemies." — Thucydides

FRIDAY

"Time is money, and very good money too, to those who reckon interest by it." — Dickens

"Very often the worst thing about time is that we know not what to do with it." — Emerson

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 3, 1953

MONDAY

"Perseverance is more effective than violence, and many things which cannot be overcome when they stand together, yield themselves up when taken little by little." — Serterious

"Where we are free to act, we are also free to refrain from acting, and where we are able to say No, we are also able to say Yes." — Aristotle

TUESDAY

"Human society would not last long if man were not deceived by one another. It is as easy to delude ourselves unknowing, as it is difficult to delude others without their knowledge." — La Rochefoucauld

WEDNESDAY

"The extreme of Pessimism is that life is not worth living. The extreme of optimism is that everything is for the best in the best of worlds. Neither of these is true." — William Sumner

"All I know is that I know nothing." — Socrates

THURSDAY

"Men are able to trust one another knowing the exact degree of dishonesty they are entitled to expect." — Steven Leacock

"Most of our suspicions of others are roused by what we know of ourselves." — F.E. Hulme

"To know what to distrust is the mother of safety." — La Fontaine

FRIDAY EASTER

"A modest woman, dressed out in all her finery, is the most tremendous object of the whole creation." — Oliver Goldsmith

"We are not fond of a new hat. There is a certain insolence about it. But Happy Easter anyway." — Leigh Hunt

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 27, 1953

MONDAY

"Deliberate with slowness, but execute with speed. All things come too late for those who wait." — Publilius Cirus

"He who will not when he may, may not when he will." — John of Salisbury

TUESDAY

"Ask what you please, look where you will, you cannot get to the bottom of the resources of Britain. No demand is too novel or sudden to be met, no need too unexpected to be supplied, no strain too prolonged for the patience of our people. No suffering or peril daunts their heart." — Winston Churchill

WEDNESDAY

"Life is a long lesson in humility." — James Barry

"A part of man's praise may be told in his presence, the whole in his absence." — Talmud

THURSDAY

"Grains of sand are small. Yet if enough are placed on a ship they sink it." — St. Augustine

"Events of great consequence can spring from trifling circumstances." — Livey

FRIDAY

"Let us be resolute in prosecuting our ends, and mild in our methods of so doing." — Aquaviva

"Crafty men condemn study; simple men admire it; wise men use it." — Francis Bacon

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 20, 1953

MONDAY

"There is nothing which power cannot believe of itself." — Juvenal

"Atomic power shoves us into a realm in which wealth and fortitude are not enough." — Francis Drake

TUESDAY

CHANCE

"The affairs of men hang by a slender thread and sudden chance can ruin what once was strong." — Ovid

"Chance fights even on the side of the prudent." — Europides

WEDNESDAY

ART

"Art is the desire to a man to express himself, to record the reactions of his personality to the world he lives in." — Amy Lowell

"I do not paint a portrait to look like a subject, but rather, the person grows to look like his portrait." — Salvador Dali

THURSDAY

"Every delay is too long to one who is in a hurry." — Seneca

"Want of patience can often confound great plans." — Confucius

FRIDAY

"Who is there, if he shoots at a mark all day long, will not occasionally hit the white?" — Cicero

"How can you pretend to foretell the affairs of others when you cannot foresee your own." — Aesop's Fables

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 13, 1953

MONDAY

"We easily persuade ourselves to hope the things we wish." — Samuel Tuke

"I grow daily to honor facts more and more and theory less and less." — Thomas Carlyle

TUESDAY

"If people would dare to speak to one another unreservedly, there would be a good deal less sorrow in the world a hundred years hence." — Samuel Butler

"There is no wisdom like frankness." — Benjamin Franklin

WEDNESDAY

WOMEN

"Charm is a sort of bloom on a woman. If you have it, you don't need to have anything else, if you don't have it, it doesn't much matter what else you have." — Sir James Barrie

"Women have only one role - their own charm. All the rest is mimicry." — F.Scott Fitzgerald

"A woman's advice is not worth much, but he won't take it is a fool." — Cervantes

THURSDAY

"Always remember to preserve an even mind in adverse circumstance." — Horace

"A man should study ever to keep cool. He often makes his inferiors his superiors by heat." — Ralph Waldo Emerson

FRIDAY

"Let not thy hand be stretched out to take and closed in the time of giving." — Ben Sira

"Everywhere in life the true question is not what we gain, but what we do." — Thomas Carlyle

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 6, 1953

MONDAY

"Where there is no maturity there is no vision. The evils of our life come not from deep evils within us, but from ungrown-up responses to life. Our obligation then is to grow up. This is what our time requires of us. This is what may yet be the saving of us." — Harry Allen Overstreet

TUESDAY

"We are inclined to believe those whom we do not know because they have never deceived us." — Samuel Johnson

"The surest way to be deceived is to think one's self more clever than others." — La Rochefoucauld

WEDNESDAY

"All wholesale judgments are loose and imperfect." — Montaigne

"Most men judge the acts of others by what they would have done themselves." — Halikarnasus

THURSDAY

"To be positive is sometimes like being mistaken at the top of one's voice." — Ambrose Bierce

"The rarest of all human qualities is consistency." — Jeremy Bentham

FRIDAY

"Men live by believing something, not by debating and arguing about many things." — Carlyle

"When once a man is determined to believe, the very absurdity of the contrine does but confirm his faith." — Janius

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 27, 1953

MONDAY

"The holiest of all holidays are those kept by ourselves, in silence and apart." — Henry W. Longfellow

"That still small voice of gratitude." — Thomas Gray

TUESDAY

"Stories run on wheels and every hand oils the wheels as they run." — Wo-da

"Be swift to hear, slow to speak, slow to wrath." — New Testament

WEDNESDAY

TALK

"talk that does not end in any kind of action, is better suppressed althogether." — Thomas Carlyle

"Talking is like playing on the harp; there is as much in laying the hands on the strings to stop their vibration as in twanging them to bring out their music." — Oliver W. Holmes

THURSDAY

"Hope is as cheap as despair." — Thomas Fuller

"The fates have given man an enduring soul." — Homer

"The only justification of rebellion is success." — Thomas Reed

FRIDAY

"Compromise is a temporary expedient, often wise in party politics, almost sure to be unwise in statesmanship." — James Russell Lowell

"We talk on principle, but we act on interest." — Walter Lander

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 20, 1953

MONDAY

"Nothing can be of less importance than the fortune of those who have been long lost in the grave and from whom nothing can be feared." — Samuel Johnson

"Speak only what is true of the living and honorable of the dead." — Robert Hland

TUESDAY

"To speculate without facts is to attempt to enter a house of which one has not the key, by wandering aimlessly around and around, searching the wall and now and then peeping through the windows. Facts are the key." — Julian Huxley

"A little fact is worth a whole limbo of dreams." — Emerson

WEDNESDAY

"Actions are not always true sons of great and mighty resolutions." — Samuel Butler

"It is because nations tend to stupidity and baseness that mankind moves so slowly; it is because individuals have a capacity for better things that it moves at all." — George Gissing

THURSDAY

"As cold waters to a thirsty soul, so is good news from a far country." — Old Testament

"There is still sunshine on the wall." — Cervantes

FRIDAY

"Motives and purposes are in the brain and heart of man. Consequences are in the world of fact." — William Sumner

"The noblest motive is the public good." — Richard Steele

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 13, 1953

MONDAY

"Justice is a certain rectitude of mind whereby a man does what he ought to do in the circumstances confronting him." — Thomas Aquinas

"No human judgment is so vigilant that it does not nod at times." — Montaigne

TUESDAY

"The secret of success is constancy of purpose." — Disraeli

"The real thing is not so much where we stand as in what direction we are moving." — Oliver W. Holmes

WEDNESDAY

"The problem is how to avoid safety; the very word has a mean sound." — Constance Wagner

THURSDAY

"The best thing that history yields us, is the enthusiasm it generates." — Goethe

"Look not mournfully into the past. Wisely improve the present. It is thine. Go forth to meet the shadowy Future, without fear and with a manly heart." — Longfellow

FRIDAY

"Justice is commonly more merciful in the long run than pity, for it tends to foster in men those stronger qualities which make good citizens." — James R. Lowell

"No man is above the law and no man is below it; nor do we ask any man's permission when we require him to obey it." — Theodore Roosevelt

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 6, 1953

MONDAY

"I AM of those who must be taught and am seeking for teachers." — Peter the Great

"The reward of study is understanding." — Talmud

TUESDAY

"Good order is the foundation of all good things." — Edmund Burke

"When you've got a thing where you want it, it is a good thing to leave it where it is." — Churchill

WEDNESDAY

"Words will build no walls." — Plutarch

"It is the duty of all persons when affairs are the most prosperous, to reflect in what way they are to endure adversity." — Terrence

THURSDAY

"No opportunity for security should be let slip." — Publilius Syrus

"The word 'right' is one of the most deceptive pitfalls. Most rights are qualified." — Oliver W. Holmes

"Give to every other human being every right that you claim for yourself." — Robert Ingersoll

FRIDAY

"Men usually scorn what they don't understand." — Arthur Conan Doyle

"The value of a sentiment is the amount of sacrifice you are prepared to make for it." — John Galsworthy

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEK ENDING JANUARY 30, 1953

MONDAY

"Education is indispensable to a society of free men." — Dr. Conant

"Only the educated are free." — Epikeytus

"A little general learning has come to be a useful thing in a world where from its infrequency, it has ceased to be dangerous." — W.C.Brownell

TUESDAY PERSECUTION

"Wherever you see persecution, there is more than a probability that truth is on the persecuted side." — Hugh Latimer

"The history of persecution is the history of endeavors to cheat nature, to make water run up-hill, to twist a rope of sand." — Emerson

WEDNESDAY

"NO WORD FOR TODAY"

THURSDAY

"Beware of rashness. But with energy and sleepless vigilance go forward and give us victories." — Abraham Lincoln.

FRIDAY

"There are two days in a week about which and upon which I never worry. Two carefree days, kept sacredly free from fear and apprehension. One of these days is Yesterday, and the other day I do not worry about is Tomorrow." — Robert Burdette

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEK ENDING JANUARY 23, 1953

MONDAY

"There's atime for some things and a time for all things: A Time for great things and a time for small things." — Cervantes

"Miracles don't happpen nowadays." — Shaw

TUESDAY

"Nothing is so good as it seems beforehand." — George Eliot

"What we anticipate seldom occurs and what we least expected generally happens." — Disraeli

WEDNESDAY

"Difficulty is the excuse history never accepts." — Samual Grafton

"No degree of knowledge attainable by man is able to set him above the want of hourly assistance." — Samuel Johnson

"The strongest man in the world is he who stands most alone." — Ibsen

THURSDAY

"The most curious aspect of truth seems to be that nobody will believe it." — J.S. Strange

"Get your facts first, and then you can distort them as much as you please." — Mark Twain

"Do not fear to grate tender ears with sharp truths." — Erasmus

FRIDAY

"He serves honorably who yields to circumstances." — Publilis Syrus

"The highest of all distinctions is service to others." — King George VI

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEK ENDING JANUARY 16, 1953

MONDAY

"If all men should carry their own private troubles to market for barter with their neighbors, not one but when he had looked into the troubles of other men, would be right glad to carry home again what he had brought." — Herodotus

TUESDAY

"This is one of those cases in which the imagination is baffled by the facts." — W. Churchill

"I cannot forecast to you the action of Russia. It is a riddle wrapped in a mystery inside an enigma." — W. Churchill

WEDNESDAY

"Censure is the tax a man pays to the public for being eminent." — Jonathan Swift

"Let us not pray for a light burden, but a strong back." — Teddy Roosevelt

THURSDAY

"I have never been able to maintain a consistent attitude toward life or reality or anything else. This may be entirely due to nervousness." — James Thurber

"There is one safeguard known generally to the wise, which is an advantage and security to all - but especially to democracies - distrust." — Demosthenes

FRIDAY

~~"Discourage~~

"The law obliges us to do what is proper, not simply what is just." — Crosheus

"Law is a pledge that the citizens of a state will do justice to one another." — Liko

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEK ENDING JANUARY 9 1953

MONDAY

"I do not hesitate to travel from court to court like a wandering minstrel. But always with the same song or set of songs." W. Churchill

"When great causes are on the move in the world, we learn that we are spirits, not animals; that something is going on in space and time and beyond - which, whether we like it or not, spells duty." W. Churchill

TUESDAY

LANGUAGE

"The purpose of language is an idea to be expressed. When the idea is expressed, the language may be ignored." Chinese proverb

"The accent of one's country dwells in the mind and the heart as well as on the tongue." La Rochefoucauld

WEDNESDAY

LEADERSHIP

"Today the entire world is looking to America for enlightened leadership to peace and progress. Such leadership requires vision, courage and tolerance. It can be provided only by a united nation, deeply devoted to the highest ideals." Harry Truman

THURSDAY.

"To be prejudiced is always to be weak." Samuel Johnson

"In the last analysis, we see only what we are ready to see, what we have been taught to see. We eliminate and ignore everything that is not a part of our prejudices." Sharko

FRIDAY

"We build and defend not for our generations alone. We defend the foundations laid by our fathers. We build a life for generations yet unborn. We are defending and building a way for life not for America alone, but for all mankind." Franklin Roosevelt

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEK ENDING JANUARY 2, 1953

MONDAY

"Tis easier to make certain things legal than to make them legitimate." Chamfort

"Justice is simply truth in action." Joseph Joubert

TUESDAY

"NO WORD FOR TODAY"

WEDNESDAY

"The New Year is at the door. I wish for the stupid, a little understanding, and for the understandings little poetry. I wish a heart for the rich, and a little bread for the poor. But above all, I wish that we may blackguard each other as little as possible during the New Year." Heine

THURSDAY

"NO WORD FOR TODAY"

FRIDAY

"NO WORD FOR TODAY"

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 26, 1953

2

MONDAY

"NO WORD FOR TODAY"

TUESDAY

"NO WORD FOR TODAY"

WEDNESDAY

"NO WORD FOR TODAY"

THURSDAY

"NO WORD FOR TODAY"

FRIDAY

"NO WORD FOR TODAY"

MONDAY

"NO WORD FOR TODAY"

TUESDAY

"NO WORD FOR TODAY"

WEDNESDAY

"NO WORD FOR TODAY"

THURSDAY

"NO WORD FOR TODAY"

FRIDAY

"NO WORD FOR TODAY"

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 15, 1951

MONDAY

"No nation is fit to sit in judgment upon any other nation." — Wilson

"There are two horns to my dalemma. If I don't get hooked on one, I might on the other." — E.S. Gardner

TUESDAY

"No law perfectly suits the convenience of every member of the community; the only consideration is whether, upon the whole, it be profitable to the greater part." — Livyus

"Where is there any book of the law so clear to each man as that written to his heart." — Tolstoy

WEDNESDAY

"It is much harder to turn word into deed than deed into word." — Maxim Gorky

"Look out how you use proud words. When you let proud words go, it is not easy to call them back." — Carl Sandburg

THURSDAY

"That which is morally wrong, can never be politically right." — Vincent Lean

"There is always a right and a wrong way, and the wrong way always seems the more reasonable." — George Moore

FRIDAY

"We are all travelers in the wilderness of this world. And the best that we can find in our travels is an honest friend. He is a fortunate voyager who finds many. For they are the end and the reward of life - they keep us worthy of ourselves." — Robert Louis Stevenson

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 5, 1953

MONDAY

"Your tongues and words are soaked in honey; your hearts and deeds are soaked in gall and bitter vinegar." — Plautus

"The actions of men are the best interpreters of their thoughts." — John Locke

TUESDAY

"We confine our love of peace to paper. We profess friendship but practice vengeance." — William Borah

"Promises may get friends, but it is performance that nurses and keeps them." — Owen Feltham

WEDNESDAY

"There are some situations in which we are unable to take action. Then, all we can do is brace ourselves against the shock. But when we have the power to act, we must strike quickly, hard and above all, in the right place. With patience and strength we can endure all things and achieve many." — Jan Struther

THURSDAY

"We fret ourselves to reform life in order that posterity will say (as usual) in the past it used to be better, the present is worse than the past." — Chekov

"Science is always wrong, it never solves a problem without creating ten more. — Thomas Huxley

"What we call 'progress' is the exchange of one nuisance for another." — Havelock Ellis

FRIDAY

"There are many isms to perplex us - Naxism, Communism, Fascism and so forth. But most of them will cancel each other out. There is only one ism which kills the soul, and that is pessimism." — Lord Tweedsmuir

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 28, 1952

MONDAY

"Many a time I have wanted to stop talking and find out what I really believe." Walter Lippman

"The things a man believes most profoundly are rarely on the surface of his mind or on the tip of his tongue - they are somewhere way down below." Eric Johnston

TUESDAY

"Responsibility's like a string we can only see the middle of. Both ends are out of sight." William McFee

WEDNESDAY

"Justice, with change of interest, learns to bow, and what was merit once is murder now." Daniel DeFoe

"Fear and guilt are not the same things. And when our actions are not, our fears are crimes." Sir John Denham

THURSDAY

"One small candle lighted near Plymouth Rock on a dull December day in 1620 has burned with a steady flame that no misfortune could quench. Let us have confidence that divine providence who kept alight that one dmall candle from which a thousand have been lit, has some great purpose for the million-candle power nation to perform." Samuel Eliot Morison

FRIDAY

Hope

"It is hope that maintains most of mankind." Sophocles

"It is necessary to hope, the hope should always be deluded, for hope itself is happiness and its frustrations, however, frequent, are yet less dreadful than its extenction." Samuel Johnson

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 21, 1952

MONDAY

"If only the whole world could feel the power of harmony. And yet, it is impossible, for it seems humanity cannot endure the paltrinness of existence." — Mozart

"With all thy getting, get understanding." — New Testament ~~Mozart~~

TUESDAY

"A trouble shared is a trouble halved." — Dorothy Sayers

"Borrow trouble for yourself, but don't lend it to your neighbors." — Kipling

WEDNESDAY

"If you wish to converse with me, define your terms." — Voltaire

"it is easy for disputants to evade facts by entrenching themselves behind a definition." — A.J. Gordon

THURSDAY

"You can never plan the future by the past." — Edmund Burke

""I like the dreams of the future better than the history of the past." — Jefferson

FRIDAY

"Can honour set a leg, or an arm, or take away the grief of a wound?No$" — Shakespeare

"I shall remember while the light lives yet, and in the night-time I shall not forget." — Swinburg

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 14, 1952

MONDAY

"Those friends are a nuisance who spring into being whenever fortune smiles." Aristophanes

"The problems af victory are more agreeable than those of defeat, but are no less difficult." Winston Churchill

TUESDAY

"Today is not yesterday, we ourselves change. How can our works and thoughts continue alwasys the same. Change indeed is painful yet ever needfull, and if memory have its force and worth, so also has hope. Thomas Carlyle

WEDNESDAY

"Already we have stopped jumping nervously at every whisper of anger from behind the Iron Curtain. Now if our security programs do not fall victim to the insincere inducements of communist propaganda, Americans and their allies may live in a brighter world." Gen.Bradley

"Let him that thinketh he standeth, take heed, lest he fall." New Testament

THURSDAY

"What cannot be removed becomes lighter through patience." Horace

"Life is not easy for any of us. But what of that? We must have perseverance, and above all, confidence in ourselves." Marie Curie

FRIDAY

"It is easy for men to say one thing and think another." Publilius Syrus

"Egad, I think the interpreter is the hardest to be understood of the two." Richard Sheridan

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 7, 1952

MONDAY

"Two men look out through the same bars; one sees the mud and one the stars." — Frederick Langbridge

"The promising season ends tomorrow. And at about 8 o'clock the alibi season opens and lasts for the next 4 years." — Will Rogers

TUESDAY

"The election is over at sundown and let everybody pray that it's not a tie. For we couldn't go through with this thing again. When the votes are counted, let's everybody get into a good humor as quick as they got into a bad one. Let's offer no alibis, but cooperate with the winner. Let's all be friends again. For one of the evils of a Democracy is you have to put up with a man you elect whether you want him or not." — Will Rogers

WEDNESDAY

"The people is everyman, everybody. Everybody is you and me and all others. And what everybody says is what we all say." — Carl Sandburg

"Why should there not be a patient confidence in the ultimate justice of the people. Is there any better or equal hope in the world?" — A. Lincoln

THURSDAY

"There is an eloquent silence that serves sometimes to approve, sometimes to condemn. There is a mocking silence and there is a respectful silence." — La Rochefoucauld

"Silence, like a poultice, comes to heal the blows of sound." — Oliver Holmes

FRIDAY

"Humor is the great thing, the saving thing, after all. The minute it crops up all our hardnesses yield, all our irritations and resentments slip away and a sunny spirit takes their place. Besides, humor is the good-natured side of any truth..it sets the "thinking machinery" in motion. — Mark Twain

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1952

MONDAY

"Give every man thy ear, but few thy voice; take each man's censure, but reserve thy judgement." — Hamlet

"Believe nothing rashly." — Cato

TUESDAY

"What can't be cured must be endured." — Robert Burton

"Never any weary traveler complained that he came too soon to his journey's end." — Thomas Fuller

WEDNESDAY

"There ain't noghing more to write about, and I'm glad of it. Because if I'd aknowed what a trouble it was, I wouldn't a tackled it. And I ain't ageing to no more." — Mark Twain

THURSDAY

"One had a toy the other wanted, and clamored for. At last, when told to let his brother have it in order to keep him quiet, he blurted: No sir, I must have it to quiet myself." — Carl Sandburg

FRIDAY

"The end of man is action not thought. But everybody knows that it's much harder to turn word into deed than deed into word." — Thomas Carlyle) Maxim Gorky)

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 24, 1952

MONDAY

"Things are seldom what they seem. Skim milk masquarades as cream." Gilbert & Sullivan

"The clear-sighted may not rule the world but they sustain and console it." Agnes Repler

TUESDAY

"It is what we give up, not what we lay up, that adds to our lasting store." Hosea Ballou

"The value of a sentiment is the amount of sacrifice you are prepared to make for it." John Galsworthy

WEDNESDAY

"Everyone believes very easily whatever he fears or desires." La Fontaine

"What we need, is faith - that is : believing what you know ain't so." Mark Twain

THURSDAY

"Breer Tarrypin sez Brer Fox you ain't seen no trouble yet." "Uncle Remus"

I sometimes wonder whether the pleasure of making a daisy chain would be worth the trouble of getting up and picking the daisies." "Alice in Wonderland"

FRIDAY

"Most controversies would soon be ended if those engaged in them would first accurately define their terms and then adhere to their definitions." Tryon Edwards

"Strong and bitter words usually indicate a weak cause." Victor Hugo

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 17, 1952

MONDAY

"We often make more enemies by what we say than friends by what we do." — John Collins

"All generalisations are dangerous - even this one." — Alexander Dumas

TUESDAY

"Progress is not an accident, but a necessity." — Herbert Spencer

"When the oil is exhausted the lamp will go out." — Wm. Scarborough

WEDNESDAY

"He's (middleman) a man who bamboozles one party and plunders the other." — Disraeli

"The selfish spirit of commerce knows no country and feels no passion or principle except gain." — Thomas Jefferson

THURSDAY

"A shoemaker is not a good craftsman who puts big shoes on a small foot. Because no one, including the shoemaker, can tell me where my shoe pinches me." — Plutarch

FRIDAY

"Parables are not lies because they describe events which never happened." — George B. Shaw

"Why laugh at satire? change but the name and the tale is told of you." — Horace

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 10, 1952

MONDAY

"There are some defeats more triumphant than victories." Montaigne

"In one short hour's space can come swift death or joyful victory." Horace

TUESDAY

"Whether I come to my own today or in ten thousand or ten million years, I can cheerfully take it now or with equal cheerfulness, I can wait." Walt Whitman

WEDNESDAY

"No critic has ever settled anything." James Huneker

"The public is the only critic whose opinion is worth anything at all." Mark Twain

THURSDAY

"It is only this present - a moment of time - that man lives." Marcus Aurelius

"There is nothing in words. Believe only what is before your eyes." Ovid

FRIDAY

"There are alot of words in this world and many of them are lying around loose." Whit Burnett

"One ought, every day at least, to speak a few reasonable words." Goethe

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 3, 1952

MONDAY

"We should look at the lives of all as at a mirror and take from others an example for ourselves." — Terrence

"Few things are harder to put up with than the annoyance of a good example." — Mark Twain

TUESDAY

"Who can hope to be safe, who sufficiently cautious, guard himself as he may, for every moment's an ambush." — Horace

"To make sacrifices in little things is what we are seldom equal to." — Goethe

WEDNESDAY

"The advantage of the emotions is that they lead us astray." — Oscar Wilde

"We don't reason where we feel; we just feel." — Mark Twain

THURSDAY

"Mystery is the antagonist of Truth. It is a fog of human invention that obscures the truth and represents it in distortion. Truth never has to envelop itself in mystery." — Thomas Paine

"I wish he would explain his explanation," — George Byron

FRIDAY

"I shall always consider the best guesser the best prophet." — Cicero

"A prophet is a man that foresees trouble." — Finely Peter Dunne

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 26, 1952

MONDAY

"If men would consider not so much wherein they differ, as wherein they agree, there would be far less angry feeling in this world." — Joseph Addison

"Men are never so good or so bad as their opinions." — Sir James MacIntosh

TUESDAY

"A man's character is revealed by his speech...a man cannot speak, but he judges himself." — Menander and Ralph Waldo Emerson

WEDNESDAY

"From now till November, neither of the boys can be themselves...They are on parade...They are eating and sleeping in a show window...They are acting...every minute...and I don't care how smart you are...If you say something, you are liable to say something foolish, and the longer you talk, the more fool things you will say..." — Will Rogers

THURSDAY

"Because of the slowness of the railway, we advised the conductor to put the cowcatcher on the other end of the train, because we were not going to overtake any cows, but there is no protection against their climbing aboard at the other end, and biting the passengers..." — Mark Twain

FRIDAY

"If you speak insults you will also hear them." — Plautus

"One insult pocketed, soon produces another." — Thomas Jefferson

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 19, 1952

MONDAY

"America is a nation that conceives many odd inventions for getting somewhere, but can think of nothing to do when it gets there." — Will Rogers

"We are called the nation of inventors. And we are. We could still claim that title and wear its loftiest honors if we had stopped with the first thing we ever invented -- human liberty." — Mark Twain

TUESDAY

"The proper qualities of a general are judgement and deliberation." — Tacitus

"Artificial optimism alienates more friends than it makes.. every man of sense is a pessimist, that is to say, he is cautious." — F.C. Appley and William Sumner

WEDNESDAY

"Why does magnificiently applied science bring us so little happiness? The simple answer is that we have not yet learned to make sensible use of it." — Albert Einstein

"Science never solves a problem without creating ten more." — George Bernard Shaw

THURSDAY

"What is moral is what you feel good after. What is immoral is what you feel bad after." — Ernest Hemingway

"Actions will be judged according to intentions." — Mohammed

FRIDAY

"Men must be decided on what they will not do, and then they are able to act with vigor in what they ought to do." — Men-shy-us

"Decide not rashly. The decision made can never be recalled." — Longfellow

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 12, 1952

MONDAY

"Most men wonder at things which deceive them by distance." Seneca

"Paintings and fightings are best seen at a distance." Benjamin Franklin

TUESDAY

"I am invariably of the politics of people at whose table I sit or beneath whose roof I sleep." George Borrow

"Principles become modified in practice by facts." J. Fennimore Cooper

WEDNESDAY NAME

"It doesn't matter what kind of a label you put on an empty bottle." Anonymous

"Names are much more persistent, than the functions upon which they were originally bestowed." Woodrow Wilson

THURSDAY

"Society is constantly advancing in knowledge. The tail is now where the head was some generations ago. It is delightful to think that in due time, the last of those who struggle in the rear of the great march will occupy the place now occupied by the advanced guard." Thomas Macaulay

FRIDAY

"All great alterations in human affairs are produced by compromise." Sydney Smith

"Compromise is a temporary expedient---often wise in party politics, but almost sure to be unwise in statesmanship." James Russell Lowell

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 5, 1952

MONDAY

"In a narrow road look out for a dagger." — Chinese proverb

"Excessive precaution does no harm." — Sir Edward Coke

TUESDAY

"Most men's politics sit much too loosely about them." — William Draper

"Politicians neither love nor hate. Interest, not sentiment, directs them." — Lord Chesterfield

WEDNESDAY

"You must not speak of secret matters in a field that is full of little hills." — John Ray

"A secret may sometimes best be kept by keeping the secret of its being a secret." — Henry Taylor

THURSDAY

"It's just like two bald-headed men arguing over a comb." — Russian proverb

"Who has a longer view of things, anyway? A Prime Minister in a closet, or a man on a barn roof?" — E.B. White

FRIDAY

"Man is born with the faculty of speech. But why should he be able to speak before he has anything to say." — Benjamin Wishkut

"His speeches are those of one who has something to say, not of one who has to say something." — Alfred Blemfield

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 1, 1952

MONDAY

"Great changes can best be brought about under old forms." Henry George

"A modesty in delivering our sentiments leaves us at liberty of changing them without blushing."

Thomas Wilson

TUESDAY

" We on our side, are praying to Him to give us victory, because we believe we are right; but those on the other side pray to Him, too, for victory, believing they are right. What must He think of us?"

Abraham Lincoln

WEDNESDAY

"An error doesn't become a mistake until you refuse to correct it."

O. A. Battista

"If it was an error, its causes were honorable." Ovid

THURSDAY

"Character is made by what you stand for, reputation by what you fall for."

Robert Quillen

"Few people have enough character to endure the truth, and to speak it."

Vovnarg

FRIDAY

"A life at ease is a difficutl pursuit." William Cowper

"Write me a verse, my old ~~XXXX~~ machine; I lack for an inspiration. The skies are blue and the trees are green, and I long for a long vacation."

Ted Robinson

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
THE CBS RADIO NETWORK
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 25, 1952

MONDAY

"Everything is as quiet, restful and beautiful; you wouldn't think there was a Democrat in a thousand miles. But if the boys are not shouting and singing here, it's because they not only have a convention on their hands, but a problem."

Will Rogers

TUESDAY

"We shall see but a little way, if we are required to understand what we see." How few things can a man measure with the tape of his understanding."

Thoreau

WEDNESDAY

"It is ordinary to see a man change his tastes. It is extraordinary to see him change his inclinations."

La Rochefoucauld

"When it's ready, there won't be a wire-walker in America that can stand on it."

Will Rogers

FRIDAY

"Believe nothing rashly." Cato

"It is the unexpected that constantly happens." E. J. Hardy

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
THE CBS RADIO NETWORK
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 18, 1952

MONDAY

"I generally give the party in power, whether Republican or Democratic, the more digs, because they are generally doing the country the most damage. And besides, I don't think it's fair to jump too much on the fellow who is down. He is not working. He is only living in hopes of getting back in on the graft in another four years, while the party in power is drawing a salary to be knocked."

Will Rogers

TUESDAY

"Some are born great; some achieve greatness; others have greatness thrust upon them. But whatever the case, be not afraid of greatness."

Shakespeare

WEDNESDAY

"Censure is the 'tax' a man pays to the public for being eminent."

Jonathan Swift

"Never try to explain. Your friends will understand, and your enemies will not believe you anyhow."

Elbert Hubbard

THURSDAY

"I wouldn't stay for the thing, but I know that a Democrat is just like a baby. If it's hollering and making a lot of noise, there is nothing serious the matter with it. But if it's quiet and still, and don't pay much attention to anything, why that's when it's really dangerous."

Will Rogers

FRIDAY

"The secret of success in life is for a man to be ready for his opportunity when it comes."

Benjamin Disraeli

"Merry is the feast-making till we come to the reckoning." John Wray

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
THE CBS RADIO NETWORK
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 11, 1952

MONDAY

"It was an impromptu address that he had been working on for six months. But after all, a Keynote Speech is really press notices of the Republican Party written by its own members."

Will Rogers

TUESDAY

"The rung of a ladder was never meant to rest upon, but only to hold man's foot long enough to enable him to put the other somewhat higher."

Thomas Huxley

WEDNESDAY

"In statesmanship, to strike too soon is oft to miss the blow." Tennyson

"He who will not when he may, may not when he will." John of Salisbury

THURSDAY

"Make every speaker, as soon as he tells all he knows, sit down. Or make them be conserved and not allow one man to repeat what some other man had already said. That would cut it down to just one speech at each convention."

Will Rogers

FRIDAY

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
THE CBS RADIO NETWORK
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 4, 1952

MONDAY

"Fear, instead of avoiding danger, only invites it." — Lord Chesterfield

"The less there is of fear, the less there is of danger." — Livy

TUESDAY

"All men desire by nature to know." — Aristotle

"No anchor, no cable, no fences avail to keep a fact a fact." — Emerson

WEDNESDAY

"Without free speech, no search for truth is possible and no discovery of truth is useful. Better a thousand-fold abuse of free speech than denial of free speech. The abuse dies in a day, but the denial slays the life of the people and entombs the hope of the race." — Charles Bradlaugh

THURSDAY

"We usually dread least the danger nearest at hand." — Seneca

FRIDAY

"When you have decided on doing something, never avoid being seen in the act, even though it is disapproved by some. If the thing is right, don't be afraid of those who incorrectly disapprove it of it." — Epictetus

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 27, 1952.

MONDAY

"If we abuse the earth - destroy its soils by erosion, lay waste its cover of forest and grassland, pollute its waters - our world can not long protect and support us."

Stuart Chase

"Without natural resources, life itself is impossible. Conservation is the basis of permanent prosperity among men and lasting peace among nations."

Gifford Pinchot

TUESDAY

"Party Platform committees are the world's greatest appeasers. Harmony is their watchword, and the greatest vote from the greatest number is their golden goal."

David Hinshaw

WEDNESDAY

"The strongest tower has not the highest wall. Think well of this when you sit safe at home."

Williams Morris

"We usually dread least the danger nearest at hand." Seneca

THURSDAY

"It is better to light one small candle than to curse the darkness."

Confucius

"Men credit most easily things which they do not understand; they believe most easily things which are obscure. People can be made to follow a line of action, but they cannot be made to understand it."

Tacitus

FRIDAY

"There are two things a man should never be angry at; what he can help, and what he can not help."

Thomas Fuller

"There are no friends at cards or politics." Finlay Peter Dunne

"By different methods, different men excell." Charles Churchill

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 20, 1952

MONDAY

"Compromise makes a good umbrella, but a poor roof." James Russel Lowell

"The essence of politics is compromise." Thomas Macaulay

TUESDAY

"Situations arise in which people take a gambler's chance, and sometimes carry it off. But true success belongs to those whose strength is real because it is backed by courage and character. In the long run, real artillery is more reliable than ruses.

Marine Commandant
Vandergrift

WEDNESDAY

"Talk about economizing and cutting out all unnecessarys. What's the idea of holding conventions? The papers announce all the campaign plans, the platform will be the one they have read for 40 years and have never used, and the speeches will be the same ones delivered for 40 years but never listened to."

Will Rogers

THURSDAY

"There is nothing so consoling as to find that one's neighbor's troubles are at least as great as one's own."

George Moore

"Pay no attention to what the critics say. There has never been set up a statue in honor of a critic."

Sibelius

FRIDAY

"We have heard nothing since ten o'clock this morning, but 'the man I am going to name.' There are so many being nominated that some of the men making the nominating speeches had never even met the man they were nominating. I know they had not from the way they talked about them."

Will Rogers

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 13, 1952

MONDAY

"A convention is the one place where our public man can do foolish things, and due to the surroundings, they look kinda' plausible at the time. It takes weeks after one is over to see what was really inside it. Then is when our sense of humor asserts itself."

Will Rogers

TUESDAY

"The trade of a soldier is war." Sir Henry Parkes

"Tis his cause that makes or mars a soldier's strength." Propertius

WEDNESDAY

"Very few can meet life's crises in one short, exalted hour of fighting."

Dorothy C. Fisher

"Never despair; but if you do, work on in despair." Edmund Burke

THURSDAY

"Our most threatening enemy is not the evil intention of the ordinary man, but the increasing confusion of our time."

G. Lowes Dickinson

"Now, out of complexity to distill simplicity; out of knowledge, essential understanding; out of confusion, clarity. Upon its discovery will depend survival."

Norman Angell

FRIDAY

"The same men that straw vote are the ones who can sit down all day and play solitaire. It's like winning on the races in your mind. No mathematician has been able to figure out how many hundred straw votes it takes to equal one legitimate vote."

Will Rogers

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 6, 1952

MONDAY

"The law is the last result of human wisdom acting upon human experience for the benefit of the public."

Samuel Johnson

"A thousand things occur for which laws can not provide, where authority ought to interpose."

Samuel Johnson

TUESDAY

"To the stars through difficulties."

State Motto by the Kansas legislature

WEDNESDAY

"Fame usually comes to those who are thinking about something else - very rarely to those who say to themselves 'go to now; let us be a celebrated individual'."

Oliver Wendell Holmes

THURSDAY

"Hard questions must have hard answers."

FRIDAY

"It's not a bright future that we ask the college graduate to enter into. They feel they are the ones to right it; we feel we are the ones that lost it and will find it. We can't help but look back; they can't help but look forward. But we are both standing on the same ground - and their feet are there as firmly as ours."

Will Rogers

M.30

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 30, 1952

MONDAY:

"It is a vain attempt to bind the ambitious by treaties." — James Thompson

"No action, whether fair or foul, is ever done but it leaves somewhere a record - as a blessing or a curse; and mostly in the greater weakness or greater strength of the acts which follow it." — Longfellow

TUESDAY:

"Laws were made that the strongest might not in all things have his way." — Ovid

"I am a man, and nothing that concerns mankind is alien to me." — Roman Terence

WEDNESDAY:

"If you will give the American people an opportunity to function, not by fear nor yet by favor, and let every segment of society feel that it is not disfavored to the advantage of another, in a few months you'll see an amazing change." — Baruch

"It's easy to dodge our responsibilities, not so easy to dodge the consequences of dodging our responsibilities." — Josiah Stamp

THURSDAY:

"The Russians would rather stir up a strike than eat; they thrive on adversity; they play with the biggest and most dangerous toy in the world - liberty. But Communism is one third practice and two-thirds explanation." — Will Rogers

"Civil dissension is the enemy's chance." — Publilius Syrus

FRIDAY:

"Freedom is everybody's job. When freedom shrieks, everybody should listen. And should the question be asked continuously, oh constantly, like this: who paid for my freedom, and what the price, and am I somehow beholden. The question is not rhetorical. It is a burning and terrible historical question." — Carl Sandburg

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 23, 1952

MONDAY:

"It is an axiom in my mind that our liberties can never be safe, except when they are in the hands of the people themselves."

Thomas Jefferson

"How lightly, how often, do we sanction a law unjust to ourselves." Horace

TUESDAY:

"War is merely the continuation of politics by other means." Von Clausewitz

"The real and lasting victories are those of peace and not of war." Emerson

WEDNESDAY:

"Life does not stop while we build the nation's strength. Children are born and grow up. They go to school and to college. You can not put a generation into educational cold storage, and then later put them into an educational hothouse."

Earl James McGrath

THURSDAY:

"An invasion of armies can be resisted, but an invasion of ideas cannot."

Victor Hugo

"It is easier to fight for one's principles than to live up to them."

Alfred Adler

FRIDAY:

"If we could first know where we are and whither we are tending, we could better judge what to do and how to do it."

Abraham Lincoln

"It's a pretty quarrel as it stands; you only spoil it by trying to explain it."

Richard Sheridan

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 16, 1952

MONDAY:

"Our way of living together in America is a strong, but delicate fabric. It is made up of many threads, woven over many centuries by the patience and sacrafice of countless liberty loving man and women. Let us not tear it asunder. For no man knows, once it is destroyed, when or where man will find its protective warmth again."

Wendell Wilkie

TUESDAY:

"Those who make the worst use of their time, are the first to complain of its shortness."

La Bruyere

"Time is often said to be money. But it can be more. It can be life itself."

Sir John Lubbock

WEDNESDAY:

"It is good to sometimes wash away the salt-water taste with a fresh-water discourse."

Plato

"Give it an understanding, but no tongue." Shakespeare "Hamlet"

THURSDAY:

"The proper qualities of a general are judgement and deliberation."

Tacitus

"The greatest general is he who makes the fewest mistakes." Napoleon

FRIDAY:

"I hope I never get so old, that I can't peek behind the scenes and see the amount of politics that's mixed before it is dished out to the people as pure statesmanship. Politics is the best show in America, and I'm going to keep on enjoying it; so on with the show."

Will Rogers

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 9, 1952

MONDAY:

"The wise man guards against the future as if it were the present."

Publilius Syrus

"They are wisest, who even in the likelihood of good, provide for ill."

Sir Thomas Overbury

TUESDAY:

"Use the little to get the big; throw a brick to get a gem." William Scarborough

"If you make a bad bargain, hug it all the tighter." Abraham Lincoln's father

WEDNESDAY:

"We must expect everything and fear everything from time and man."

Luc de Vauvenargues

"It is the unexpected that constantly happens." E. J. Hardy

THURSDAY:

"To know how to refuse, is as important as to know how to consent. A gilded 'no' often gives more satisfaction than a dry 'yes'."

Baltasar Gracian

FRIDAY:

"Our whole life is but a greater and longer childhood." Thomas Fuller

"By reason, not by force, is youth to be mastered." Publilius Syrus

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 2, 1952

MONDAY:

"Opinion is like water. It flows easily downhill, but it takes a lot of pressure to pump it up." — Dr. Robert McMurray

"There are many who deplore but few who are willing to act." — General Marshall

TUESDAY:

"No power ought to be above the laws." — Cicero

"No law is entirely convenient for everyone." — Livius

WEDNESDAY:

"Whatever you say may be held against you." — Old legal phrase

"There is an eloquent silence which serves sometimes to approve, sometimes to condemn." — La Rochefoucauld

"If a man is right, he can't be too radical." — Josh Billings

THURSDAY:

"All men desire by nature to know." — Aristotle

"He that shortens the road to knowledge, lengthens life." — C. C. Colton

FRIDAY:

"The horse thinks one thing, and he that saddles him another." — George Herbert

"You never accumulate, if you don't speculate." — David Dodge

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 25, 1952

MONDAY:

"Stafford is a queer duck. When he talks, you stand shivering from the ice blasts of cold logic. Yet, I never met anyone with more heart who wore so little of it on his sleeve."

An Old Friend

TUESDAY:

"So many of our ideas and attitudes have been vaporized by the atomic bomb that an inventory of what is left has assumed a high priority rating."

Gerald Johnson

WEDNESDAY:

"Duty too often is what one expects from others." Oscar Wilde

"Do the duty which lieth nearest to thee, which thou knowest to be a duty, and the second duty will already have become clearer."

Thomas Carlyle

THURSDAY:

"How can anyone pretend to foretell the affairs of others, when they cannot foresee their own?"

Aesop

"Who is there, if he shoots at a mark all day, will not occasionally hit the white?"

Cicero

FRIDAY:

"How far must suffering and misery go before we see that even in the day of vast cities and powerful machines, the good earth is our mother, and that if we destroy her, we destroy ourselves."

Paul Sears

"If man cheats the earth, the earth will cheat man." H. H. Hart

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 18, 1952

MONDAY:

"To an eye trained to read the landscape, the tragic disaster of flood has but one meaning: our continent is sick."

Paul Sears

TUESDAY:

"Diplomacy is a great thing, if it wasn't transparent." Will Rogers

"The decline of nations inevitably follows the possession of great power without the exercise of great leadership."

Joseph C. Grew

WEDNESDAY:

"Only where law prevails can people prevail." Publilius Syrus

"The best government, he said, is that in which the law speaks instead of the lawyer."

M. L. Byram

THURSDAY:

"In doubtful matters, courage may do much: in desperate patience."

Thomas Fuller

FRIDAY:

"I will have no part of any celebration which does not include every river rat, every man, who has been on those levees."

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 11, 1952

MONDAY:

"The selfish spirit of commerce feels no passion or principle but that of gain."

Thomas Jefferson

"What war e'en ravish, commerce can bestow. And he returns a friend who came a foe."

Alexander Pope

TUESDAY:

"Be not ashamed to say what you are not ashamed to think." Montaigne

"Whether you be a man or a woman, you will never do anything in this world without courage."

James Allen

WEDNESDAY:

"Questions are never indiscreet, but answers sometimes are." Oscar Wilde

"I fear explanations explanatory of things explained." Lincoln

THURSDAY:

"Nations are governed by self-interest, but they prefer to believe that their aims are altruistic."

Somerset Maugham

"Right is whatever profits a nation: wrong is whatever harms it."

Hans Frank

FRIDAY:

"When a man assumes a public trust he should consider himself public property."

Thomas Jefferson

"As we must account for every idle word, so we must for every idle silence."

Benjamin Franklin

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 4, 1952

MONDAY:

"If one waits until a thing happens and then declares that it happened, you can't go wrong: science, statistics, legal documents and everything else is on your side."

William Saroyan

"No matter what happens, there is always someone who knew it would."

TUESDAY:

"Times change and people change their ideas."

C. W. Grafton

"To pretend to change anyone is an illusion. He picks up his first trail at the first occasion."

La Fontaine

WEDNESDAY:

"The greatest gift is the power to estimate correctly the value of things."

La Rochefoucauld

"Even when all the experts agree, they may well be mistaken."

Bertrand Russell

THURSDAY:

"Knowledge is acquired through a careful investigation of things. With things investigated, knowledge becomes complete."

Confucius

"Nothing's more pleasing than to know all the facts."

Menander

FRIDAY:

"A friendship that is begun for an end will not continue to the end."

Francis Quarles

"Nothing is of more service to mankind than a prudent mistrust."

Euripides

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 28, 1952

MONDAY:

"Promises may make friends but 'tis performances that keep them." Arthur Henderson

"It is a maxim founded on the universal experience of mankind, that no nation is to be trusted farther than it is bound by its interests."

George Washington

TUESDAY:

"Even the final decision of a war is not to be regarded as absolute. The conquered nation often sees it as only a passing evil to be repaired in after times by political combinations."

Carl Von Clausewitz

WEDNESDAY:

"No army can withstand the strength of an idea that has materialized." Victor Hugo

"The buzz of a mosquito can sometimes drown out the ocean's roar." Henry Miller

THURSDAY:

"Discussion is the anvil on which the spark of truth is struck." _____

"Speak the truth freely, though the truth be hard." Cato

FRIDAY:

Silence is still a noise." Josh Billings

"Yes, I am a Democrat still - very still." David Hill

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 21, 1952

MONDAY:

"All actions beyond ordinary limits, are subject to sinister interpretations."

Montaigne

"Well timed silence hath more eloquence than speech." M. F. Tupper

"He who will not when he may, may not when he will." John of Salisbury

TUESDAY:

"If you want to get on in this world, make many promises but don't keep them."

Napoleon

"Talk much about a thing, and you will put it in the people's minds."

H. H. Brackenridge

"It is often easier to believe than to doubt." E. D. Martin

WEDNESDAY:

"If I was as bad as they say I am, and you were as good as you look, I wonder which one would feel the worse, if each for the other was took."

George Barr Baker

"Each man believes what he wishes to believe." Demosthenes

THURSDAY:

"Take time to deliberate. But when the time for action arrives, stop thinking and go in."

Andrew Jackson

"I will utter what I believe today, even if it should contradict all I said yesterday."

Wendell Phillips

FRIDAY:

"If a man begins with certainties, he will end with doubts. But if he will be content to begin with doubts, he shall end with certainties."

Roger Bacon

"The way to be safe, is never to feel secure." Roger Bacon

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 14, 1952

MONDAY:

"I don't care how smart you are. If you say something, you are liable to say something foolish, and the smarter you are and the longer you talk, the more fool things you will say."

Will Rogers

TUESDAY:

"I believe that there is more real nerve and gameness under the most discouraging circumstances in the picture business than any other place on earth. It's a heart-breaking racket, but they don't sit around and tell you about it. Their heads are always up."

Will Rogers

WEDNESDAY:

"A little stone can overturn a great cart. A mouse can put the finishing touches to a castle wall."

Henderson

"Don't lose heart. What's lost today may be won tomorrow."

Cervantes

THURSDAY: TAXES

"It annoys me to discover that the state assumes that we are a race of bookkeepers, and that every citizen has at his fingertips the myriad items of his costly little existence."

E. B. White

"Youth today must be strong, unafraid, and a better taxpayer than its father."

H. V. Wade

"The tax, contrary to general opinion is quite simple; it is you and I who are complex."

Frank Sullivan

FRIDAY:

"I never saw any good that came of telling the truth." Dryden

"The fewer the voices on the side of truth, the more distinct and strong must be your own."

William Channing

"Deeds will show themselves and words will pass away."

Le Roux de Lincy

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 7, 1952

MONDAY:

"We are all servants of the law to the end that it may be possible for us to be free."

Cicero

"No wise man would ever inhabit a country where men have more authority than laws."

Sir Walter Raleigh

TUESDAY:

"How seldom we weight our neighbor in the same balance with ourselves."

Thomas Kempis

"A critic is a man who expects miracles." James Huneker

WEDNESDAY:

"No mathematician has ever been able to figure out how many hundred straw votes it takes to equal one legitimate vote. More men have been elected by straw votes to office, and fewer received salary, than any other industry in America."

Will Rogers

THURSDAY:

"Talk about a thing long enough and you will put it in the people's minds."

H. H. Brackenridge

"Each man believes what he wishes to believe." Demosthenes

"Nothing happens from saying so." Oswald Dykes

FRIDAY:

"No duty the executive has to perform is so trying as to put the right man in the right place. Yet how are vacancies to be obtained when few die, and none resign."

Jefferson - 1801

"Politics make strange postmasters." Kin Hubbard

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 29, 1952.

MONDAY:

"Democracy needs more free speech, for even the speech of foolish people is valuable, if it serves to guarantee the right of the wise to talk."

David Cushman Coyle

"Above all liberties, give me liberty to know, to utter and to argue freely according to conscience."

John Milton

TUESDAY:

"There isn't much to be seen in a little town, but what you hear makes up for it."

Kin Hubbard

"Gossip is what no one claims to like, but everybody enjoys." Joseph Conrad

WEDNESDAY:

"There is a certain relief in change, even though it be from bad to worse; as I have found in travelling in a stage-coach, that it is often a comfort to shift one's position and be bruised in a new place."

Washington Irving

THURSDAY: DIVORCE

"Love is the quest, marriage the conquest, divorce the inquest."

Helen Rowland

"Paper napkins never return from a laundry nor love from a trip to the law courts."

John Barrymore

FRIDAY:

"Let men decide firmly what they will not do, then they will be free to do vigorously what they ought to do."

Chinese philosopher
Mencius

"Dynamic progress is not made with dynamite." Herbert Hoover

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 22, 1952

MONDAY:

"One secret act of self-denial, one sacrifice of inclination to duty, is worth all the mere good thoughts and passionate prayers in which idle people indulge themselves.

Cardinal Newman

TUESDAY:

"I see that saying and doing are two different things; and hereafter, I shall better observe this distinction."

John Bunyan

"It is not at the altar that we should deliberate." Erasmus

WEDNESDAY:

"This is the only country in the world that experiences a constant and repeated rebirth, by constantly drinking strength out of new sources from other lands. And so, by the gift of the free will of independent people, it is renewed from generation, by the same process, by which it was originally created."

Woodrow Wilson

THURSDAY:

"The history of the world is but the biography of great men." Carlyle

"Observe good faith and justice toward all nations; cultivate peace and harmony with all; and remember always, to keep alive in your breast that little spark of celestial fire - conscience."

George Washington

FRIDAY:

"We must promote as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. As the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened."

George Washington

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 15, 1952

MONDAY:

DEATH

"Death, to a good man, is but passing through a dark entry, out of one little dusky room of his father's house, into another that is fair and large, lightsome and glorious and divinely entertaining."

MacDonald Clark

"Let not the eyes by dry when we have lost a friend, nor let them overflow. We may weep, but we must not wail."

Seneca

TUESDAY:

"As bad as we are, and as funny as we do things, we are better off than the other c countries. So bring on the conventions - the bigger, the noisier, the crazier, the better. No nation likes noise and hooey like we do. We are cuckoo but we are happy."

Will Rogers

WEDNESDAY:

"There is nothing so unfortunate, as entering lightly into battle, for by so doing, we are in danger of losing that which is most precious."

Old Chinese Proverb

"Nothing is more delightful, than to look upon danger from a place of perfect safety."

Patricia Wentworth

THURSDAY:

LOVE

"True love is like a ghost; everyone talks of it, but few have seen it."

La Rouchefoucauld

"Love may be blind, but 'tis not for want of eyes." Thomas Fuller

"Whoever loves a frog, thinks the frog Diana." Alfred Henderson

FRIDAY:

"The tumult and the shouting dies, the captains and the kings depart; still stands thine ancient sacrifice, an humble and a contrite heart."

Rudyard Kipling

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 8, 1952

MONDAY:

"If people establish a claim, I claim a crown. But if deeds are needed, I am helpless as the ant."

Abdullah Ansari

"Do not hope without despair; nor despair without hope." Seneca

TUESDAY:

"Super abundance of suspicion is a kind of political madness."

Francis Bacon

"It is a maxim founded on the universal experience of mankind, that no nation is to be trusted further than it is bound by its interests."

George Washington

WEDNESDAY:

"Do not judge life by what you have seen of it in the grimness and waste of war; nor yet by the confusion of the first years of peace. Have faith in life at its best, and bring to it your courage, your hopes and your sense of humor."

King George VI

THURSDAY:

"O Wisdom, who, with power infinite, utterest death to every creature born - grant to us now the mercy of thy light - with comfort to beloved queens, who mourn."

John Masefield

FRIDAY:

"A genuine statesman should be on his guard if he must have beliefs, not to believe them too hard."

James Russell Lowell

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1952

MONDAY:

"Alliances are useless things; for if human nature does not knit men together, the faith of promises will have no great effect on them either."

Thomas More

"No amount of treaties can be relied on to prevent war so long as nations continue to have and exercise the unrestricted right of arming themselves against each other."

Lord Robert Cecil

TUESDAY:

"A brave man may fall, but he cannot yield." Old Latin Proverb

"Courage is the knowledge of what ought to be endured." Philo

WEDNESDAY:

"History shows us quite clearly that the signature of a treaty in defeat, is a means of regathering strength." Lenin

"All treaties cease to be binding, when they come into conflict with the struggle for existence." Bismarck

THURSDAY:

"There are too many fancy people in this country who abhor politics and politicians. What they fail to understand - like it or not - all of us are in politics - and in it up to our necks, from the day we're born until we die."

Dr. Peter Odegard

"The people cannot always see, but they can feel." James Harrington

FRIDAY:

"Even from an enemy, a man may learn wisdom." Aristophanes

"If thou suppose thee sure, whilst thou hast an enemy, thou puttest thyself in peril."

Saint Bernard

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1952

MONDAY:

"The chief enemy of liberty is authoritarian, the very thing which liberty itself created."

Prof. James T. Shotwell

"States do not consist of lath and plaster, but of hearths and altars."

Cicero

TUESDAY:

"The evils of tyranny are rarely seen but by him who resists them."

John Hay

"Everything yields with time; even the stiffest patriots falter and compromise."

Emerson

WEDNESDAY:

"Nothing is more precious than life." Euripides

"Life is not to be purchased at any price." Seneca

THURSDAY:

"That which is easily begun is not always lightly ended." Robert Green

"It is commonsense to take a method and try it. If it fails, admit it frankly, and try another. But above all, try something."

Franklin Roosevelt

FRIDAY:

"When I was a boy I was told that anybody could become President. Now I'm beginning to believe it."

Clarence Darrow

"Before men possessed the right to vote, they were ready to die for it. When they got it, a large proportion do not use it, especially if it rains on election day."

Sir Norman Angell

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1952

MONDAY:

"How is it possible to expect that mankind will take advice, when they will not so much as take warning?" Jonathan Swift

"We better start doing something about our defense. All we got to go by is history, and history don't record that economy ever won a war." Will Rogers

TUESDAY:

"Education is a debt due from the present to the future generations." George Peabody

"The best way to ensure implicit obedience is to commence tyranny in the nursery." Disraeli

WEDNESDAY:

"I am glad Chicago's children didn't come by on their way to school, and see how this wonderful system of choosing our country's leaders was conducted. They would never again have asked: 'What's the matter with the country.' " Will Rogers

"There are always the little people who have no voice, no knowledge, and no choice." Phyllis McGinley

THURSDAY:

"To improve is to change; to be perfected is to have changed often." Mr. Churchill

"We must move on, with cool eyes, undimmed by heat or passion, guided by righteous inspiration and not uncheered by hope." Mr. Churchill

FRIDAY:

"I desire to so conduct the affairs of this administration, that if, at the end, when I come to lay down the reins, I have lost every other friend on earth, I shall at least have one friend left - and that friend shall be down inside of me." Abraham Lincoln

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1952

MONDAY:

"I can never take a politician seriously. They are always shouting that such and such a thing will ruin us and that this is the eventful year in our country's life. But all the years are the same. Each one has its little temporary setbacks, but they don't mean a thing in the general result. Nobody is making history. Everybody is just drifting along with the tide."

Will Rogers

TUESDAY:

"We are a good-natured bunch of saps in this country. When the President is wrong, we charge it to inexperience. When Congress is wrong, we charge it to habit. And when the Senate is right, we declare a national holiday. Everything is cockeyed. So what's the use kidding ourselves."

Will Rogers

"His conversation does not show the minute hand; but he strikes the hour very correctly."

Samuel Johnson

WEDNESDAY:

"Silence is one of the hardest arguments to refute." Josh Billings

"There is nothing believed so firmly as that of which one knows the least."

Montaigne

THURSDAY:

"There is nothing, sir, too little for so little a creature as man. It is by studying little things that we attain as little misery and as much happiness as possible."

Samuel Johnson

"It is hard to shave an egg." Thomas Fuller

FRIDAY:

"The only safeguard against tyranny in a time of expanding power, is increasing and never-ceasing confidence in the people themselves." Jonathan Daniels

"The proper office of a friend is to side with you when you are wrong. Nearly anybody will side with you when you are in the right."

Mark Twain

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1952

MONDAY:

"The New Year is at the door. I wish for the stupid, a little understanding, and for the understanding a little poetry. I wish a heart for the rich, and a little bread for the poor. But above all, I wish that we may blackguard each other as little as possible during the New Year." Heinrich Heine

TUESDAY: HOPE

"Hope alone makes us willing to live." Thomas Fuller

" 'Tis better to hope than to despair." Goethe

"Hope is the pillar that holds up the world; hope is the dream of a waking man." Pliny

WEDNESDAY:

"The sincerity of a friendship is tested by some danger, as gold is by fire." Cicero

THURSDAY:

"He has not learned the lesson of life who does not every day surmount a fear." Emerson

"True bravery is shown, by performing without witness, what one might be capable of doing before all the world." La Rochefoucauld

FRIDAY:

"The greatest corrective for anger is delay." Seneca

"Let your talk be such as is worthy of belief, and your words such as are commonly used." Ovid

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1951.

MONDAY: - Xmas

"The legend of St. Nick is the last living relic of the vanishing world of dreams. The fairies are gone, the witches and ghosts are gone. Santa Claus alone lingers with us. Let us keep him as long as we can. Children learn to see soon enough, too clearly, too well. Leave them at least one thrill that may linger with them when the years begin to grow too plain and dull and bare. After all, in this universe of ignorance, anything may be true -- even our dreams."

Gamaliel Bradford

TUESDAY: - PATIENCE

"There is one form of hope that never is unwise and which certainly does not diminish with the increase of knowledge. In that form, it changes its name and we call it 'patience'."

Edward Bulwer Lytton

WEDNESDAY:

"Money is the symbol of nearly everything that is necessary for man's well-being and happiness. Money means freedom, independence, liberty."

Edward Beals

"Every compromise is surrender and invites new demands."

Emerson

THURSDAY:

"Both parties might save themselves much trouble and second-rate thought by adopting the policy of Mike Sutton, a rare, vigorous, shaggy, uninhibited lawyer of Dodge City, Kansas, in the early days. When he ran for Mayor, Sutton's platform had only one plank: 'Like Caesar's wife, I will be all things to all men.' "

David Hinshaw

FRIDAY:

"If you will be a traveller, have always the eyes of a falcon, the ears of an ass, the face of an ape, the mouth of a hog, the shoulder of a camel, the legs of a stag, and see that you never want two bags very full: that is, one of patience and another of money."

John Florio - 1591

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
"WORD FOR TODAY" FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1951

MONDAY:

"It is my conviction that the necessary and wise subordination of the military to civil power will be best sustained, and our people will have greater confidence that it is sustained, when lifelong professional soldiers, (in the absence of some obvious and over-riding reasons), abstain from seeking high political office."
General Eisenhower

TUESDAY:

"It is not necessary for all men to be great in action. The greatest and sublimest power is often simple patience." Horace Bushell

WEDNESDAY:

"Lawyers are men who hire out their words and anger." (?)

"Anyone can become angry. That is easy. But to be angry with the right person, to the right degree, at the right time, for the right purpose, and in the right way - that is not easy." Aristotle

THURSDAY:

"A belief is not true because it is useful." (?)

"A man lives by believing something, not by debating and arguing about many things."
Thomas Carlyle

"We believe that mustard bites the tongue; that pepper is hot; friction-matches incendiary; revolvers are to be avoided; and suspenders hold up pantaloons."
Emerson

FRIDAY:

"Deviate an inch and lose a thousand miles." Old Chinese Proverb

"He who turns to look a second time will lose nothing."
William Scarborough

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
WORD FOR THE DAY FOR WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1951

MONDAY:

"It is not the crook in modern business that we fear, but the honest man who doesn't know what he's doing." Owen D. Young

"Youth today must be strong, unafraid, and a better taxpayer than its father." Harry Wade

TUESDAY:

"German commerce is getting back strong. This proves that war is useless. Germany was getting too strong commercially for some other nations fifteen years ago. It don't do no good to whip a man if he is beating you at anything. When he gets up, he can still beat you at the same thing. You only delay him. You don't stop him." Will Rogers

WEDNESDAY:

"Count that day won, when turning on its axis, this earth imposes no additional taxes." F. P. Adams

"We talk about getting back to the good old days. Well, the good old days, with most of us, was when we didn't earn enough to pay an income tax." Will Rogers

THURSDAY:

"Everybody in this world has one special friend that he's glad to do favors to. You've only to find the first friend - that is all. He finds the next friend and then it's like a chain - and you go up it or down it, as high as you like or as low as you like." Mark Twain

"The name of friendship endures as long as there is profit in it." Petroneus

FRIDAY:

"Don't knock the weather. Nine-tenths of the people couldn't start a conversation, if it didn't change once in a while." Kin Hubbard

"There is no good in arguing with the inevitable. The only argument available with an east wind is to put on your overcoat." James Russell Lowell

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
WORD FOR THE DAY FOR WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1951

MONDAY:

"Honor is like an island, rugged and without a beach; once we have left it, we can never return."
Nicholas Boileau

TUESDAY:

"There are no hopeless situations; there are only hopeless men."
Some diplomat -

"Be not hope without despair, nor despair without hope." Sennon

"Man propounds negotiations; man accepts the compromise. Very rarely will he squarely push the logic of a fact to its ultimate conclusion in unmitigated act."
Kipling

WEDNESDAY: OPINION

"Too often we are inclined to do something to suppress opinions just because we do not like them. What is important to remember is that free speech works better than any form of censorship. For as long as everyone has the right to speak, the truth is bound to emerge."
Arthur Garfield Hayes

"Error of opinion may be tolerated where reason is left free to combat it."
Thomas Jefferson

THURSDAY:

"Cursing, or under-valuing an enemy is not the way to beat him."
Oswald Dykes

"In cases of defense, 'tis best to weigh the enemy more mighty than he seems."
Shakespeare's
"Henry the Fifth"

FRIDAY:

"Fellowship in treason is a bad ground of confidence." Edmund Burke

"The friendships of the world are oft confederecies in vice."
Joseph Addison

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
WORD FOR THE DAY FOR WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1951

MONDAY:

"What gets my goat is hearing constantly: Why don't those people move out of there; there are floods every year! But how are they going to move; who is going to move them; where are they going to move to, and what are they going to do when they move there? To these sort of people I say: Why don't you try moving?" Will Rogers

TUESDAY:

"One mustn't criticise other people on grounds where he can't stand perpendicular himself." Mark Twain

"Do not fear to grate their tender ears with sharp truths." Erasmus

WEDNESDAY:

"It is something to think that a half-dozen men can sit down and casually sign a pact to stop millions of men from killing each other." Will Rogers

"Distrust and caution are the parents of security." Benjamin Franklin

THURSDAY:

"We need full mobilization now: we must mobilize all our resources - men, money, material, and morale - so that whatever happens, our armed forces can get what they want when they want it. If war comes we won't have time to hold the line until we get ready." Bernard Baruch

"He that is not in the war, is not out of danger." Sydney Herbert

FRIDAY:

"A fool may ask more questions in an hour, than a wise man can answer in seven years." John Ray

"Questions are never indiscreet; answers sometimes are." Oscar Wilde

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
WORD FOR THE DAY FOR WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1951

MONDAY:

"All of us are prone to put the blame for our inefficiency and failure upon society, environment, early training - any place, but on our own precious selves."
H. K. Nixon

"If you are standing upright, you don't have to worry if your shadow is crooked."
Old Chinese Proverb

TUESDAY:

"Trust not a reconciled friend, for good turns cannot blot out old grudges."
George Chapman

"Enemies are wealth to anyone who can derive profit from them."
Xenophon

WEDNESDAY:

"He hath no power that hath not power to use."
P. J. Bailey

"Beyond his strength, may no man fight, however eager he may be."
Homer

THURSDAY: Thanksgiving

"Grant us the wisdom and the vision to comprehend the greatness of man's spirit that suffers and endures so hugely for a goal beyond his own brief span. Grant us honor for the dead who died in the faith; honor for our living, who work and strive for the faith; redemption and security for all captive lands and peoples. Grant us a common faith that man shall know bread and peace, justice and righteousness, freedom and security. We are all of us children of earth: grant us that simple knowledge."
Stephen Vincent Benet

FRIDAY:

"An idea isn't responsible for the people who believe in it."
Don Marquis

"There is no adequate defense, except stupidity, against the impact of a new idea."
P. W. Bridgeman

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
WORD FOR THE DAY FOR WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1951

MONDAY:

"Only a peace between equals can last: only a peace, the very principle of which is equality and a common participation in a common benefit."

Woodrew Wilson

"You are not going to get peace with millions of armed men. The Chariot of Peace cannot advance over a road littered with cannon." David Lloyd George

TUESDAY:

"His speech was a fine sample, on the whole, of rhetoric, which the learned call regamarole." Byron

"Far more numerous is the herd of such who think too little and talk too much."

John Dryden

WEDNESDAY:

"Because men do not fortify justice, they try to justify force."

Pascal

"The clearness of a cause is diminished by argument." Cicero

THURSDAY:

" 'Tis not contrary to reason to prefer the destruction of the whole world to the scratching of my finger." David Hume

FRIDAY:

"We think so, because other people think so...or because after all, we do think so...or because we were told so, and think we must think so...or because we once thought so, and think we still think so...or because having thought so, we think we will think so."

Henry Sedgewick

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
WORD FOR THE DAY FOR WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1951

MONDAY:

"He who feels the respect which is due to others, cannot fail to inspire in them, regard for himself; while he who feels disrespect to others, cannot fail to inspire hatred against himself." Bronze Tablet at West Point

TUESDAY:

"In politics nothing is insignificant." Disraeli

"A man's first duty is to his conscience and honor. The party comes second to that - never first." Mark Twain

WEDNESDAY:

"If we all pulled together as much to put over a siege of peace as we do a spell of war, we would be sitting pretty. But we can't hardly wait for a war to end to start taking it out on each other. Peace is kinda like prosperity; there is mighty few nations that can stand it." Will Rogers

"There are no manifestos like cannon and musketry." Duke of Wellington

THURSDAY:

"I have never seen an instance of one or two disputants convincing the other by argument; but I have seen many, on their getting warm, become rude and shoot one another." Thomas Jefferson

"Talk often, but never long. In that case, if you do not please, at least you are sure not to tire your hearers." Lord Chesterfield

FRIDAY:

"Deem not the irrevocable past as wholly wasted, wholly vain, if rising on its wrecks, at last to something nobler we attain." Longfellow

"Remember this always: the future is not in the hands of fate, but in ours." Jusserand

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
WORD FOR THE DAY FOR WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1951

MONDAY:

"Force rules the world and not opinion, but opinion is that which makes use of force." Pascal

TUESDAY:

"Union gives strength even to weak men." Homer

"Divide and rule, the politician cries. Unite and lead is the watchword of the wise." Goethe

WEDNESDAY:

"They were at last overthrown - not by their enemies, but by themselves and their own internal dissension." Thucydides

THURSDAY:

"No anchor, no cable, no fences, avail to keep a fact a fact." Emerson

"All power corrupts, and absolute power corrupts absolutely." Lord Acton

FRIDAY:

"If man does not find a solution for world peace, it will be the most revolutionary reversal of his record we have ever known." George Marshall

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
WORD FOR THE DAY FOR WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1951

MONDAY:

"If a man begins with certainties, he will end with doubt. But if he will be content to begin with doubt, he shall end with certainties."

Roger Beacon

"Though we cannot outvote them, we will out-argue them." Dr. Samuel Johnson

TUESDAY:

WEDNESDAY:

"In what year do you think the danger of war will be most acute?" a well-known statesman and diplomat was recently asked. He replied: "Last year."

THURSDAY:

"A politician is not as narrow-minded as he forces himself to be."

Will Rogers

FRIDAY:

"Power - it has come to me too late. There were days when on waking, I felt I could move dynasties and governments, but that has passed away."

Benjamin Disraeli

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
WORD FOR THE DAY FOR WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1951

MONDAY:

"Tis a principle of war, that when you can use the lightening, 'tis better than cannon."
Napoleon

TUESDAY:

"In a political year, it is easier to make heroes out of jackrabbits, than patriots of Congressmen."
Edgar Mowrer

"This country has gotten where it is in spite of politics, not by the aid of it. That we have carried as much political bunk as we have, andstill survived, shows we are a super nation."
Will Rogers

WEDNESDAY:

"We can not say the past is the past, without surrendering the future."
Winston Churchill

"You can never plan the future by the past."
Edmund Burke

THURSDAY:

"Ideals are all a question of who's talking. Those with power call their ideals justice. Those without power call their ideals rights."
Roger Baldwin

FRIDAY:

"A man should be clear of his meaning before he endeavors to give it any kind of utterance. And having made up his mind what to say, the less thought he takes how to say it, more than briefly, pointedly and plainly, the better."
Samuel Butler

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
WORD FOR THE DAY FOR WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1951

MONDAY:

"What we are facing is a world-wide crisis, which appears in different forms in each land, different according to national conditions, habits and circumstances. But the problem is still world-wide, and the cure must be world-wide."
Nicholas Murray Butler

TUESDAY:

"By union, the smallest states thrive. By discord, the greatest are destroyed."
Sallust

WEDNESDAY:

"True opinions can prevail, only if the facts to which they relate are known. If they are not known, false ideas are just as effective as true ones - if not a little more effective."
Walter Lippman

THURSDAY:

"The Stupid speak of the past, the Wise of the present, and the Fools of the future."
Napoleon

"The dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate to the stormy present."
Abraham Lincoln

FRIDAY:

"No voter in the world ever voted for nothing. In some way, he has been convinced that he is to get something for that vote, and he usually jumps the way his bread looks like its buttered the thickest."
Mark Twain

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
WORD FOR THE DAY FOR WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1951

MONDAY:

"The Southerner is often inspired to do his best when the odds are heaviest against him, when he knows it, and when he knows further that the world knows it and is looking on." Thomas Wolfe

"Fishing in the South is pursued for its own sake and not as a means of recuperation between business deals." Clarence Cason

TUESDAY:

"Lo the poor Indian whose untutored mind sees God in clouds, or hears him in the wind." Pope

"We infer the spirit of a nation in great measure from its language, which is a sort of monument to which each individual, in a course of many hundred years, has contributed a stone." Emerson

WEDNESDAY:

"You can easily determine the calibre of a man by ascertaining the amount of opposition it takes to discourage him." Disraeli

"One more such victory, and we are undone." Pyrrhus

THURSDAY:

"The vanity of being known to be trusted with a secret is generally one of the chief motives to disclose it." Samuel Johnson

"Over here you can write whatever you want to; the only trouble is getting somebody that will read it." Will Rogers

FRIDAY:

"Dean is kidding the American people; he knows that those weapons are a long way off." Representative Van Zandt of the Atomic Energy Committee

"Brave actions never need a trumpet." Thomas Fuller

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
WORD FOR THE DAY FOR WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, SEPT. 28, 1951.

MONDAY:

"Few men are better than their interest bids them." Thomas Fullers

"Germany is the only country which lacks both a hero to Liberty and a monument to Liberty." Emil Ludwig

TUESDAY:

"To many men, and many governments, the life of the human mind is a danger to be feared more than any other danger. And the word, which cannot be purchased, cannot be falsified, and cannot be killed, is the enemy most hunted for, and most hated." Archibald MacLeish

WEDNESDAY:

"The chief difficulty with the harmony of nations, is that every power wants to beat the war drum, and none is willing to play second fiddle." Unknown

"There are no friends at cards or world politics." Finley Peter Dunne

THURSDAY:

"There is a time to wink as well as to see." Thomas Fuller

"Drop the subject when you cannot agree. There is no need to be bitter because you know you are right." Mrs. Charles Cowman

FRIDAY:

"There is not a social, political or religious privilege that you enjoy today that was not bought for you by the blood and tears and patient suffering of the minority. It is the minority that have vindicated humanity in every struggle. It is a minority that have stood in the van of every moral conflict and achieved all that is noble in the history of the world." John Gough

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
WORD FOR THE DAY FOR WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, SEPT. 21, 1951

MONDAY:

"Nothing is so fallacious as facts, except figures." George Canning

"The most useful and interesting letters we get are from children, seven or eight years old: they tell all they know, and then stop."
Mark Twain

TUESDAY:

"Our press is distinctively and preciously American; its mission is to stand guard over a nation's liberties, not its humbugs and shams."
Mark Twain

"When I finally go nuts, and the sanitorium officials hand me my paper hat, I hope it's the last edition." Bugs Baer

WEDNESDAY:

"There is no fortress so strong, that money cannot take it."
Cicero

"Be you ever so high, the law is above you." Thomas Fuller

THURSDAY:

"Treaties, at best, are complied with so long as interest requires their fulfilment. Consequently, they are binding on the weaker party only. And in plain truth, they are not binding at all."
Washington Irving

FRIDAY:

"I have never seen an instance of one of two disputants convincing the other by argument. But I have seen many, on their getting warm, become rude and shoot one another." Thomas Jefferson

"After all, what's lost today may be won tomorrow." Cervantes

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
WORD FOR THE DAY FOR WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, SEPT. 14, 1951

MONDAY:

"Next in importance to freedom and justice is popular education, without which neither freedom nor justice can be permanently maintained."
James Gardield

"A debt, due from the present, to the future generations."
George Peabody

"School houses are the Republics line of fortifications."
Horace Mann

TUESDAY:

"To tax and to please, no more than to love and to be wise, is not given to men."
Edmund Burke

"The one thing that hurts more than having to pay an income tax, is not having to pay an income tax."
Thomas Dewar

"A pig, bought on credit, is forever grunting."
Spanish Proverb

WEDNESDAY:

"I am a soldier and unapt to weep or exclaim on fortune's fickleness."
Shakespeare's Henry the Sixth

"What I must do is all that concerns me - not what the people may think."
Emerson

THURSDAY:

"Disagreement makes agreement more precious...Harmony seldom makes headlines."
Silas Bent

FRIDAY:

"Nations are governed by self-interest. It is folly in one nation to look for disinterested favors from another."
George Washington

"Fear will jar a man into action when common ordinary things like facts won't budge him."
Luke McLuke

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
WORD FOR THE DAY FOR WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, SEPT. 7, 1951

MONDAY:

"As people grow older the weather looms larger, but with the young any kind of day has possibilities of a picnic." William Feather

"Thy blessing, Lord, on all vacation days, for weary ones who seek the quiet ways." Molly Anderson

TUESDAY:

"I bet San Francisco was a city from the very first time it had a dozen settlers...Cities are like gentlemen, they are born, not make..you are either a city or you are not...size has nothing to do with it...New York is "yokel", but San Francisco is 'city at heart'."

Will Rogers

WEDNESDAY:

"Much food brings on indigestion; much talk brings on trouble."

Old Chinese Proverb

"Why should I spare words? They cost nothing." Seneca

THURSDAY:

"Optimism is the spirit that makes the tea kettle sing when it's up to its neck in hot water." J. Whitcomb Broughter

"You can preserve fruit under pressure but not peace."

Joseph Quinnin

FRIDAY:

"Many people have the childish idea that once a treaty is signed, one is sold to Satan and received into Hell.. That is simply nonsense; history shows us quite clearly that the signature of a treaty in defeat is merely a means of re-gathering strength."

Lenin

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
WORD FOR THE DAY FOR WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1951

MONDAY:

"There is more new deeds for land signed at these peace conferences than there is good will." Will Roges

"All treaties between great states cease to be binding when they come into conflict with the struggle for existence." Bismark

TUESDAY:

"The enemy of my enemy is my friend." Old French Proverb

"He who does something at the head of one regiment will eclipse him who does nothing at the head of a hundred." Lincoln

WEDNESDAY:

"No man needs a vacation so much as the person who has just had one." Elbert Hubbard

"The glory of America is not in its tall towers or vast acres. The glory of America is the American citizen; free, sovereign and unafraid. We do well to thank God for that." Lynn Landrum

THURSDAY:

"God grant that not only the love of Liberty, but a thorough knowledge of the rights of man may pervade all the nations of the earth, so that a philosopher may set his feet anywhere on its surface and say: 'This is my country'," Benjamin Franklin

"An individual is as superb as a nation." Walt Whitman

FRIDAY:

"...the safest way of passing such days (holidays) is to sit and yawn your head off." Voltaire

"We usually dread least, the danger nearest at hand." Seneca

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
WORD FOR THE DAY FOR WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1951

MONDAY:

"Those whose ways are different do not make plans together" Confucius

"In honorable dealing we must consider what we intended, not what we said". Cicero

TUESDAY:

"To most men experience is like the stern lights of a ship, which illumine only the track it has passed". Coleridge

"One should learn to row before taking the rudder". Aristophanes

WEDNESDAY:

"Perseverance is more efficacious than violence, and many things which cannot be overcome when they stand together, yield themselves up when taken little by little". Sertorius

THURSDAY:

"When we come to judge others, it is not by ourselves as we really are that we judge them, but by an image that we have formed of ourselves. Actually there is not much to choose between men. They are all a hotchpotch of greatness and littleness, of virtue and vice, of nobility and baseness. Potentially they are the same". Somerset Maugham

FRIDAY:

"There is a price which is too great to pay for peace, and that price can be put into one word; one cannot pay the price of self-respect" W. Wilson

"'Tis safest making peace with sword in hand". George Farquhar

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
WORD FOR THE DAY FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 22, 1951

MONDAY:

"Disillusionment is always the enemy of peace. It comes from expecting too much, too easily, too soon. In our impatience, we must never forget that fundamental differences have divided this world; they allow no swift, no cheap, no easy solution". Gen. Omar Bradley

TUESDAY:

"As the purse is emptied, the heart is filled". Victor Hugo

"Existance is a strange bargain. Life owes us little. We owe it everything. The only true happiness comes from squandering ourselves for a purpose. (For no one can be happy who lives only for himself)".
John Mason Brown

WEDNESDAY:

(THESE ARE WORDS THAT WERE SPOKEN BY A YOUNG VILLAGER WHEN [redacted] visited IRAN).

"At election time the army comes with the ballot box, and the ballots - already printed. There is one name on them. We line up, receive our ballots and march by the box, and drop them in". Douglas suggested that the villagers write in a different name, if they didn't like the candidate. And the villager replied: "That is impossible. The soldiers are here with bayonets. This is not America".

THURSDAY:

"Procrastination is the art of keeping up with yesterday". Don Marquis

FRIDAY:

"The truth is never gentle". Eugene Walter

"You must give liberty to the tongue when you ask for the truth".
Publilius Syrus

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS - THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM
WORD FOR THE DAY...MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1951 THROUGH FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1951

MONDAY:

"The paleest ink is better than the most retentive memory". S.G. Champion

TUESDAY:

"A conspiracy so immense, and an infamy so black as to dwarf any previous such venture in the history of man". Senator McCarthy

"Never be boastful; someone may pass who knew you as a child".
S.G. Champion

"Where boasting ends, there dignity begins" Edward Young

WEDNESDAY:

"Fear of itself is the greatest of all terrors, the deepest of all dread, the commonest of all mistakes". David Seabury

"You draw a line and make other chaps toe it - that's what I call morality".
George Bernard Shaw.

THURSDAY: - MIND

"Seeking to know is only too often learning to doubt". Anonymous

"My mind is in a state of philosophical doubt". Coleridge

"My mind don't function". Frank Costello

FRIDAY:

"When I was a boy of fourteen, my father was so ignorant, I could hardly stand to have the old man around. But when I got to be twenty-one, I was astonished at how much the old man had learned in seven years".
Mark Twain

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
WORD FOR THE DAY,.....MONDAY, JUNE 4, THROUGH FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1951

MONDAY:

"where law ends, tyranny begins". William Pitt

"The American constitution with its laws and guarantees, is but the roof and walls of a faith which dwells within. As long as the people keep their faith, that faith will keep the nation".

Maxwell Anderson

TUESDAY:

"You may rob an army of its commander, but you cannot rob a common man of his will". Confucius

WEDNESDAY:

"America in the assembly of nations since her admission among them, has invariably, though often fruitlessly, held forth to them the hand of honest friendship, of equal freedom, of generous reciprocity. She has uniformly spoken among them, though often to heedless and often to disdainful ears, the language of equal liberty, equal justice and equal rights".

John Quincy Adams.

THURSDAY:

"It was invented by a man named Webster, to use up all the words in his dictionary that didn't mean anything". (This in reference to definition of diplomacy)

Will Rogers

"There is no need for propaganda to be righ in intellectual content".

Dr. Paul Goebbels

FRIDAY:

"There are some situations in which we are unable to take action; all we can do is brace ourselves against the shock. But there are other situations in which we have the power to act: and that is ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ when we need all our firmness and singleness of purpose - to strike quickly, hard and above all in the right place. With patience and strength we can endure all things and achieve many".

Jan Struther

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
WORD FOR THE DAY.....MONDAY, MAY 28....THROUGH FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1951

MONDAY:

"modest doubt, is called the beacon of the wise".....Shakespeare

"How a minority...reaching majority...seizing authority...hates a minority".
Leonard Robins

TUESDAY:

"There is no greater evil than taking the enemy lightly". A Chinese Philosopher

"If you miss the first buttonhole, you will not succeed in buttoning up your coat". Goethe

WEDNESDAY:

"God grants liberty only to those who love it, and are always ready to guard and defend it. Let our object be our country. And by the blessing of God, may that country itself become a vast and splendid monument, - not of oppression and terror, - but of wisdom, of peace and of liberty, upon which the whole world may gaze with admiration forever".
Daniel Webster

THURSDAY:

"Sir. I was struck by a gentlemen". Annonymous

FRIDAY:

"If people are unwilling to hear you, better it is to hold your tongue than them". Lord Chesterfield

"Man's silence is wonderful to listen to".
Thomas Hardy

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
WORDS FOR THE DAY....MONDAY, MAY 21 THROUGH FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1951

MONDAY:

"It is a maxim founded on the universal experience of mankind that no nation is to be trusted farther than it is bound by its interests". GEORGE WASHINGTON

TUESDAY:

"We are not satisfied to be right unless we can prove others to be quite wrong".
WILLIAM HAZLITT

WEDNESDAY:

"Jumping at conclusions is not half as good exercise as digging for facts".

"How much the sense is deceived by distance". DANTE

THURSDAY:

"There is no sweetness in a cabbage twice boiled, nor in a tale twice told".
THOMAS FULLER

FRIDAY:

"Who cares about spelling? Milton spelt dog with two g's. The American Milton when he comes, may spell it with three g's...while all the world wonders".
AUGUSTINE BIRRELL

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
THE WORD FOR THE DAY.....MONDAY, MAY 14 - THROUGH - FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1951

MONDAY:

"Why should I spare words, they cost nothing". Seneca

"In cases of defense, tis best to weigh the enemy more mighty than he seems". Shakespeare

"All the affairs of men hang by a slender thread and sudden chance can ruin what once was strong". Ovid

TUESDAY:

"If you cannot bit it is better not to show your teeth". John Ray

"The future is purchased by the present". Samuel Johnson

"Nothing is so full of victory as patience". S.G. Champion

WEDNESDAY:

"He who serves the public is a poor animal. He worries himself to death, and no one thanks him for it". Goethe

THURSDAY:

"We dare not blind ourselves to thefact that we are in a race against the enemy and so far we are lagging in that race. While we were stockpiling our homes with refrigerators and television sets, the Russians were stocking tanks and radar". Bernard Baruch

"Let us not underrate the value of a fact; it may one day flower into a truth". Thoreau

FRIDAY:

"Disillusionment is always the enemy of peace. It comes from expecting too much, too easily, too soon. In our impatience we must never forget that the fundamental differences which divide this world allow no swift, no cheap, no easy solutions. But it is time that we steered by the stars, not by the lights of each passing ship. Time that we realized that we can not abdicate in this present struggle and leave the whole problem to the armed forces".

Gen. Omar Bradley

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
WORD FOR THE DAY.....MONDAY, MAY 7, - THROUGH - FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1951

MONDAY:

"You say the little efforts that I make will do no good: they never will prevail, to tip the hovering scale where justice hangs in balance. I don't think I ever thought they would. But I am prejudiced beyond debate in favor of my right to choose which side shall feel the stubborn ounces of my weight"..

Bonaro Overstreet

TUESDAY:

"There are those who are too easily discouraged when the news is unfavorable. It is not the tradition of those who love liberty to yield to discouragement. Our country owes its place in history to the fact that the people become more resolute and determined as danger and difficulty increase".

Cordell Hull

WEDNESDAY:

"For youth the future is long, the past short. It is easily deceived because it is quick to hope". Aristotle

"Youth and white paper take any impression". John Ray

THURSDAY:

"In olden times sacrifices were made at the altar - a custom which is still continued". Helen Roland

FRIDAY:

"If you suppose yourself sure while you have an enemy you are putting yourself in peril". Saint Bernard

"Wise men can learn much from an enemy". Aristophanes

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
THE WORD FOR THE DAY.....MONDAY, APRIL 30 THROUGH FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1951

MONDAY:

"A good parson once said that where mystery begins, religion ends"

"Can I say as truly at least of human laws that where mystery begins, justice ends"

"Whenever separation is made between liberty and justice, neither is safe"
EDMUND BURKE

TUESDAY:

"It takes years in this country to tell whether anybody's right or wrong. It's kinder a case of just how far ahead you can see. The Fellow that can only see a week ahead is always the popular fellow, for he is looking with the crowd. But the one that can see years ahead, he has a telescope - but he can't make anybody believe he has it". WILL ROGERS

WEDNESDAY:

"The vanity of being known to be trusted with a secret is generally one of the chief motives to disclose it" SAMUEL JOHNSON

"Fortunately nothing in this world is provable". JOHN KEATS

THURSDAY:

"When you assemble a number of men, to have the advantage of their joint wisdom, you inevitably assemble with those men all their prejudices, their passions, their errors, of opinion, their local interests, and their selfish views. It therefore astonishes me to find this system approaching so near to perfection as it does, and I think it will astonish our enemies, who are waiting with confidence to hear that our counsels are confounded like those of the builders of Babel".
BEN FRANKLIN

FRIDAY:

"The race is not always to the swift, or the battle to the strong - but that's the way to bet". DAMON RUNYON

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
WORD FOR THE DAY....MONDAY, APRIL 23 THROUGH FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1951

MONDAY,

"Our most threatening enemy is not the evil intention of the ordinary man, for his intention is usually good. A worse danger is the increasing confusion of out time". G.L. Dickenson (A Cambridge Professor)

"The greatest thing in this world is not so much where we are, but in what direction we are moving". Oliver Wendell Holmes.

TUESDAY:

"Nothing is of more service to mankind than a prudent mistrust". Euripides

"Half our mistakes in life arise from feeling where we ought to think, and thinking where we ought to feel". John Collins

WEDNESDAY:

"The wise man guards against the future as if it were the present". (A Roman Philosopher)

"Who heeds not the future will find sorrow close at hand". Confucius

"Everyone loves power, even if they do not know what to do with it". Disraeli

THURSDAY:

"It is important for men in power to remember that people at a distance from power are not fools; and that even if they are, a fool can sometimes put on his clothes better than a wise man can do it for him". Jonathan Daniels

FRIDAY:

"A modesty in delivering our sentiments leaves us a liberty of changing them without blushing". Thomas Wilson

"Altogether they puzzle me quite. They all seem wrong; and they all seem right". Robert Buchanan

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
WORD FOR THE DAY....MONDAY, APRIL 16 THROUGH FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1951

MONDAY:

"Man is a gregarious animal, much more so in his mind, than in his body. He may like to go alone for a walk, but he hates to stand alone in his opinions." George Santayana.

"The least pain in our little finger gives us more concern and uneasiness, than the destruction of millions of fellow-beings". William Haslitt.

TUESDAY:

"So what, I had a better year than he did"....BabeRuth

WEDNESDAY:

"If the great American people will only keep their temper on both sides of the line, the troubles will come to an end. Let the people keep their self-possession, and just as other clouds have cleared away in due time, so will this great nation continue to prosper as heretofore". Abraham Lincoln.

THURSDAY:

"In the determination of our global policy, care must be exercised to avoid committing our resources beyond what we can safely spare, to sap our national strength to the point of jeopardy to our own security. For it would be illogical for us to yield our own liberties in the safeguard of the liberties of others....to forfeit our own heritage of freedom in securing the freedom of others". GEN. D. MacArthur

FRIDAY:

"The conquering hero comes, sound the trumpets, beat the drums. But let us not forget that the idol of today pushes the hero of yesterday out of our recollection, and will in turn be supplanted by his successor of tomorrow". Thomas Morrell & Washington Irving.

"We can't all be heroes because someone has to set on the curb and clap as they go by". Will Rogers.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
THE WORD FOR THE DAY....MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1951 THROUGH, FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1951

MONDAY:

"Let every man practise the art he knows best". CICERO

"The less we know the more we suspect". Josh Billings

"Behind an able man there are always other able men". Chinese proverb.

TUESDAY:

"Without salesmanship we could not sell anything. If we could not sell anything we might as well not make anything; because if we made things and could not sell them, it would be as bad as if we sold things and couldn't make them". Stephen Leacock

WEDNESDAY:

"In a storm at sea, no one on board can wish the ship to sink; and yet, not infrequently all go down together because too many will direct and no single mind can be allowed to control. So with an army - it is better directed by a single mine, (though inferior) than by two superior mnes, at variance and cross-purposes with each other". Lincoln

THURSDAY:

"The most precious of all possessions is the power over ourselves; power to withstand trial, to bear suffering, to front danger, to follow our convictions - the power of calm reliance in scenes of darkness and storms" John Locke

"Self-control is more often called for than self-expression". William Wister Comfort.

FRIDAY:

"A General must be skillful in preparing the materials of war, and in supplying his soldiers; he must be a man of mechanical ingenuity, careful, persevering, sagacious, kind and yet severe, open yet crafty, cautious yet enterpriging." Socrates.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
WORD FOR THE DAY, MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1951 THROUGH FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1951

APRIL 2

"Next in importance to freedom and justice is popular education, without which neither freedom nor justice can be permanently maintained".....James Garfield.

All men among themselves are by nature equal, the inequality we now discern hath its spring from the civil law". .....Thomas Hobbs.

APRIL 3

"Dress not thy thoughts in too fine a raiment. Be not a man of superfluous words"....
Marcus Aurelius

"If you don't advertise yourself, you will be advertised by your loving enemies"...
Elbert Hubbard

APRIL 4

"Self-respect is the noblest garment with which a man may clothe himself - the most elevating feeling with which the mind can be inspired". ....Samuel Smiles

"Some members of Congress would best promote the country's peace by holding their own".....George Prentice.

APRIL 5

"If you're going to find out the facts of a thing, what's the sense in guessing out what ain't the facts, and wasting ammunition?".....Mark Twain.

"We cannot live on probabilities, the faith in which we can live bravely and die in peace must be a certainty, or it is nothing". .... J.A. Froude.

"In this world truth can wait - (she's used to it)".....Douglas Jerrold.

APRIL 6

"I believe it is universally understood and acknowledged that all men will act correctly, unless they have a motive to do otherwise". .... A. Lincoln.

"Now my friends, there appears to be a difference of opinion between you and me, and I really feel called upon to decide the question for myself".....A. Lincoln.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
WORD FOR THE DAY, MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1951, THROUGH FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1951

March 26

"Next in importance to freedom and Justice is popular education without which neither freedom nor justice can be permanently maintained"...James Garfield.

"Education is a companion which no misfortune can depress, no crime can destroy, no enemy can alienate, and no despotism can enslave"....Joseph Addison.

March 27

"If the trumpet gives an uncertain sound who shall prepare himself for the battle".

"Opinion is like water...it flows easily downhill but it takes a lot of pressure to pump it up".....

"artificial optomism alienates more friends than it makes".....Corinthians.

March 28

"Let thy speech be short, comprehending much in a few words"....Anonymous

March 29

"It is prudent for a man to abstain from threats or contemptuous expressions, for neither weaken the enemy. Threats make him more cautious; and contemptuous remarks excite his hatred and a desire to revenge himself"....Machiavelli

"The reasoning of the mightiest is always the best"...Jean De La Fontaine.

March 30

"Give your decisions, never your reasons. Your decisions may be right, but your reasons are sure to be wrong"....Lord Mansfield.

"Men's judgments sway on that side fortune leans"....George Chapman.

EDWARD R. MURROW'S "THIS IS THE NEWS"
WORD FOR THE DAY, MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1951 THROUGH FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1951

March 19

"Some critics are like chimney-sweepers: they put out the fire below and frighten the swallows from their nests above; they scrape a long time in the chimney; cover themselves with soot and bring nothing away but a lot of cinders and then sing from the top of the house as if they had built it". -- Longfellow

March 20

"Governments accuse the other of perfidy, intrigue and ambition as a means of heating the imagination of respective nations, and incensing them to hostilities". Thomas Paine

"There is no need for propaganda to be righ in intellectual content". -- Goebbels.

March 21

"Certainly there are lots of things in life that money won't buy, but have you ever tried to buy them without money?" -- Ogden Nash.

"The price we pay for money is sometimes paid in liberty". -- R. L. Stevenson.

March 22

"Remember, though a thousand men agree upon a subject, if they know nothing about that subject, their opinion is of no value". -- Anonymous

"It takes two to speak the truth; one to speak and another to hear". -- Thoreau.

March 23

"There's not so variable a thing in nature as a lady's headdress". Joseph Addison.

"All good hats are made out of nothing". Oscar Wilde.

EDWARD R. MURROW'S "THIS IS THE NEWS"
WORD FOR THE DAY, MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1951 THROUGH FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1951

March 12

"We cannot expect to have an honest horse race until we have an honest human race". —— (Anonymous)

"The gambling known as business looks with austere disfavor upon the business known as gambling". —— Ambrose Bierce

"Do not trust, nor contend nor lay wagers, nor lend, and you'll have peace to your life's end". —— Thomas Fuller.

March 13

"The average American citizen is true to his Christian principles three hundred and sixty-three days in the year....on the other two days of the year he leaves those principles at home and goes to the tax office, and the voting booths, and does his best to damage and undo his whole year's faithful and righteous work". Mark Twain.

March 14

"I maintain, contrary to the general opinion, that the sinews of war are not gold, but good soldiers; for gold alone will not produce good soldiers; but good soldiers will always produce gold". ——Machiavelli

"Modern warfare is an intricate business about which no one knows everything, and few know very much". — Frank Knox.

March 15

"My mind don't function". —— Frank Costello

March 16

"Whoever profits by the crime is guilty of it". —— (Old French Proverb)

EDWARD R. MURROW'S "THIS IS THE NEWS"
WORD FOR THE DAY, MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1951 THROUGH FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1951

March 5

"Two roughs were playing cards for high stakes, when one of them - suspecting his adversary of foul play - straightaway drew his bowie knife from his belt and pinned the hand of the other player upon the table, exclaiming: 'If you haven't got the ace of spades under your palm, I'll apologize.'" —Lincoln

March 6

"As things, by making them too thin and fine, are soon broken, so by too much contention, the truth is made intricate and doubtful." —Stefano Guazzo

"The only true spirit of tolerance consists in our conscientious toleration of each other's intolerance." —Coleridge

March 7

"He who merely knows right principles is not equal to him who loves them."
—Confucius

"If you your lips would keep from slips, five things observe with care: to whom you speak, of whom you speak, and how and when and where. If you your ears would keep from jeers, these things keep meekly hid: myself and me, or my and mine, or how I do or did." —W.E. Norris

March 8

"One thorn of experience is worth a whole wilderness of warning." —J.R. Lowell

"Experience is our only teacher, both in war and in peace." W.S. Landor

"We must all creep before we can walk and all be bitten before we can bite."
—R.S. Surtees

March 9

"I wants it so arranged so that honest English working men can sleep peaceful in their bed at night; so that nothing will come through the roof and explode; and nobody will come through the door without a search warrant." —Ernest Bevin

EDWARD R. MURROW'S "THIS IS THE NEWS"
WORD FOR THE DAY, MONDAY, FEB. 26, 1951 THROUGH FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1951

February 26

"Revolutions are not made: they come. A revolution is as natural a growth as an oak. It comes out of the past. Its foundations are laid far back."
—Wendell Phillips 1852

February 27

"If you will give the American people an opportunity to function, not by fear nor yet by favor, and let every segment of society feel that it is not disfavored to the advantage of another, in a few months you will see a tremendous change." —Baruch

February 28

"The public buys its opinions as it buys its meat or takes in its milk—on the principle that it is cheaper to do this than to keep a cow. So it is. But the milk is more likely to be watered." —Samuel Butler 1890

"Optimism is the noble temptation to see too much in everything." —Chesterton

March 1

"I shall exert myself in every way...I shall use method in my exercises... I shall change and change about - not lying under one tree until injury from over-exertion sets in, but changing to another now and then." —Mark Twain

"Florida's all right if you can keep from catching a sailfish and going to the expense of having it mounted." —Kin Hubbard

March 2

"'Tis not seasonable to call a man a traitor that has an army at his heels; one with an army is a gallant man." —John Seldon

"A modesty in delivering our sentiments leaves us a liberty of changing them without blushing." —Thomas Wilson

EDWARD R. MURROW'S "THIS IS THE NEWS"
WORD FOR THE DAY, MONDAY, FEB. 19, 1951 THROUGH FRIDAY, FEB. 23, 1951

February 19

"Promises may get friends, but it is performance that must nurse and keep them." --Owen Feltham

"If a man begins with certainties, he will end with doubts. But if he will be content to begin with doubts, he will end with certainties."
--Roger Bacon

February 20

"Never have we had a greater need for the greatness of soul which was his...for his unshakeable faith in God...for his unswerving devotion to duty...for his nobility of nature, his integrity, his courage and his wisdom..."
--General Matt Ridgeway's message to his field commanders on Washington's Birthday

February 21

"One man is as good as another - and a great deal better." --Thackeray

"Workmen are soldiers with different weapons but the same courage." --Churchill

"It is well to remember that the rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness are based on: work." --Leigh Hodges

February 22

"We don't know one millionth of one per cent about anything." --Thomas Edison

February 23

"It is easy to make plans in this world - even a cat can do it. But when one is out in remote oceans it is noticeable that a cat's plans and a man's are worth about the same." --Twain

"The peace of Europe may test our stability even more than the war of Europe." --Robert H. Jackson

EDWARD R. MURROW'S "THIS IS THE NEWS"
WORD FOR THE DAY, MONDAY, FEB. 12, 1951 THROUGH, FRIDAY, FEB. 16, 1951

February 12

"In times like the present, man should utter nothing for which they would not willingly be responsible through time and eternity."
—Lincoln (1862)

"I believe I shall never be old enough to speak without embarrassment when I have nothing to talk about." —Lincoln (1864)

"People attach too much importance to what I say, anyhow." —Lincoln

February 13

"Why does the statement of a new fact always leave us cold. Because our minds have to take in something which deranges our old ideas. We are all like that in this miserable world." —J.M.Charcot (1857)

"The best way of answering a bad argument is to let it go on." —Sydney Smith

"If you lose in an argument you can still call your opponent names."
—Elbert Hubbard

February 14

"Folks will always take a chance. Old Noah gambled on not getting the foot and mouth disease in there with all those animals. And old King Solomon bet a hundred women he wouldn't pay 'em alimony and won his bet. —Will Rogers

February 15

"When a thing ceases to be a subject of controversy, it ceases to be a subject of interest." —William Hazlitt

February 16

"In diplomacy, an ultimatum is a last demand before resorting to concessions." —Bierce

"To threaten and to strike are not always the same thing."
—Pontanus

EDWARD R. MURROW'S "THIS IS THE NEWS"
WORD FOR THE DAY, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1951 THROUGH FRIDAY, FEB. 9, 1951

February 5

"In this great struggle every form of human right is endangered if our enemies succeed. I say this in order to impress upon you that no small matter shall divert us from our great purpose. There may be some inequalities in taxation; there may be mistakes made sometimes; things may be done wrong. But I beg of you, as citizens of this great republic not to let your minds be carried off from the great work we have before us. This struggle is too large for you to be diverted from it by any small matter." —Lincoln, 1864

February 6

"This thing of talking about somebody's life being too valuable to risk in an airplane is not only the bunk but an insult to the men we ask to do our flying. Aviation is not a fad but a necessity. And it will be our mode of travel long after all the people who are too valuable to fly have met their desired deaths by the roadsides on Sunday afternoons." —Will Rogers

February 7

"Neutrals are doused from above and singed from below." —German Proverb

"In statesmanship, get the formalities right. Never mind about the moralities." —Mark Twain

February 8

"Our public men are speaking every day, on something; but they ain't saying anything...You take a boy's life, don't you? When you take boys away, you take everything they have in the world, that is their life. Well, that's the way to do with wealth. Take all he has; give him a bare living the same as you do the soldier; give him the same allowance as you gave the soldier - (all of us that stay at home). But no, it will never get anywhere. The rich will say it ain't practical; and the poor will never get a chance to find out if it is or not." —Will Rogers

February 9

Not with dreams, but with blood and with iron shall a nation be moulded to last." —Swinburne

EDWARD R. MURROW'S "THIS IS THE NEWS"
WORD FOR THE DAY, MONDAY, JAN. 22, 1951 THROUGH FRIDAY, JAN. 26, 1951

January 22

"The essence of politics is compromise." —Macaulay

"Compromise is never anything but an ignoble truce between the duty of a man and the terror of a coward." —R.W. Kauffman

January 23

"We must mobilize all our resources - men, money, material and morale - so that whatever happens our armed forces can get what they want when they want it...While we were stockpiling our homes with refrigerators and television sets, the Russians were stockpiling tanks and radar. Let's not forget, this isn't a game of mumblety-peg; when you lose you lose once and for all." —Bernard Baruch

January 24

"The true rule in determining to embrace or reject anything is not whether it have any evil in it, but whether it have more of evil than good. There are few things wholly evil or wholly good. Almost everything, especially of government policy, is an inseparable compound of the two." —Abraham Lincoln

January 25

"Authority without wisdom is like a heavy axe without an edge - fitter to bruise than polish." —Anne Bradstreet

"He who gives fair words feeds you with an empty spoon." —H.G. Bohn

"Speak out in acts: the time for words has passed and deeds alone suffice." —Whittier

January 26

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EDWARD R. MURROW'S "THIS IS THE NEWS"
WORD FOR THE DAY, MONDAY, JAN. 15, 1951 THROUGH FRIDAY, JAN. 19, 1951

January 15

"The Budget is a mythical beanbag. The Congress votes mythical beans into it, and then tries to reach in and pull real beans out." --Will Rogers

"The one thing that hurts more than having to pay an income tax is not having to pay an income tax." --Thomas Dewey

January 16

"Constitutions are intended to preserve practical and substantial rights, not to maintain theories." --Oliver Wendell Holmes

"The trouble with arguments is that they ain't nothing but theories. And theories don't prove nothing. There's another trouble about theories: there's always a hole in them somewheres, sure, if you look close enough."
--Mark Twain

January 17

"Morality is simply the attitude we adopt towards people we personally dislike." --Oscar Wilde

"Having said, from our respective points of view, the worst thing we could say about each other, having uttered the ultimate insult, there is no reason we can't be friends." --S. N. Behrman

January 18

"If the words establish a claim, I claim a crown. But if deeds are needed, I am helpless as the dust." --Abdullah Ansari

"Peace and security cannot be organized on the shifting sands of verbal promises and declarations." --Maxim Litvinov

January 19

"People will believe anything you tell them if you whisper it."
--Joseph Armstrong, Fall River, Mass.

"It takes less time to do a thing right than to explain why you did it wrong." --Longfellow

NARD R. MURROW'S "THIS IS THE NEWS"
FOR THE DAY, MONDAY, JAN. 8, 1951 THROUGH FRIDAY, JAN. 12, 1951

January 8

"The fruit of a just reliance upon the patriotism and intelligence of a free people...The same reliance will always produce the same result when the independence and liberty of our country are assailed." —Andrew Jackson

January 9

"No man was ever yet so devoid of sense as to debate the right of self-defense." —Defoe

"The public do not know enough to be experts..but they do know enough to decide between them." —Samuel Butler

January 10

"Almost everything that is great has been done by youth...The youth of a nation are the trustees of posterity." —Disraeli

"The destiny of any nation..at any given time..depends on the opinions of its young men under five and twenty." —Goethe

January 11

"I wish it could be fixed up so the men that start the wars do the fighting." —F.P.Dunne

"While the right to talk may be the beginning of freedom, the necessity of listening is what makes the right important. Nothing has been accomplished if the wisest man proclaims his wisdom in the middle of the Sahara Desert." —Walter Lippmann

January 12

"We better start doing something about our defense...All we got to go by is history...And history don't record that economy ever won a war." —Will Rogers

"Liberty is often mistaken for license..In truth, liberty is restraint of selfishness..Liberty belongs to all..But you have to give up a lot to preserve it." —Confucius

EDWARD R. MURROW'S "THIS IS THE NEWS"
WORD FOR THE DAY, MONDAY, JAN. 1, 1951 THROUGH FRIDAY, JAN. 5, 1951

January 1

"The New Year is at the door. I wish for the stupid a little understanding, and for the understanding a little poetry. I wish a heart for the rich, and a little bread for the poor. But above all, I wish that we may blackguard each other as little as possible during the New Year." —Heinrich Heine

January 2

"We are just here for a spell and pass on. Any man that thinks that civilization has advanced is an egotist. Fords and bathtubs have moved you and cleaned you, but you was just as ignorant when you got there. We know lots of things we used to didn't know, but we don't know any way to prevent 'em happening." —Will Rogers

January 3

"Expediency, or choosing that course which offers the slightest obstacles to the feet, that is the downhill one." —Thoreau

"Behind every argument is someone's ignorance." —Louis Brandeis

January 4

"Trust men and they will be true to you. Treat them greatly and they will show themselves great." —Emerson

"It is not a question of talking but of steering the ship."
—Seneca, 64 a.d.

January 5

"Nothing will ever be attempted if all possible objections must be first overcome." —Samuel Johnson

"Most people have ears, but few have judgment. Tickle those ears and depend upon it: you will catch their judgments... such as they are." —Lord Chesterfield, 1749

EDWARD R. MURROW - COMMERCIAL TIMINGS

7:45:00-7:45:45 - Opening Commercial, ending with:

"..AND NOW, HERE IS EDWARD R. MURROW"

7:45:45-7:45:47 - 2-second Pause

55:15 7:45:47-7:57:15 - Main News Portion, ending with

"THIS IS ED MURROW - I'LL BE BACK IN A MOMENT WITH THE WORD FOR TODAY" - NOW

7:57:15-7:57:17 - 2-second Pause

* 7:57:17-7:58:28 - "BUT FIRST, BOB DIXON" and 2nd Commercial, ending with

"NOW HERE'S MR. MURROW WITH HIS WORD FOR TODAY"

7:58:28-7:58:30 - 2-second Pause

58:30 (3) 7:58:30-7:58:55 - Word For Today, ending with:

"GOOD NIGHT AND GOOD LUCK"

7:58:55-7:58:57 - 2-second Pause

7:58:57-7:59:30 - Closing Commercial, ending with:

"THIS IS THE CBS...RADIO NETWORK"

* Note: 7:57:17 is an approximate timing. However, the PAUSE, and the 2nd Commercial must time to 1 min and 13 secs.